

JOURNALS  
of the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
of the  
Province of Saskatchewan

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From 15th day of November, 1934, to 21st day of February, 1935  
[Both Days inclusive]

In the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord,  
King George V.

BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF  
THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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SESSION 1934-35

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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VOLUME XXXIII

SESSION 1934-35

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MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

H. E. MUNROE,  
*Lieutenant Governor.*  
[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

TO OUR FAITHFUL THE MEMBERS elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan and to every one of you, Greeting:

**A PROCLAMATION**

ALEX. BLACKWOOD,  
*Deputy Attorney-General*

**W**HEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested on THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1934, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary, HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Saskatchewan to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our right trusty and well beloved Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Hugh Edwin Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S., Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Saskatchewan

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

By command,

J. W. McLEOD,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

# JOURNALS

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

### Province of Saskatchewan

**FIRST SESSION—EIGHTH LEGISLATURE**

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**REGINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1934.**

*10 o'clock a.m.*

This being the first day of the meeting of the First Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan for the despatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Hugh Edwin Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S., Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and dated the twelfth day of October, 1934, George Arthur Mantle, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Commissioner designated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for administering the Oath to the members of the Legislative Assembly, attending according to his duty, John W. McLeod, Clerk of the Executive Council, delivered to the said George Arthur Mantle a Roll containing a list of the names of such members as had been returned to serve in this Legislature, which are as follows, viz.:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, November 9, 1934.

TO G. A. MANTLE, ESQ.,

*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:*

This is to certify that by reason of the dissolution of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan and in virtue of writs of election dated the twenty-fifth day of May last, and addressed to the hereinafter mentioned persons as returning officers for the electoral divisions in the Province set opposite their respective names for the election of members to represent the said electoral divisions in the Legislative Assembly, the following persons have been gazetted as duly elected to represent the electoral divisions set forth below, as appears by the returns to the said writs, deposited of record in my office, viz.:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Member elected</i>	<i>Returning Officer</i>
1. Arm River .....	G. Herman Danielson .....	E. W. Wellsman
2. Athabaska .....	Deakin Alexander Hall .....	Thomas G. Young
3. Battlefords, The .....	John Albert Gregory .....	H. C. Linkletter
4. Bengough .....	James Bidwell Smith .....	W. Seibert
5. Biggar .....	Robert Pelham Hassard .....	E. Ferguson
6. Bromhead .....	Norman Leslie McLeod .....	Harold Torkelson
7. Cannington .....	William John Patterson .....	James Harkness
8. Cut Knife .....	Andrew J. Macauley .....	E. Churchman
9. Elrose .....	John Andrew Wilson .....	M. Morton
10. Francis .....	Charles Morton Dunn .....	F. S. Wilbur
11. Gravelbourg .....	Benjamin Franklin McGregor .....	R. L. McDonald
12. Gull Lake .....	Herman Henry Kemper .....	E. A. Fowlie
13. Hanley .....	Charles Agar .....	A. Morrison
14. Humboldt .....	James Hogan .....	A. J. Kruse
15. Kelvington .....	George Ernest Dragan .....	J. E. Neuert
16. Kerrobert .....	Donald Laing .....	J. Rogers
17. Kindersley .....	Louis Henry Hantelman .....	Geo. W. Preston
18. Kinistino .....	John Richard Parish Taylor .....	H. G. Edgington
19. Last Mountain .....	Guy Hartsel Hummel .....	W. D. McKay
20. Lumsden .....	Henry P. Mang .....	W. M. Fulton
21. Maple Creek .....	John Joseph Mildenberger .....	C. G. Kearns
22. Meadow Lake .....	Donald MacDonald .....	R. Lindemere
23. Melfort .....	John Duncan MacFarlane .....	John A. McDonald
24. Melville .....	James Garfield Gardiner .....	H. G. H. Voigt
25. Milestone .....	William Pedersen .....	A. E. Westbrook
26. Moose Jaw City .....	{ William Gladstone Ross .....	
	{ John Houston Laird .....	J. E. Phillips
27. Moose Jaw County ..	Thomas Waddell .....	A. E. Armstrong
28. Moosomin .....	Arthur Thomas Procter .....	Basil George
29. Morse .....	Neil John MacDonald .....	G. Turner
30. Notukeu .....	George Spence .....	Gordon S. Eddy
31. Pelly .....	Reginald John Marsden Parker .....	James Ackles
32. Pheasant Hills .....	Asmundur Loptson .....	W. A. Green
33. Prince Albert .....	Thomas Clayton Davis .....	J. E. Sinclair
34. Qu'Appelle-Wolseley..	Frederick Middleton Dundas....	John F. Hunt
35. Regina City .....	{ Percy McCuaig Anderson .....	
	{ William Franklin Kerr .....	W. R. Kinsman
36. Rosetown .....	Neil McVicar .....	J. L. Howey
37. Rosthern .....	John Michael Uhrich .....	George Braden
38. Saskatoon City .....	{ James Wilfred Estey .....	
	{ George Wesley Norman .....	Nat. W. Shaffer
39. Shaunavon .....	Clarence Stork .....	C. C. King
40. Shellbrook .....	Omer Demers .....	Samuel H. Warren
41. Souris-Estevan .....	Jesse Pickard Tripp .....	J. P. Gordon
42. Swift Current .....	James Gordon Taggart .....	J. Howard Day
43. Thunder Creek .....	Robert Scott Donaldson .....	Wilfred R. Greene
44. Tisdale .....	Harvie James Dorrance .....	W. H. Morrow
45. Touchwood .....	John Mason Parker .....	E. J. Medland
46. Turtleford .....	Charles Arthur Ayre .....	A. W. Morton
47. Wadena .....	George Hara Williams .....	W. T. Bradburn
48. Watrous .....	Bertram Gilroy Clement .....	T. N. Bjorndahl
49. Weyburn .....	Hugh Elliott Eaglesham .....	T. McLelland
50. Wilkie .....	John Jardine .....	John Ivor
51. Willow Bunch .....	Charles William Johnson .....	J. C. McAdam
52. Yorkton .....	Vincent Reynolds Smith .....	J. G. Magrath.

J. W. McLEOD,

*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

The said Commissioner having administered the Oath to the members who appeared, and the members having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, they repaired to their seats in the Assembly.

3 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor entered the Chamber and took his seat on the Throne.

The Honourable Mr. Uhrich, Provincial Secretary, then said:

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he will defer stating the reasons for which he has summoned the Legislature until the Legislative Assembly have elected a Speaker. It is, therefore, His Honour's pleasure that the Legislative Assembly do now proceed to the election of a Speaker.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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The Honourable Mr. Gardiner, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the Assembly for its Speaker, John Mason Parker, Esquire, Member for the electoral division of Touchwood, and moved that he do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker, which resolution was seconded by the Honourable Mr. Davis.

The question being put by the Clerk, it was

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that John Mason Parker, Esquire, do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker.

The Clerk having declared John Mason Parker, Esquire, duly elected, he was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner and the Hon. Mr. Davis to the Chair, where standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the Assembly for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him by choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he took the Chair and the Mace was laid on the Table.

3.15 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor re-entered the Chamber and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honour to the following effect:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, although I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If in the performance of those duties I should at any time fall into error I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, hereby

humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

The Honourable Mr. Uhrich, Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to His Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognise and allow their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all seasonable occasions and that its proceedings as well as your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Honour was then pleased to open the Session with the following speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to the First Session of the Eighth Legislature of Saskatchewan.

You are meeting when world conditions are unsettled and when a considerable part of the Province is suffering from drought; I have no doubt that, while these facts carry with them peculiar difficulties, you will put forward your best effort toward the application of policies which will tend to make easier the way back to prosperity.

It appears to me that the Eighth Legislature of the Province will be called upon to act upon three well defined lines if the economic structure upon which our constitution rests is to be improved and maintained.

First: the financial position of our governing bodies, our agricultural and other industries, and our labouring people, must be improved and stabilized.

My Government has already established a committee, headed by the Minister of Education, which has collected much valuable information regarding the financial position of the Province, municipalities, school districts, telephone companies, and agriculture, and legislation will be presented which, it is believed, will assist in re-establishing the credit of all.

This legislation will affect debt adjustment between individuals, between individuals and corporations, between individuals and governing bodies, between governing bodies themselves and will acknowledge the view that the time for adjustment rather than postponement has arrived. It will also be drafted having regard for the fact that Federal Legislation has been passed dealing with this matter since we last met.

This legislation may also affect the incidence of taxation. It is thought by my Government that the ability of people to pay taxes should be given greater prominence in any system maintained.

Second: the agricultural industry of this Province must be re-established upon the experiences of the first generation in their attempt to build permanent homes.

This experience has shown that, because of changing climatic conditions, sections of our population are without seed and other necessities sufficient for re-seeding. It is the opinion of my Government that a permanent plan should be established whereby seed may be provided and sown each year without becoming such a charge upon the Province as to make the ordinary financing of government almost impossible.

As a result of information secured through the Soil Survey, my Government is laying plans for the re-establishment on better lands, preferably in the same section of the Province, a limited number of farmers now on poorer lands, and for the conservation of water for stock and small irrigation works at suitable places as soon as financial conditions will permit.

Third: my Government is seized of the absolute necessity for the re-establishment of our position outside the Province.

Our credit must be improved by keeping our undoubted, permanent, relative provincial financial strength to the front. It is the opinion of my Government that this can be done only by keeping our expenditures, provincial, municipal and individual, within our revenues; by maintaining our people in active productive employment; by sane legislation regarding contracts; and by meeting our just obligations.

It is the opinion of my Government that, if this is to be accomplished, all obstructions must be removed from trade in food products, in machinery, in clothing, in oil and other things necessary to the carrying on of our industry; the Federal Government must withdraw entirely from the field of direct taxation entered into during war years; when the Federal Government decides to improve social services necessary to all Canada the expense must be borne Federally without imposition upon the Provinces; and any policies put into effect for the marketing of our wheat should be such as will result in placing our wheat upon European tables instead of keeping it stored in Canada.

My Government is of the opinion that a closer relationship should be established between the fact that Saskatchewan is the source of the greatest export trade in cereal food products in Canada and the further fact that we desire commodities produced in Britain in exchange for such food products, to the end that we can secure directly at lower costs more funds from Great Britain, the cheapest money market in the world, with which to re-establish our industries and maintain our institutions. It is the intention of my Government to explore this field of external possibility.



My Government will present a Civil Service Act intended to give greater control over departmental activities with a view to greater efficiency and lower costs.

The vote on Beer by the Glass will be acknowledged through a Bill to be introduced as an interpretation of the intention of those voting.

Legislation will be submitted having to do with Education, Municipal Administration and other matters of a general character, including a measure designed to make possible the making of Federal Farm Loans in the Province.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year will be submitted to you as well as estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year beginning May 1st, 1935.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I leave you to the consideration of the business of the Session and trust that under Divine guidance the result of your deliberations may be in the best interest of the people whom you have the honour to represent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council lists of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in the Legislature as hereinbefore set forth. *(Sessional Paper No. 1.)*

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the Bill to the Assembly, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker then informed the Assembly that, in order to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was laid on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ulrich,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this Assembly be printed after having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Standing Order 45, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Patterson, Dunn, Taylor, Williams and Macauley.

Such said Select Standing Committees to be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the Assembly, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses under oath.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, from the Select Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this Assembly, reported that it had prepared lists of members accordingly, and the same were read as follows:

## AGRICULTURE

Hogan	Kemper	McVicar
Agar	Laing	Parker
Danielson	Loptson	(Pelly)
Demers	Mang	Pedersen
Donaldson	Macauley	Spence
Dorrance	MacDonald	Stork
Dundas	(Morse)	Taggart
Hall	MacDonald	Waddell
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Williams
Hummell	McGregor	Wilson
Johnson	MacFarlane	

Eight shall be a quorum.

## EDUCATION

McLeod	Hassard	MacFarlane
Danielson	Hummell	McVicar
Demers	Jardine	Smith
Dorrance	Johnson	(Bengough)
Dundas	Kemper	Smith
Dunn	Kerr	(Yorkton)
Estey	Laing	Stork
Gardiner	Mang	Taggart
Gregory	Mildenberger	Uhrich
Hall	Macauley	Williams
Hantelman	MacDonald	
	(Meadow Lake)	

Eight shall be a quorum.

## LAW AMENDMENTS

Tripp	Hantelman	Proctor
Anderson	Hummell	Ross
Danielson	Jardine	Smith
Davis	Kemper	(Yorkton)
Dragan	Mang	Stork
Dunn	Mildenberger	Uhrich
Estey	Macauley	Williams
Gregory	Pedersen	

Six shall be a quorum.

## LIBRARY

Mr. Speaker	Hantelman	Norman
Anderson	Kemper	Ross
Clement	Mang	Spence
Eaglesham	MacDonald	Stork
Gregory	(Morse)	Taggart
		Taylor

Five shall be a quorum.

## MUNICIPAL LAW

Waddell	Hantelman	MacFarlane
Danielson	Hummell	Parker
Davis	Johnson	(Pelly)
Donaldson	Kemper	Pedersen
Dorrance	Kerr	Smith
Dundas	Laird	(Bengough)
Eaglesham	Loptson	Stork
Estey	Mildenberger	Taylor
Gregory	Macauley	Williams

Six shall be a quorum.

## PRIVATE BILLS

Agar	Laing	Proctor
Ayre	Laird	Smith
Davis	Mildenberger	(Bengough)
Demers	Macauley	Smith
Eaglesham	MacDonald	(Yorkton)
Hantelman	(Morse)	Spence
Hogan	McGregor	Stork
Jardine	McLeod	Uhrich
Kemper	Norman	Wilson
Kerr	Patterson	Williams

Eight shall be a quorum.

## PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Donaldson	Gardiner	Patterson
Anderson	Hantelman	Ross
Ayre	Jardine	Smith
Davis	Kemper	(Yorkton)
Demers	Laird	Stork
Dragan	Macauley	Tripp
Dunn	Norman	Waddell
Eaglesham	Parker	Williams
Estey	(Pelly)	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

Ross	Hall	McGregor
Anderson	Hantelman	MacFarlane
Agar	Hassard	McLeod
Ayre	Hogan	Norman
Clement	Johnson	Patterson
Davis	Kemper	Proctor
Dorrance	Kerr	Spence
Dragan	Loptson	Stork
Dunn	Macauley	Taggart
Gardiner	MacDonald	Taylor
Gregory	(Morse)	Uhrich
		Williams

Eight shall be a quorum.

## RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Ayre	Laing	Parker
Agar	Laird	(Pelly)
Clement	Loptson	Pedersen
Donaldson	Macauley	Spence
Dundas	MacDonald	Stork
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Tripp
Hassard	McVicar	Waddell
Kemper	Patterson	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

## STANDING ORDERS

Taylor	Smith	Stork
Mang	(Yorkton)	Tripp
		Williams

By leave of the Assembly.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Williams.

Resolved, That this Assembly doth concur in the report, presented this day, of the Select Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly during the present Session.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 2)*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1934, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly,

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Service Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 3*)

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly the Annual Report of the Legislative Librarian, which is as follows:—

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN.

Regina, November 15th, 1934.

To the Honourable,

*The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:*

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Legislative Library.

Acknowledgment is made of the following gift:

“Historical Atlas of Wellington County, Ontario, 1906”

“Presented to the Wellington Club, Regina, with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson McLelland, Weyburn, Saskatchewan.”

Deposited in the Archives of the Legislative Library by The Wellington Old Timers' Association, — T. H. Thomson, Secretary.

In addition to the usual functions of the Library, increased use has been made this year of the Economics Section, and also of books on International Affairs, Armaments, etc., and other subjects of vital public interest.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that an important historical work is being prepared from the records of the Library by a history specialist; also two educationists are assembling material for their theses; bibliographies have been prepared and every assistance given to these research workers.

As unemployment conditions continue, greater use is made of the Reading Room; the reference department is also used extensively by teachers and students.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. BOTHWELL,  
*Legislative Librarian.*  
(*Sessional Paper No. 4*)

By leave of the Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Patterson.

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee consisting of Messieurs Davis, Smith (Yorkton), Loptson, Williams and Stork be appointed to consider with Mr. Speaker the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly and to report to the Assembly at the present Session.

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

Resolved, That the Members of this Assembly desire to express to Mr. James Hogan, Member for the Electoral Division of Humboldt, their sincere sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery; and to extend to Mr. D. A. Hall, Member for the Electoral Division of Athabaska, their sympathy with him in his recent bereavement.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

The Select Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, begs to report that it has considered the question of limitation of the length of speeches in debates, and recommends that Standing Order No. 23 (a), reading as follows, be now deleted from the Standing Orders of this Assembly:

"23 (a). No member, except the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, or a Minister moving a Government Order and the member speaking in reply immediately after such Minister, or a member making a motion of "No Confidence" in the Government and a Minister replying thereto, shall speak for more than forty minutes at a time in any debate."

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the Financial Year ended April 30, 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 5)*

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Statement of the facts in connection with the implementing of guarantees as provided for under section 63 of The Treasury Department Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 6)*

Also, Annual Report under The Administration of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 7)*

And also, Statement of opinions given by the Attorney-General, Treasury Board decisions and of Special Warrants and expenditures thereunder, for the fiscal year 1933-34. *(Sessional Paper No. 8)*

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor at the Opening of the Session, it was

Moved by Mr. Gregory, seconded by Mr. Mang,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN  
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1934.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

The following Petitions were severally presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Norman—Of The Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R.,  
Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon.

By Mr. Norman—Of The Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R.,  
Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon.

By Mr. Kerr—Of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine  
de Regina.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 1—An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the City of Moose Jaw. (*Mr. Ross*).

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Liquor Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 9*).

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gregory,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN  
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.



The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That the following be added to the Address:

“We respectfully submit to your Honour that, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should immediately inaugurate a planned economy for this Province, to the end that we shall so mobilize our resources as to give security of tenure to our people in their homes and on their farms, provide them with socialized medical services, adequate educational facilities free from political interference, and safeguard their living standards by accepting Socialism as the basis of our economic activities, through which we will co-operate for the general good rather than continue to compete for profits.”

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Macauley, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1934.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Standing Order 50 (7), the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R., Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon, praying for an Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon.

Of the Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R., Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon, praying for an Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon.

Of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina, praying for an Act to further amend its Act of incorporation.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 3—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debts.  
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Jury Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*).

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*).

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 8—An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Province of the Repayment of Moneys borrowed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Educational Needs.

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:—

Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 10*).

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

A Detailed Statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period from February 1, 1934 to October 31, 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 11).*

And also, Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act for the period from February 1, 1934 to October 31, 1934, as provided by Section 226 of the said Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 12).*

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gregory,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN  
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

And the amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Williams and seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That the following be added to the Address:

“We respectfully submit to your Honour that, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should immediately inaugurate a planned economy for this Province, to the end that we shall so mobilize our resources as to give security of tenure to our people in their homes and on their farms, provide them with socialized medical services, adequate educational facilities free from political interference, and safeguard their living standards by accepting Socialism as the basis of our economic activities, through which we will co-operate for the general good rather than continue to compete for profits.”

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived.

The debate continuing on the main motion, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934.***3 o'clock p.m.*

## PRAYERS:

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gregory,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN  
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Dorrance, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Mr. Taylor, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Taylor as its Chairman.

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that the provisions of Standing Order 76 have been sufficiently complied with in each case:

Of the Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R., Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon, praying for an Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon.

Of the Most Reverend Gerald C. Murray, C.S.S.R., Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon, praying for an Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon.

Of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina, praying for an Act to further amend its Act of incorporation.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:—

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon. (*Mr. Norman*).

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon. (*Mr. Norman*).

Bill No. 03—An Act to further amend An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina. (*Mr. Kerr*).

The said Bills were read the first time and ordered for second reading on Monday next, pursuant to Standing Order 80.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 10—An Act to repeal The Education Administration Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*).

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1933. *(Sessional Paper No. 13)*

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Cockburn, dated March 21, 1934, showing:

Particulars of all purchases by the Government or any Board of Commission during the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 from:

- (a) W. H. Hetherington;
- (b) Sales Corporation (Western) Limited;
- (c) Any persons, firms and corporations for which said Hetherington acted as broker, agent or representative.

*(Sessional Paper No. 14).*

On motion of Mr. Hummel, seconded by Mr. Mildenberger,

Resolved, That the members of this Legislature, through Mr. Speaker, extend to Mr. S. J. Latta, formerly Minister of Education and Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Constituency of Last Mountain, and the members of his family, their deep and sincere sympathy in his recent bereavement occasioned by the death of his wife.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Gregory,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN  
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

The debate continuing and the question being put, it was agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor by such members of the Assembly as are of the Executive Council.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

Ordered, That Charles Agar, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Hanley, be the Deputy Speaker of this Assembly.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Taggart,

Resolved, That this Assembly will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dunn,

Ordered, That this Assembly will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.05 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the administration of The Agricultural Aids Act for the year ending April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 15*)

Also,—Annual Report under The Deferred Charges Act.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 16*)

And also,—Statement of Temporary Loans chargeable to Consolidated Fund.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 17*)

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Davis moved:

That Bill No. 3—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 1—An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Jury Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

Bill No. 8—An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Province of the Repayment of Moneys borrowed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Educational Needs.

The following Address was voted to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams: Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for Copies of all Orders-in-Council passed since July 19, 1934.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper Officers:



By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and Dr. John Huff, late Deputy Minister of Education.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

1. All correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and Mr. Hosie, Chairman of the Debt Adjustment Board, with reference to the Blanket Permits for Mortgage Companies and others to seize their share of the grain on the farm on which they have an interest.
2. The number of seizures which could take place under such permits.
3. The number of seizures which were ordered to take place under such permits.
4. The number of seizures that the Debt Adjustment Board prevented taking place after action had been commenced to seize under these permits.
5. The number of cases in which the funds were returned to the farmers by order of the Debt Adjustment Board after seizure had taken place under these permits.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

1. The names of financial houses which were approached in an effort to dispose of the recent Saskatchewan bond issue.
2. The rate of commission which was offered in each case.
3. The rate of commission paid to the commission firms selling the Saskatchewan bond issue presently on the market.
4. The total amount received from the sale of these bonds to date.
5. The amount the Government is pledged to pay on the principal and interest on the bonds so far sold on the present issue.

According to Order, Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the City of Moose Jaw, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills:

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 03—An Act to further amend An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Government Orders" was reverted to.

The Order being read for taking into consideration the Report of the Select Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, it was

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Smith (Yorkton),

That the Report of the Select Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, be now concurred in.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.40 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Public Service. (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*).

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act and to amend certain Acts in Consequence of such Repeal. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 15—An Act to ratify a certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and certain other Parties. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated November 26, 1934, showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and Dr. John Huff, late Deputy Minister of Education. (*Sessional Paper No. 18*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated November 26, 1934, showing:

- (1) The names of financial houses which were approached in an effort to dispose of the recent Saskatchewan bond issue.
- (2) The rate of commission which was offered in each case.
- (3) The rate of commission paid to the commission firms selling the Saskatchewan bond issue presently on the market.
- (4) The total amount received from the sale of these bonds to date.
- (5) The amount the Government is pledged to pay on the principal and interest on the bonds so far sold on the present issue.

(*Sessional Paper No. 19*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 2—An Act respecting the City of Moose Jaw, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

Whereas, on the eighth day of April, 1930, during the Second Session of the Seventh Legislature of Saskatchewan, it was moved by Mr. Gardiner and seconded by Mr. Spence: (*See page 198 of Journals 1930*).

"That, in view of the fact that the Minister of Public Works was unable to substantiate before a Judge and Jury his charges made on the Floor of the House against Dr. Mitchell of Weyburn; and, that the Provincial Treasurer was unable before the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing to substantiate the statements made by Walter Weston, C.A. in his Report on the Farm Loan Board and afterwards repeated by the Provincial Treasurer in his speech on the Address, the Government, as at present constituted, does not hold the confidence of this House";

and

Whereas, a debate having arisen, in amendment to the said motion, it was moved by Mr. Warren and seconded by Mr. Hanbidge: (*See page 199 of Journals 1930*).

"That all the words after the first word 'That' in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

'the evidence given in the case of Rex versus Mitchell by A. P. McNab, former Minister of Public Works, and now a Member of the Local Government Board, establishes that he is unfit to serve as a Member of the said Board, and that this Assembly ask for his immediate dismissal; and that the evidence given before the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, when investigating the Report by the special Auditor covering the operations of the Farm Loan Board, has established:

1. That the audit conducted by Walter J. Weston, C.A. has been justified:

2. That the losses which must be taken by the Board as a result of its past operations can be more fully determined by a future inspection and valuation of the properties given the Board as security for its advances.'";

and

Whereas objection was taken by the Leader of the Opposition and others, to the admission of this amendment on the grounds, firstly, that it was not an amendment but introduced new matter; secondly that the action to give effect to same is already covered by statute; and thirdly, as cited in Bourinot (4th Edition) pages 300-301,

"Certain matters cannot be debated save upon a substantive motion which can be dealt with by amendment or by distinct vote of the house, such as, the conduct of the governor-general, the speaker or deputy speaker, members of either house of parliament or judges. These questions cannot therefore be questioned by way of an amendment, nor upon a motion for adjournment under rule 39 (m). For the same reason, no charges of a personal character can be raised save upon a distinct and substantive motion to that effect."

and

Whereas Mr. Speaker ruled that the amendment was in order and, as his authority, quoted Beauchesne (second edition), page 131, paragraph 422; and

Whereas the paragraph so quoted reads as follows:

"422. The law on the relevancy of amendments is that, if they are on the same subject matter with the original motion, they are admissible, but not when foreign thereto. The exceptions to this rule are amendments on the question of going into supply or ways and means.";

and

Whereas the said paragraph does not in any way substantiate the said ruling; and

Whereas this Assembly is of the opinion that Mr. Speaker erred in giving such ruling; and

Whereas the action to give effect to the first portion of the said amendment is already covered by subsection (4) of section 3 of The Local Government Board Act, being Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the said amendment, moved by Mr. Warren and seconded by Mr. Hanbidge, appearing under date of April 8, 1930, on page 199 of the Journals of the Second Session of the Seventh Legislature of Saskatchewan, be expunged therefrom, together with the Divisions which were taken thereon.

According to Order, Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 1—An Act to facilitate the operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Jury Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Estey moved,

That Bill No. 10—An Act to repeal The Education Administration Act, 1934, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 10 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.25 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Highways Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*).

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Highways for the fiscal year 1933-1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 20*).

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report upon estates administered under The Crown Administration of Estates Act, 1931. (*Sessional Paper No. 21*).

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended December 31, 1933, including Annual Reports under The Secondary Education Act, The Public Libraries Act, The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act and The Education of Blind and Deaf Persons Act. (*Sessional Paper No. 22*).

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis,

That Bill No. 3—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt, be now read the second time.

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That this Bill, No. 3, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments for the purpose of hearing representations from interested parties with respect to the provisions of the Bill.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was negatived on the following division:

## YEAS

## Messieurs

Williams  
Macauley

Stork  
Hantelman

Kemper—5

## NAYS

## Messieurs

Gardiner	Estey	MacFarlane
Agar	Dunn	MacDonald
Spence	Patterson	(Meadow Lake)
Davis	Taggart	MacDonald
Uhrich	Gregory	(Morse)
Parker	Smith	McVicar
(Pelly)	(Yorkton)	Clement
McLeod	Eaglesham	Mildenberger
Loptson	Jardine	Tripp
Johnson	Laird	Taylor
Laing	Norman	Procter
Donaldson	Kerr	Dragan
Waddell	Hummel	Dorrance
Wilson	Danielson	Mang
Hassard	Dundas	Demers—41

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Ordered, That the said Bill No. 3 be referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Davis moved,

That Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Stork, adjourned.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

Bill No. 8—An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Province of the Repayment of Moneys borrowed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Educational Needs.

Bill No. 10—An Act to repeal The Education Administration Act, 1934.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.15 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Mr. Agar, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Agar as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report the same without amendment:

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon;

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon;

Bill No. 03—An Act further to amend An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina.

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid in connection with the above mentioned Bills be remitted, less the cost of printing.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Agar, seconded by Mr. Kemper,

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills be now concurred in.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1934, including the Actuary's Report of the first actuarial investigation of the Fund, dated June 22, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 23)*

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Dorrance, for a Return showing:

- (1) How much money was spent by the Government in the Tisdale constituency on highways between April 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (2) How much was authorized between April 1, 1934, and June 19, 1934, inclusive.



- (3) How much was on contract basis; how much was on day labour basis.
- (4) How much money was spent by the Government in the Tisdale constituency on other roads between April 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (5) How much was authorized on other roads between April 1, 1934, and June 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (6) Who authorized the expenditure on other roads.
- (7) What provision the Government made to pay this expenditure on other roads.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act and to amend certain Acts in Consequence of such Repeal.

Bill No. 15—An Act to ratify a certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and certain other Parties.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Gardiner moved:

That Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Public Service, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 12 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the following message of congratulation be forwarded by Mr. Speaker through the proper channels to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent:

“Being the only legislative body in Canada now in Session the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan extends to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina felicitations on the occasion of their marriage and sincere wishes for a long and happy life.”

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis,

That Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, be now read the second time.

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 11 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.25 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were received, read the first time and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1932. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 19—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 21—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day, to be asked by Mr. Stork, with regard to salary and emoluments received by A. P. McNab, was withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for the year ending April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 24*)

And also—Annual Report of the Insurance Branch of the Province of Saskatchewan for the year ending December 31, 1933.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 03—An Act further to amend An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Government Orders" was reverted to.

According to Order, Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Highways Act, was read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Public Service.

Bill No. 3—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1934.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 26)*

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the provisions of The Forest Act, The Water Rights Act, The Provincial Lands Act, and The Mineral Resources Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 27)*

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

Bill No. 21—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act and to amend certain Acts in Consequence of such Repeal.

Bill No. 15—An Act to ratify a certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and certain other Parties.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Highways Act.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Public Service.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1934.***3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Dorrance, dated November 29, 1934, showing:

- (1) How much money was spent by the Government in the Tisdale constituency on highways between April 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (2) How much was authorized between April 1, 1934, and June 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (3) How much was on contract basis; how much was on day labour basis.
- (4) How much money was spent by the Government in the Tisdale constituency on other roads between April 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (5) How much was authorized on other roads between April 1, 1934, and June 19, 1934, inclusive.
- (6) Who authorized the expenditure on other roads.
- (7) What provision the Government made to pay this expenditure on other roads. *(Sessional Paper No. 28)*

The Hon. Mr. Davis, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated November 26, 1934, showing:

- (1) All correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and Mr. Hosie, Chairman of the Debt Adjustment Board with reference to the Blanket Permits for Mortgage Companies and others to seize their share of the grain on the farm on which they have an interest.
- (2) The number of seizures which could take place under such permits.
- (3) The number of seizures which were ordered to take place under such permits.
- (4) The number of seizures that the Debt Adjustment Board prevented taking place after action had been commenced to seize under these permits.
- (5) The number of cases in which the funds were returned to the farmers by order of the Debt Adjustment Board after seizure had taken place under these permits.

*(Sessional Paper No. 29)*

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 1—An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

Bill No. 21—An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 12—An Act respecting the Public Service.

The following Bill was reported with amendment:

Bill No. 3—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis,

That the said Bill No. 3 be now read the third time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Hautelman, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole for amendment."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived.

The debate still continuing, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley, in amendment to the main motion:

That all the words after the first word "That" be deleted, and the following substituted therefor:

"this Bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole in order that a clause be inserted which will charge the Board with the responsibility of calling together solvent debtors and their creditors with a view to bringing about an adjustment of the debts of such debtors, even though no action is contemplated by the creditors."

A point of order was raised by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner that this amendment was out of order on the grounds first, that the idea conveyed in the clause proposed to be inserted is already embodied in the Bill and constitutes the principle underlying the Bill and is provided for in all

its clauses; and, secondly, that the said amendment was similar in import to the arguments advanced against the second reading of the Bill.

A further point of order was raised by the Hon. Mr. Davis, namely, that the amendment in question was in essence the same as the amendment already submitted by Mr. Hantelman, as the effect of each motion was to refer the Bill back to a Committee of the Whole, and that, this question having been disposed of on the first amendment, it was not permissible for a second motion to be made at the same Session with the same subject matter.

Mr. Speaker decided that the points of order were well taken and that the said amendment was not in order.

From this decision Mr. Williams appealed to the Assembly.

And the question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained; it was decided in the affirmative, on the following division:

YEAS			
Messieurs			
Gardiner	Waddell	Laird	Clement
Agar	Wilson	Norman	Mildenberger
McGregor	Hassard	Kerr	Tripp
Spence	Estey	Hummel	Taylor
Davis	Dunn	Danielson	Procter
Uhrich	Patterson	Dundas	Dragan
Parker	Ross	MacFarlane	Dorrance
McLeod	Ayre	Pedersen	Mang
Loptson	Gregory	MacDonald	Smith
Johnson	Smith	(Meadow Lake)	(Bengough)
Laing	(Yorkton)	MacDonald	Demers—45
Donaldson	Eaglesham	(Morse)	
	Jardine	McVicar	

NAYS		
Messieurs		
Williams	Stork	Kemper—5
Macauley	Hantelman	

The original motion being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 3 was accordingly read the third time and passed under its title.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1932.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Estey moved,

That Bill No. 19—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 19 was accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported with amendment; considered as amended; read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1932.

Bill No. 19—An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board.

The following Bill was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.

*10-50 o'clock p.m.*

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:—

An Act to incorporate Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon.

An Act further to amend An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina.

An Act respecting the City of Moose Jaw.

An Act to amend The Jury Act.

An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Province of the Repayment of Moneys borrowed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Educational Needs.

An Act to repeal The Education Administration Act, 1934.



An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

An Act to repeal The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act and to amend certain Acts in Consequence of such Repeal.

An Act to ratify a certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and certain other Parties.

An Act to amend The Highways Act.

An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loan Act.

An Act respecting the Public Service.

An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

An Act to confer certain Borrowing Powers upon Municipalities.

An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debts.

An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.

An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1932.

An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o’clock p.m. until Tuesday, January 8, 1935, at 3 o’clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the Minister introducing the Bills having in each case acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Rural Municipalities. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the twelve months ended April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 30*)

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the Province in the death of the late James Hogan, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Constituency of Humboldt, a useful and prominent figure in the Legislature of the Province continuously since 1917.

Mr. Hogan, in addition to being one of the most genial and popular members of the Legislature, was keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the Province and always took an active and effective part in all matters designed to promote the advancement of Saskatchewan. His name will long be held in intimate association with community welfare and the upbuilding of the Province.

The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute to the memory of a man who was one of its most respected members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Williams,  
Ordered, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the  
late Mr. James Hogan, formerly a member of this Legislature, be  
communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly  
by Mr. Speaker.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee  
of the Whole on Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, on  
which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.50 o'clock, p.m. until Thursday,  
January 10, 1935, at 3 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935.**

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS :

Leave to introduce the same having been granted the following Bill was received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time on Friday next :

Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities.

*(Hon. Mr. Parker)*

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the respective Ministers introducing the Bills having in each case then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next :

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment. *(Hon. Mr. Parker)*

Bill No. 32—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain. *(Hon. Mr. Taggart)*

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:—

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act. *(Hon. Mr. Parker)*

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act. *(Hon. Mr. Spence)*

Bill No. 30—An Act to repeal The Research Council Act. *(Hon. Mr. Patterson)*

Bill No. 31—An Act to repeal The Timber Taxation Act. *(Hon. Mr. Patterson)*

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by Command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of The Public Utility Board for the period from May 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 32)*

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:—

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Rural Municipalities.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The Agreement as between the Provincial and Federal Governments with respect to—

- (a) relief generally;
- (b) single men given employment on farms;
- (c) single men sent to unemployment camps;
- (d) families on direct relief in cities;
- (e) families on direct relief in rural areas;
- (f) distribution of food, fodder, clothing and fuel.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Government Orders" was reverted to.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.25 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Macauley, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) What the actual relief feed requirements were in 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934.
- (2) What the estimated requirements are for 1934-1935.
- (3) How many head of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep were owned by farmers requiring feed in each of the years above mentioned.
- (4) How many feed buyers have been employed by the Government since July 19, 1934.
- (5) What their names are.
- (6) What rate of pay they receive.
- (7) For what period each has been employed.
- (8) What their individual expenses and salary have been for the period employed.
- (9) How many assistants each feed buyer employs.
- (10) The rates of pay they receive.
- (11) What are their expenses for the period employed.
- (12) How many were employed in the purchase of fodder in 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934.
- (13) What rates of pay they received.
- (14) During what period they were employed and what their expenses were for such period.
- (15) How many relief supervisors were employed in the unorganized areas in 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935.
- (16) How many assistant relief supervisors were employed in each of the above years and areas.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Parker moved,

That Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, it was moved by Mr. Kemper,

That the debate be now adjourned.

The question being put, it was negatived.

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 28, was accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

Bill No. 22—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m.

**REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:—

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of McCraney No. 282 for the year 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 39—An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Village of Richlea. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Stork, with regard to the dismissal of returned soldiers from the Public Service, was withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker read a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

H. E. MUNROE,  
*Lieutenant Governor.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature and thank you for it sincerely.

*(Sessional Paper No. 33)*

According to Order, Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Davis, for the Hon. Mr. Taggart, moved,

That Bill No. 32—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That the word "now" be struck out and the words "this day six months" added to the question.



MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935.

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS			
Messieurs			
Williams	Stork	Kemper—5	
Macauley	Hantelman		
NAYS			
Messieurs			
Gardiner	Wilson	Laird	McVicar
Agar	Hassard	Norman	Clement
Spence	Estey	Kerr	Mildenberger
Davis	Dunn	Anderson	Tripp
Uhrich	Ross	Hummel	Taylor
Parker	Ayre	Danielson	Procter
McLeod	Hall	Dundas	Dragan
Loptson	Gregory	MacFarlane	Dorrance
Johnson	Smith	Pedersen	Mang
Laing	(Yorkton)	MacDonald	Smith
Donaldson	Eaglesham	(Meadow Lake)	(Bengough)
Waddell	Jardine	MacDonald	Demers—45
		(Morse)	

The question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 32 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) How many men were employed since July 19, 1934, as inspectors for the purpose of collecting the balance of fees in notes held by the Government on motor licenses.
- (2) By whom they were recommended.
- (3) The names of the inspectors employed.
- (4) The rate of salary paid to them.
- (5) The total salary earned by each.
- (6) The expenses paid to each.
- (7) How much was collected by each.
- (8) Whether any notes were cancelled, and, if so, how many.
- (9) The names and reason for the balance of the note being cancelled.
- (10) Why these notes were cancelled.
- (11) The names and address of parties holding the notes cancelled; by whom the cancellations were made, and amount of cancellation.

On motion of Mr. Loftson, seconded by Mr. Proctor,

Resolved unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to amend those sections of the Dominion Lands Act governing the administration of School Lands to permit the Province to make adjustments of School Land Sale Contracts where deemed advisable.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 30—An Act to repeal The Research Council Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to repeal The Timber Taxation Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.55 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the Minister introducing the Bills having in each case acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 43—An Act to provide for Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies to Farmers. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 44—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Kemper, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) What amount and at what price per bushel potatoes were purchased by the present Government between July 19, 1934 and January 1, 1935, from the following persons and companies:

S. Griffin, National Fruit Company, Ltd., Canada Packers Ltd., Farmers Produce Company, Weidman Bros. Ltd., Campbell, Wilson and Horne, Wilfred Raymond and H. C. Culbert, Wilfred Raymond and J. R. Jardine, H. G. Smith, Ltd., W. H. Smith, Walker Fruit Company, Coval-Rusoff Company, I. W. Schloss, Scott Fruit Company, H. Greenslade, H. H. James, T. Sanderson, Thomas Sharpe, S. E. Bland, David Woods, S. & M. Wholesale Fruit, Jackson Bros., I. Golstein, Manitoba Vegetable and Potatoe Growers Association, Edmonton Potatoe Growers Association, R. McClure, H. Home, R. C. Bird, Plunkett and Savage, Tayerman Bros., Gerhard Ens.

- (2) Whether tenders were called for in all cases.
- (3) Whether potatoes were always purchased from the person who gave the lowest tender.
- (4) From whom potatoes were purchased without tender.

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Stork for Mr. Macanley, for a Return showing:

All correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and Dr. Alice Mooney Wells of the Weyburn Mental Hospital.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:—

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Public Health Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The University Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Williams, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount authorized to be spent as at July 19, 1934, chargeable against the \$750,000 appropriation made by the Federal Government and allotted to Saskatchewan for a programme of highway construction work.
- (2) What amount of money has been authorized since July 19, chargeable against the \$750,000 appropriation mentioned in part (1).
- (3) What expenditure has been authorized since July 19, 1934, for gravelling and regravelling and against what appropriation this is chargeable.
- (4) What amount of expenditure has been authorized for reconstruction work, since July 19, 1934, and against what appropriation this is chargeable.
- (5) What other expenditures were authorized in highway construction and maintenance in 1934 and from what sources the funds have, or will be, taken.
- (6) Whether or not a contract was let by the previous Government to complete the gravelling on No. 3 highway from Melfort to St. Louis Bridge.
- (7) Whether or not any contracts were cancelled by the present Government and, if so, what contracts and for what mileage.
- (8) What new contracts were let after July 19, 1934, where they were located and to whom they were let.
- (9) Whether or not all these contracts were let by competitive tender and, if not, which were given without tenders being called for.
- (10) To whom the contracts were given.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Hantelman,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to finance the Federal Farm Loan Scheme in Saskatchewan by a "direct treasury issue" rather than by "bank borrowings"; or by the selling of Federal Farm Loan Bonds on the bond market; and to accept in repayment of such Federal Farm Loans, cereals at the following fixed valuation:

Flax .....	\$2.40 per bushel.
Wheat .....	1.50 per bushel.
Oats .....	.60 per bushel.
Barley .....	.75 per bushel.
Rye .....	1.05 per bushel.

Such cereals to be delivered to the elevator by the farmer in the name of the Federal Farm Loan Board, the farmer to be given credit at the prices set out above.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Loftson, adjourned.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Parker moved,

That Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 26 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 11—An Act to amend the Liquor Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend the School Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 48—An Act to regulate the Profession of Optometry. (*Mr. Ross*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the Province in the death of the late Mr. Donald M. Finlayson, former Member for the Constituency of Jack Fish Lake.

For many years he played an important part in the public, municipal and religious life of his community, and was a most useful member of the Legislature, having been elected to the Second Legislature in 1908, and remaining a member until the close of the Sixth Legislature last year.

Full of years and honour he has passed away, leaving behind him a long and impressive record of public service.

The Legislative Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute to a man who was one of its oldest and most distinguished members.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Ordered, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the late Donald M. Finlayson, formerly a member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family, on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

*Mr. Speaker:*

With reference to the objection raised yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition to the practice in answering Questions of referring the inquirer to Statutes or official documents, and the Ruling given by Mr. Speaker at the last Session:

I have examined the said Ruling as it appears in the Journals under date of February 28, 1934, page 43, and find that it is somewhat ambiguous, and appears to me to cover other points than the question raised by the present Leader of the Opposition, because reference is made therein to the necessity for examining official documents to secure "additional" information desired.

After careful consideration I am of the opinion that it would be

unwise to lay down any hard and fast rule in this matter, but think that Answers generally should not refer the inquirer even to readily accessible documents excepting in special cases, or where the quotation would be too lengthy, but should give the desired information as concisely as possible.

While dealing with the matter of Questions and Answers the practice of allowing irregularities to be printed must be discontinued. Questions should not ask for an expression of opinion on matters of Government policy, or interpretation of a statute, or contain statements of unauthenticated facts; and the Answers must be concise statements of facts only, without comment or embellishment, in accordance with Standing Order No. 30 of this Legislature; and also Beauchesne (2nd edition) page 112, paragraphs 338 to 356.

On motion of Mr. Loftson, seconded by Mr. Agar,

Ordered, That the Question respecting Mr. George Cockburn, asked by Mr. Macauley and Answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis, on January 17, 1935, as it appears in the Votes and Proceedings of that day, be expunged.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return, to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 10, 1935, showing:

The Agreement as between the Provincial and Federal Governments with respect to—

- (a) relief generally;
- (b) single men given employment on farms;
- (c) single men sent to unemployment camps;
- (d) families on direct relief in cities;
- (e) families on direct relief in rural areas;
- (f) distribution of food, fodder, clothing and fuel.

*(Sessional Paper No. 34)*

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated November 26, 1934, for—

Copies of all Orders-in-Council passed since July 19, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 35)*

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.



Bill No. 38—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of McCraney No. 282 for the year 1934.

Bill No. 39—An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Village of Richlea.

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

The Hon Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:—

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting Slot Machines. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The Hon Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, presented: Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macanley, dated January 16, 1935, showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and Dr. Alice Mooney Wells of the Weyburn Mental Hospital. (*Sessional Paper No. 36*)

According to Order, the following Bills were read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 38—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of McCraney No 282 for the year 1934.

Bill No. 39—An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Village of Richlea.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Dorrance,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should at the earliest date possible impose additional taxation to provide for the payment of essential social services, including education, medical care and hospitalization, Mothers' Allowances, and Maternity Grants; and further

That a sufficient amount should be so raised to encourage through capital expenditures reconstruction in agriculture and greater labor activity in urban centres; and

That this Assembly recommends to the Government consideration of taxes upon consumption, which are being used more and more throughout the world as a means of securing needed revenues.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Hantelman,

That the Resolution be amended by striking out the words, "impose additional taxation to", in the second line of the first paragraph.

And by striking out the words, "so raised", in the first line of the second paragraph and by inserting the word "provided" in their place.

And by striking out the words, "taxes upon consumption" in the second line of the third paragraph and by inserting the words "schemes for the refunding of Government Bonds at lower rates".

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following words added to the main motion after the word "taxation" where it first appears:

"and consider ways and means for refunding Government Bonds at lower rates of interest"

The question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the said amendment, as amended, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion as amended, it was agreed to.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 30—An Act to repeal The Research Council Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to repeal The Timber Taxation Act.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, delivered a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

H. E. MUNROE,  
*Lieutenant Governor.*

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1936, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

*(Sessional Paper No. 37)*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, That the said Message and Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day being called for Question by Mr. Williams, it was

Ordered, That the said Question stand as an Order of the Assembly for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount payable in 1933 in interest on all municipal debts.
- (2) The total amount payable in 1933 in interest on all Provincial debts.
- (3) The total indebtedness of the Provincial Government to all parties as at December 31, 1933.
- (4) The total municipal indebtedness to all parties as at December 31, 1933.
- (5) The total income of the Provincial Government from all sources in the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.
- (6) The total value of production in the Province of Saskatchewan in the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33.
- (7) The actual cost of money borrowed by the Government through recent bond issues, taking into account both interest paid and discount rate accepted.

According to Order, Bill No. 49—An Act respecting Slot Machines, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

According to Order, Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The University Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.50 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Estey have leave to introduce Bill No. 52—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Teachers.

The Hon. Mr. Estey, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Statement of Intransit Permits issued under The Vehicles Act, for the year 1934. *(Sessional Paper No. 38)*

According to Order, Bill No. 42—An Act to amend the Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

The Order of the Day being read for the Assembly to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Williams, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.10 o'clock p. m.

**REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1935.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the following Bills were read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 43—An Act to provide for Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies to Farmers.

Bill No. 44—An Act to enable Municipalities to Borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The University Act.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.



## REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated January 16, 1935, showing:

- (1) What amount and at what price per bushel potatoes were purchased by the present Government between July 19, 1934 and January 1, 1935, from the following persons and companies:

S. Griffin, National Fruit Company, Ltd., Canada Packers Ltd., Farmers Produce Company, Weidman Bros. Ltd., Campbell, Wilson and Horne, Wilfred Raymond and H. C. Culbert, Wilfred Raymond and J. R. Jardine, H. G. Smith, Ltd., W. H. Smith, Walker Fruit Company, Coval-Rusoff Company, I. W. Schloss, Scott Fruit Company, H. Greenslade, H. H. James, T. Sanderson, Thomas Sharpe, S. E. Bland, David Woods, S. & M. Wholesale Fruit, Jackson Bros., I. Golstein, Manitoba Vegetable and Potatoe Growers Association, Edmonton Potatoe Growers Association, R. McClure, H. Home, R. C. Bird, Plunkett and Savage, Tayerman Bros., Gerhard Ens.

- (2) Whether tenders were called for in all cases.  
 (3) Whether potatoes were always purchased from the person who gave the lowest tender.  
 (4) From whom potatoes were purchased without tender.

(*Sessional Paper No. 39*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 40*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The University Act.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Clement, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.30 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

The following Order of the Assembly was issued to the proper officer:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses of all public servants, exclusive of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Oaths, who have been appointed by the present Government since July 19, 1934, up to January 24, 1935, either by Order in Council or through the Public Service Commission, to positions in the Public Service in any capacity, or are employed on a temporary basis or as temporary help; such list to also show which of the above appointees have at any time previous been in the employ of the Government of Saskatchewan.

According to Order, Mr. Ross moved,

That Bill No. 48—An Act to regulate the Profession of Optometry, be now read the second time.

A debate arising in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Loptson, seconded by Mr. Wilson,

That the word "now" be struck out and the words "this day six months" added at the end of the question.

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived.

The question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill, No. 48, was accordingly read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend the Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The School Act.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.40 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the respective Ministers introducing the Bills having in each case then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly; the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting certain Seed Grain Advances Acts.  
(*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*)

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.  
(*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act. (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*)

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend the One Days Rest in Seven Act.  
(*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the calendar year 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 41*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the fiscal year 1933-34.

(*Sessional Paper No. 42*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Kemper, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Village Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 43*)

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

A copy of all correspondence which has passed between the T. Eaton Company, Limited and the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government, relative to relief vouchers for clothing supplied to persons on relief since August 1st, 1934, to date.

By Mr. Tripp, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence, on file in the Department of Highways, dealing with the commencement, continuation or cancellation of gravel surfacing work on No. 18 highway from Bienfait to the junction of highways No. 9 and 18, south of Alameda, during the season of 1934; also copies of all correspondence dealing with the appointment of foremen, gravel checkers or time keepers on such work.

Moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, when Questions are asked, after due notice, for the cause of dismissal of a person employed or formerly employed in the Public Service, cause for dismissal should be given in the Answer to the Question, unless the Minister can show that it is not in the public interest to answer the Question.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS  
Messieurs

Williams  
Macauley

Stork  
Kemper

Hantelman—5

NAYS  
Messieurs

Gardiner  
Agar  
Spence  
Davis  
Uhrich  
Parker  
McLeod  
Loptson  
Johnson  
Laing  
Donaldson  
Waddell

Wilson  
Hassard  
Estey  
Dunn  
Patterson  
Taggart  
Ross  
Ayre  
Hall  
Gregory  
Smith  
(Yorkton)  
Eaglesham

Jardine  
Laird  
Norman  
Kerr  
Anderson  
Hummel  
Danielson  
Dundas  
MacFarlane  
Pedersen  
MacDonald  
(Meadow Lake)  
MacDonald  
(Morse)

McVicar  
Clement  
Mildenberger  
Tripp  
Taylor  
Procter  
Dragan  
Dorrance  
Mang  
Smith  
(Bengough)  
Demers—47

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Parker, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries for the year ended April 30, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 44*)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Demers, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.25 o'clock p.m.



## REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

*Mr. Speaker:*—

With reference to the ruling asked for on Friday last respecting the necessity of documents or letters, which may be cited in the speech of a member, having to be either tabled or the names of the correspondents given to the Assembly:

In the case of a Minister of the Crown reading or quoting from a dispatch or other State paper not before the Assembly, it would seem to be necessary that such document be laid on the table (Beauchesne, p. 104, par. 315). It would appear, however, that confidential documents, or documents of a private nature, passing between offices of a Department need not be laid on the table, especially if the Minister declares they are of a confidential nature, and would not be in the public interest. (May, 13th. Ed. p. 329).

In the case of a private member citing private documents in his possession, if the member states that the documents he had referred to are private and that he had made the statement upon his own responsibility such document need not therefore be tabled (Beauchesne, p. 104, par. 316).

May, at page 329 (13th edition), says—“Indeed, it is obvious that, as the house deals only with public documents in its proceedings it could not thus incidentally require the production of papers which, if moved for separately, would be refused as beyond its jurisdiction. Members not connected with the Government have also cited documents in their possession, both public and private, which were not before the house; but though the house is equally unable to form a correct judgment from partial extracts, inconvenient latitude has sometimes been permitted, which it is doubtful whether any rule but that of good taste could have restrained.”

In the present case in which I am asked to give a decision, I would therefore say that the Member for Kindersley was within his rights in declining to state the names of his correspondents from whom he quoted and in declining to lay such correspondence on the table.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Parker, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.40 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses of all former public servants exclusive of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Oaths, who have resigned or who have been superannuated, or whose appointments have been cancelled, or who have been dismissed since July 19, 1934; showing in each case whether the reason for leaving the service was resignation, superannuation, cancellation of appointment, or dismissal.

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) In which Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts the Government is providing assistance by way of relief.
- (2) The number of applicants in each such Rural Municipality and Local Improvement District for assistance by way of (a) food, (b) fuel, (c) clothing, (d) feed and fodder.
- (3) The estimated expenditure in each such Rural Municipality and Local Improvement District for food, fuel, clothing, feed and fodder, from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.
- (4) In which Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts feed, and fodder and seed for sowing next spring's crop is required, and what is the estimated requirement of each in each such Rural Municipality and Local Improvement District.
- (5) The estimated expenditure for the relief of new settlers in Northern Saskatchewan from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.
- (6) The estimated cash requirement for all forms of rural relief for the year from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of all public servants who have been given indefinite leave since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The names and addresses of all such persons who have been taken back into the service since July 19, 1934.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Taggart moved:

That Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk, be now read the second time.

The question being put, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 67 was accordingly read the second time.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart then moved,

That the said Bill No. 67 be considered in Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the Assembly.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Laird,

That the said Bill No. 67 be not now referred to a Committee of the Whole, but that it first be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture.

The debate continuing and the question being put on the said amendment, it was negatived.

The question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill No. 67 was accordingly referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 68—An act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Village Act.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing,

At 11 o'clock, p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Mr. Tripp, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Tripp as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration Bill No. 49—An Act respecting Slot Machines, and has agreed to report the same with amendment.

Your Committee also has had under consideration Bill No. 48—An Act respecting the Profession of Optometry, and recommends to the Assembly that the said Bill be not further proceeded with at this Session.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Tripp, seconded by Mr. Stork,

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments be now concurred in.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1932.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act. (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*)

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend An Act granting Compensation to certain Employees of the Public Service. (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*)

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Teaching Profession. (*Mr. Procter*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner.

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. (The Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply).

The debate continuing, and the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

## REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Employees in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*).

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*).

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Kerr, for a Return showing:

The various purposes for which additions were made to the Public Debt of Saskatchewan in each of the fiscal years 1919—20 to 1933—34, both inclusive, giving the amount of such additions for each such purpose.

By Mr. Demers, for a Return showing:

- (1) Copies of all accounts, vouchers, or other documents detailing the travelling expenses of each of the Ministers in the late Anderson Government between January 1 and July 19, 1934.
- (2) Copies of all accounts, vouchers, or other documents detailing the expenses of chauffeurs, secretaries or other Government employees accompanying the said Ministers upon trips made between January 1 and July 19, 1934.

On motion of Mr. Hassard, seconded by Mr. Lopton,

Resolved, unanimously, that, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should examine into the advisability of adopting some form of crop insurance which would provide for seed operations following crop failure.

On motion of Mr. McVicar, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Whereas it has been the established custom in this Assembly that, upon the decease of a Member between Sessions, some consideration be given to his widow, more particularly if, as the result of his death, the seat was not represented for one or more Sessions of the Assembly, and it has been the general practice to pay one full sessional indemnity to the widow of the deceased Member when the seat remained vacant during the succeeding Session; and

Whereas during the term of the last Legislature, just previous to

the last Session held, three Members of the Legislature died leaving vacancies during the last Session of the term; and

Whereas it is considered advisable that the widows and families of these deceased Members should be accorded consideration as established by previous general practice;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should provide that the full sessional indemnity for one Session be paid to Mrs. D. M. Strath, widow of the late ex-member for Happyland, Mrs. E. S. Whatley, widow of the late ex-member for Kindersley, and the estate of the late Mr. S. W. Huston, ex-member for The Battlefords; and

Be it further Resolved, That, in view of the fact that the number of payments made in the past establishes a precedent, it is recommended to the Government that statutory provision be made in The Legislative Assembly Act, or otherwise, whereby such cases would be acted upon in the future without the necessity of the relatives of the deceased Member having to apply for such consideration.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Procter,

Resolved, unanimously, That this Assembly respectfully urge upon the Dominion Government the introduction of an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act making the provisions of the said Act applicable to blind people over forty years of age.

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Stork,

Resolved unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada that the Bank of Canada should not only control the issue of currency but should also control the issue of credit, and further, that the new Central Bank, known as the Bank of Canada, should be publicly owned and controlled.

Moved by Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to open negotiations immediately with all exporting countries with a view to entering into trade treaties designed to bring about the free exchange of commodities.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Ross, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.20 o'clock p.m.



## REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935.

3 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday next:

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, presented corrected copies of a Return to an Order of the Assembly on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated January 16, 1935, with regard to purchases of potatoes by the present Government between July 19, 1934 and January 1, 1935, which Return was tabled on January 28, 1935, being Sessional Paper No. 39.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act respecting certain Seed Grain Advances Acts.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1932.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend An Act granting Compensation to certain Employees of the Public Service.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

**REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935.**

*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Health and the Vital Statistics Report for the year 1933. (*Sessional Paper No. 45*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

Ordered, That, when the Assembly adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock of the next day, and so on from day to day, including Saturday; and if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.: that the Order of business shall be the same on Saturdays as on Fridays; and that Standing Order 5, subsection (2) be suspended on Wednesdays in order that the sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 43—An Act to provide for Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies to Farmers.

Bill No. 44—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 32—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m., until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935.

11 o'clock a.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The City Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

## MR. SPEAKER:

With regard to the Notice of Motion given by Mr. Lopton, the Member for Pheasant Hills, I have not allowed this to go on the Order Paper for two reasons.

First, because in the matter of form it is out of order on account of the preamble. In Bourinot, 4th ed., pages 316 and 317 it is stated "no motion prefaced by a preamble is received by the Senate", and in the Commons "that form is obviously inconvenient and not in conformity with correct usage of either the Canadian or English parliament".

A preamble is occasionally used in a formal or non-contentious motion but in other cases is obviously out of order, and weakens rather than strengthens the motion itself because, while it may state reasons for support of the motion, it is quite possible that members might be willing to support the motion by itself, but would disagree with the premises or reasons set out in the preamble.

Secondly, I have not allowed this motion to be placed on the Orders for the reason that matters therein have already been dealt with by the Assembly, by Resolution, Bill, or otherwise, or now appear on the Order Paper to be so taken up. (Beauchesne, 2nd ed., page 125, paragraphs 386 and 387.)

In discussing the question with the Member for Pheasant Hills, I pointed this out to him and suggested that he change the motion by eliminating the preamble, and deal only with one or two matters which clearly are not and have not been before the Assembly this Session. He declined to change the Notice of Motion in any particular, however, so that I feel I have no option but to refuse to allow the Notice of Motion as it now stands to appear on the Order Paper, and because I cannot see that a discussion on this Resolution as now proposed could be conducted under the rules of debate as allowed by the Standing Orders of this Assembly.

From this decision Mr. Loptson appealed to the Assembly.

And the question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained; it was decided in the affirmative.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total cost of constructing highway No. 15; North of Sections 21 and 22, in 22-4-W2nd. showing the names of all parties employed and the amount paid to each; and
- (2) The total cost of clearing the road allowance North of Section 36-22-4-W2nd. with the names of parties employed and the amount paid to each.

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

A copy of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government, and Mr. De Geer, of Saskatoon, during the months of September, October and November, 1934.

Moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Procter:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to grant to all handicapped and disabled veterans of the Great War, whilst unemployed, additional assistance sufficient in each individual case to raise the amount of assistance received by them to a sum equal to at least fifty percent of the pension scale including allowances now being paid to totally disabled pensioners of the Great War; and

That the Federal Government should assume full responsibility for the relief of all veterans of the Great War who are not now in receipt of pensions while unemployed.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Hall:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should amend and consolidate The Game and Fur Acts and provide for the establishment of a Game Commission similar in form to that recommended by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at its last meeting in Montreal, Quebec, in September, 1934.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

That all the words after "should" in the first line be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"give consideration to the advisability of appointing a Voluntary Game Commission to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the administration of The Game and Fur Acts."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to finance the Federal Farm Loan Scheme in Saskatchewan by a "direct treasury issue" rather than by "bank borrowings"; or by the selling of Federal Farm Loan Bonds on the bond market; and to accept in repayment of such Federal Farm Loans, cereals at the following fixed valuation:

Flax .....	\$2.40 per bushel.
Wheat .....	1.50 per bushel.
Oats .....	.60 per bushel.
Barley .....	.75 per bushel.
Rye .....	1.05 per bushel.

Such cereals to be delivered to the elevator by the farmer in the name of the Federal Farm Loan Board, the farmer to be given credit at the prices set out above.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Loptson, seconded by Mr. Laing:

That all the words after "by" where it first appears be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"making provision for the issue of currency or credit against the bonds issued for that purpose from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding the cost of issue and administration.

That sufficient funds be made available to refund all agricultural indebtedness where more favorable adjustments of such indebtedness can be procured by so doing."

The debate still continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Stork, adjourned.

According to Order, Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Teaching Profession, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting

According to Order, the following Bills were read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 43—An Act to provide for Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies to Farmers.

Bill No. 44—An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.

According to Order, Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Employees in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting Slot Machines.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.

On the following Bills progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Districts Act.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The School Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m., until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.

## REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935.

11 o'clock a.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next:—

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting the Coal Mining Industry. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Relief Commission. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Town Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunn have leave to introduce Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, 1932.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a Member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Friday next.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the payment of Succession Duty.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

Bill No. 36—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:—

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.



Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m., until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.

## REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935.

11 o'clock a.m.

## PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Gardiner have leave to introduce Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next:

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount of insurance carried by the Government.
- (2) What principle is used in dividing up this insurance.
- (3) The names of the companies carrying this insurance.
- (4) The amount carried by each company.

By Mr. McLeod, for a Return showing

- (1) The net losses on the operations of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of the Saskatoon, Swift Current, and North Battleford plants, for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.
- (2) The amounts of the total invested in fixed capital of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of the investment in the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current plants, as at December 31, 1931, December 31, 1932, December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1934.
- (3) The amount set aside as reserve for depreciation and replacement on the above referred to property; that is, excluding Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

- (4) The composite rate of depreciation provided on fixed capital of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of that provided for the Saskatoon, Swift Current and North Battleford plants, during 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.
- (5) Whether the amounts set aside for depreciation and replacement reserve during 1932, 1933, 1934 on the fixed assets of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, other than Saskatoon, Swift Current and North Battleford plants, were less than the provision made in 1931; and, if so, why.
- (6) How many years will be required to provide a sufficient reserve for depreciation and replacement to retire the fixed assets of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, based on the rate of the reserve for depreciation and replacement used in the 1933 accounts of the Commission on these fixed assets, exclusive of Swift Current, Saskatoon and North Battleford plants.
- (7) By what amount the net losses on The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, exclusive of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, would have been increased had the rate of depreciation used during 1931 on fixed assets of the Commission, exclusive of the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current plants, been continued during these years.
- (8) Who makes the decision fixing the amount reserved annually by The Saskatchewan Power Commission for depreciation and replacement reserves.
- (9) Whether or not the depreciation and replacement reserve charged by The Saskatchewan Power Commission is based upon standard utility practice or upon a basis suggested by a reliable utility engineer, and, if so, whether the engineer revised his method of calculating the amount required for depreciation and replacement reserve between the years 1931 and 1932.

By Mr. Ross, for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether The Dominion Electric Power Company Limited in 1930 requested permission to extend from Assiniboia to Willow Bunch and give service to Readlyn, Verwood and Willow Bunch.
- (2) Whether or not this permission was refused, and, if so, why.
- (3) Whether or not Readlyn and Verwood have electrical service at the present time.
- (4) The total losses to The Saskatchewan Power Commission dur-

ing the time they have furnished electrical service in the town of Willow Bunch.

- (5) How these losses will be paid.
- (6) The amount invested in the Willow Bunch system as a capital investment in December 31, 1933.
- (7) The amount of the reserve for depreciation and replacement as of December 31, 1933.

By Mr. Ross, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total losses to the Province in furnishing electrical service to Gainsborough and Carievale from the time this line was built by The Saskatchewan Power Commission, to the 31st of December 1934.
- (2) Whether the employees of The Saskatchewan Power Commission look after the maintenance and servicing, as well as the meter reading, in the towns of Carievale and Gainsborough, and if not operated by Power Commission employees, who renders this service.
- (3) How far Carievale and Gainsborough are from any other portion or portions of the Power Commission System.
- (4) How far Carievale and Gainsborough are from the system of The Montreal Engineering Company at Carnduff.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to finance the Federal Farm Loan Scheme in Saskatchewan by a "direct treasury issue" rather than by "bank borrowings"; or by the selling of Federal Farm Loan Bonds on the bond market; and to accept in repayment of such Federal Farm Loans, cereals at the following fixed valuation:

Flax .....	\$2.40 per bushel.
Wheat .....	1.50 per bushel.
Oats .....	.60 per bushel.
Barley .....	.75 per bushel.
Rye .....	1.05 per bushel.

Such cereals to be delivered to the elevator by the farmer in the name of the Federal Farm Loan Board, the farmer to be given credit at the prices set out above.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Lopton, seconded by Mr. Laing:

That all the words after "by" where it first appears, be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"making provision for the issue of currency or credit against the bonds issued for that purpose from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding the cost of issue and administration.

That sufficient funds be made available to refund all agricultural indebtedness where more favourable adjustments of such indebtedness can be procured by so doing."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Stork and seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That the word "direct" be inserted after the word "the" in the first line in the first paragraph of the amendment and that the words "against the bonds issued for that purpose from time to time" be struck out of the second and third lines of the first paragraph; and

That all the words after the word "That" be struck out of the second paragraph and the following words inserted: "the debts created by such loans be so refunded at the date of payment as to give farm produce the same paying power as grain prices provided in 1926."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived.

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Danielson and seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That all the words after "therefor", where it appears in the second line of the amendment, be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"advancing to the Canadian Farm Loan Board a sufficient sum to refund farmers' indebtedness in such a manner as to materially assist the farming community in adjusting their obligations and generally reduce interest rates."

The question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the amendment, as amended, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, as follows, it was agreed to:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to finance the federal Farm Loan Scheme in Saskatchewan by advancing to the Canadian Farm Loan Board a sufficient sum to refund farmers' indebtedness in such a manner as to materially assist the farming community in adjusting their obligations and generally reduce interest rates.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Government of Canada to open negotiations

immediately with all exporting countries with a view to entering into trade treaties designed to bring about the free exchange of commodities.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Jardine:

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Assembly places itself on record as declaring:

1. The re-establishment of agriculture and the placing of this primary industry on a sound and permanent basis is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the people of Saskatchewan and the further growth and development of the Province.

2. That such re-establishment demands the taking of all possible steps to reduce costs of producing and marketing the farm products of the Province, and, as one means of accomplishing this purpose, the removal of all artificial restrictions and barriers to the free movement of goods and products into and out of the Dominion.

3. That in the removal of such restrictions, promotion of trade, and reduction in costs of production, the Government of Canada should:

- (a) Extend the principle of British Preference until all the necessities of agriculture are placed upon the free list so that goods which can be supplied more cheaply from within the Empire will be procurable at prices which will lessen the cost of production in agriculture;
- (b) Enter into immediate negotiations with the Government of the United States for a removal or lowering of existing high tariff barriers which nullify those trade benefits which the geographical position and complementary natural resources of the two countries make possible, and the replacement of present prohibitive tariffs on both sides of the international boundary by a mutually beneficial trade agreement or treaty.
- (c) Enter into negotiations with any and all other countries willing to so negotiate for the purpose of arranging mutually advantageous reciprocal agreements or treaties designed to promote the widest measure of freer trade between Canada and such countries;
- (d) Open and develop all trade routes which shorten the distance between different parts of the Empire, and more particularly the Hudson Bay Route, together with the establishment of such freight rates and insurance rates as will render them available to encourage trade within the Empire and with the world;
- (e) Remove artificial price control and put an end to agreements which operate in restraint of internal trade;
- (f) Oppose any attempt to interfere with the tendency of grain or other natural products to follow the cheapest route to world markets.

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Williams and seconded by Mr. Stork:

That the following be added after the word "Dominion" at the end of clause 2 of the amendment:

"Provided, however, that such steps, looking towards the reduction of costs, should not include a lowering of the living standards of the farming population."

The question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was negatived.

The question being put on the amendment, it was agreed to **unanimously**.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to **unanimously**.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Teaching Profession, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

According to Order the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Employees in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No 66—An Act to amend The Village Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m., until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.



**REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935.***11 o'clock a.m.***PRAYERS:**

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the year ended December 31, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 46)*

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented: Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated January 15, 1935, showing:

- (1) How many men were employed since July 19, 1934, as inspectors for the purpose of collecting the balance of fees on notes held by the Government on motor licenses.
- (2) By whom they were recommended.
- (3) The names of the inspectors employed.
- (4) The rate of salary paid to them.
- (5) The total salary earned by each.
- (6) The expenses paid to each.
- (7) How much was collected by each.
- (8) Whether any notes were cancelled, and if so, how many.
- (9) The names and reason for the balance of the note being cancelled.
- (10) Why these notes were cancelled.
- (11) The names and addresses of parties holding the notes cancelled; by whom the cancellations were made, and amount of cancellation.

*(Sessional Paper No. 47)*

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 17, 1935, showing:

- (1) The total amount authorized to be spent as at July 19, 1934, chargeable against the \$750,000 appropriation made by the Federal Government and allotted to Saskatchewan for a programme of highway construction work.
- (2) What amount of money has been authorized since July 19, chargeable against the \$750,000 appropriation mentioned in part (1).
- (3) What expenditure has been authorized since July 19, 1934, for gravelling and regravelling and against what appropriation this is chargeable.
- (4) What amount of expenditure has been authorized for reconstruction work, since July 19, 1934, and against what appropriation this is chargeable.

- (5) What other expenditures were authorized in highway construction and maintenance in 1934 and from what sources the funds have, or will, be taken.
- (6) Whether or not a contract was let by the previous Government to complete the gravelling on No. 3 highway from Melfort to St. Louis Bridge.
- (7) Whether or not any contracts were cancelled by the present Government and, if so, what contracts and for what mileage.
- (8) What new contracts were let after July 19, 1934, where they were located and to whom they were let.
- (9) Whether or not all these contracts were let by competitive tender and if not, which were given without tenders being called for.
- (10) To whom the contracts were given.

*(Sessional Paper No. 48)*

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 5, 1935, showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of all public servants who have been given indefinite leave since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The names and addresses of all such persons who have been taken back into the service since July 19, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 49)*

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting the Coal Mining Industry.

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Mildenberger, for a Return showing:

- (1) How many miles of transmission lines are owned and operated by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (2) How many farm homes are receiving service from the lines of The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (3) The ratio of the total farm homes in the Province of Saskatchewan to the number of farm homes receiving electrical service from lines of The Saskatchewan Power Commission as at December 31st, 1934.
- (4) The total population of the towns and villages served at retail by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

By Mr. Ross, for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether The Saskatchewan Power Commission pays the following taxes in each and all of the cities, towns and villages in which it operates:—
  - (a) school taxes
  - (b) property taxes
  - (c) public revenue taxes
  - (d) Provincial income tax
  - (e) Federal income tax
- (2) Whether or not The Saskatchewan Power Commission has paid the full motor vehicle tax during the years they have operated, and, if not, in what years discount has been allowed, and how great has been the discount.

By Mr. Mildenberger, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount of the grants, from 1929 to 1934 inclusive, to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for administration expenses.
- (2) The portion of this amount which has been capitalized, for each of these years.
- (3) The total amount of the operating losses from 1929 to 1934 inclusive, of The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the towns and villages served at retail; that is, excluding the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current operations.
- (4) Whether, if taxes were paid at the rate as set out in clause (20) of Schedule B. of Chapter 98 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, that is, 5 percent of the gross revenue, what this tax would have totalled in the year 1929 to 1934 inclusive, for the revenues of The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (5) Whether, where profits are shown by The Saskatchewan Power Commission for several years in succession, as for example at Maple Creek, these profits are returned to the citizens of the town or village in which the profits were made.

By leave of Assembly, the Order "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees" was reverted to.

Mr. Ross, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Ross as its Chairman.

Your Committee has had under consideration the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1934, and, in considering the same, no let or hindrance was placed upon the production of vouchers and documents requested by the Committee.

Arising from its consideration of the said Public Accounts and of the vouchers and documents examined by it, your Committee recommends to the Assembly as follows:

(1) That Regulations under The Elections Act be revised or amended to check the apparent practice on the part of election officials of charging excessive mileage in connection with the delivery or return of ballot boxes to the Returning Officers;

(2) That, in connection with inspectors and officials of the Public Service whose duties necessitate their travelling at the public expense, a closer check be made of the expense accounts submitted;

(3) That, in the administration of the Juvenile Delinquency Act in Saskatchewan, costs and fees incidental thereto be not charged to the Municipalities, but be borne by the Province;

(4) That, with regard to inspections of steam boilers and pressure vessels, the Department concerned make close check of the administration relative thereto, and make such revision of the Regulations as may be found necessary to ensure more thorough and equitable administration of the pertinent Act.

Your Committee also has had under consideration the matter of the printing of the Journals and of Speeches delivered in the course of the Debates, and recommends to the Assembly:

(a) That 350 copies of the Journals be printed, and

(b) That 2000 copies of each of the following Speeches be printed as separate pamphlets:

Mr. Williams, on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne;

Hon. Mr. Gardiner and Hon. Mr. Uhrich, on the Budget; and

Hon. Mr. Davis, on moving the second reading of the Debt Adjustment and Civil Rights Bills, combined.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Gregory:

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Government Orders" was proceeded to.

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, delivered a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

H. E. MUNROE,

*Lieutenant Governor.*

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1935 and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

*(Sessional Paper No. 50)*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

Ordered, That the said Message and Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1936, the following sums:

1	For Legislation .....	\$ 42,890.00
2	For Executive Council .....	73,880.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration .....	46,020.00
4	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts .....	150,225.00
5	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations .....	98,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Police and prisoners ....	225,000.00
7	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles .....	159,526.00
8	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services .....	75,000.00
9	For Provincial Secretary .....	21,740.00
10	For Treasury—Administration .....	78,176.00
11	For Treasury—Audit .....	38,384.00
12	For Treasury—Public Debt .....	24,000.00
13	For Treasury—Farm Loans .....	73,900.00
14	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue) .....	75,100.00
15	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Ca- pital) .....	80,000.00

being:

To provide for advances to  
the Saskatchewan Farm  
Loan Board, ..... \$25,000.00

To provide for subscriptions  
to the capital stock of the  
Canadian Farm Loan Board 5,000.00

	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acqui- sition, purchase and con- struction of power plants....	50,000.00
16	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Administration .....	13,800.00
17	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	5,923.00
18	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Public Buildings and institutions (mainten- ance and administration) .....	900,001.00
19	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Miscellaneous Services .....	41,500.00
20	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Works (Construction) .....	7,000.00
21	For Highways and Transportation—Adminis- tration and General Services .....	146,432.00
22	For Highways and Transportation—Public Im- provements (Chargeable to Revenue) .....	846,878.00
23	For Highways and Transportation—Public Im- provements (Chargeable to Capital) .....	65,451.00
24	For Education .....	2,585,351.00
25	For Agriculture—Administration .....	50,005.00
26	For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agri- cultural Interests .....	32,000.00
27	For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock In- dustry .....	57,390.00
28	For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry	50,125.00
29	For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work	8,235.00
30	For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops .....	26,810.00
31	For Agriculture—Cooperation and Markets ...	10,600.00
32	For Agriculture—Agricultural Representative Service .....	52,500.00
33	For Agriculture—Administration of The Agri- cultural Aids Act .....	35,000.00
	being:	
	To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock .....	\$20,000.00

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935.

	To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorised by the Lieutenant Governor in Council .....	15,000.00
34	For Municipal .....	136,510.00
35	For Local Government Board .....	27,513.00
36	For Public Health .....	1,127,242.00
37	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Revenue) —Administration .....	11,065.00
38	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Revenue) —General Services .....	392,522.00
39	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Capital)	25,000.00
40	For Power .....	40,000.00
41	For Bureau of Child Protection .....	539,347.00
42	For Insurance .....	5,000.00
43	For King's Printer .....	18,590.00
44	For Bureau of Publications .....	37,500.00
45	For Public Service Commission .....	8,926.00
46	For Milk Control Board .....	10,000.00
47	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital) .....	50,000.00
48	For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue) .....	2,025,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m., until Monday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

**REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935.**

*11 o'clock a.m.*

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next:

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.  
(*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated January 31, 1935, showing:

A copy of all correspondence which has passed between the T. Eaton Company, Limited and the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government, relative to relief vouchers for clothing supplied to persons on relief since August 1st, 1934, to date.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 51*)

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 29, 1935, showing:

The names and addresses of all public servants, exclusive of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Oaths, who have been appointed by the present Government since July 19, 1934, up to January 24, 1935, either by Order in Council or through the Public Service Commission, to positions in the Public Service in any capacity, or are employed on a temporary basis or as temporary help; such list to also show which of the above appointees have at any time previous been in the employ of the Government of Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 52*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 5, 1935, showing:

The names and addresses of all former public servants exclusive of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Oaths, who have resigned or who have been superannuated, or whose appointments have been cancelled, or who have been dismissed since July 19, 1934; showing in each case whether the reason for leaving the service was resignation, superannuation, cancellation of appointment, or dismissal.

(*Sessional Paper No. 53*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:



Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Tripp, dated January 31, 1935, showing:

Copies of all correspondence on file in the Department of Highways, dealing with the commencement, continuation or cancellation of gravel surfacing work on No. 18 highway from Bienfait to the junction of highways No. 9 and 18, south of Alameda, during the season of 1934; also copies of all correspondence dealing with the appointment of foremen, gravel checkers or time keepers on such work.

*(Sessional Paper No. 54)*

According to Order, Resolutions Nos. 1 to 48, adopted in Committee of Supply on the fifteenth instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

- Bill No. 52—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Teachers.
- Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Town Act.
- Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, 1932.
- Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934.
- Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.
- Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

The Assembly, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

- Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934.
- Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- Bill No. 57—An Act respecting certain Seed Grain Advances Acts.
- Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
- Bill No. 71—An Act to amend An Act granting Compensation to certain Employees of the Public Service.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

- Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
- Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 32—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1932.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The City Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m., until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, a.m.

## REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.

11 o'clock p.m.

## PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time today:—

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Sales on Consignment Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 92—An Act respecting the Utilization of certain Lands. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Leave to introduce the same without notice having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time today:

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act. (No. 2) (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Ross, dated February 14, 1935, showing:—

- (1) The total losses to the Province in furnishing electrical service to Gainsborough and Carievale from the time this line was built by The Saskatchewan Power Commission, to the 31st of December 1934.
- (2) Whether the employees of The Saskatchewan Power Commission look after the maintenance and servicing, as well as the meter reading, in the towns of Carievale and Gainsborough, and, if not operated by Power Commission employees, who renders this service.
- (3) How far Carievale and Gainsborough are from any other portion or portions of the Power Commission System.
- (4) How far Carievale and Gainsborough are from the system of The Montreal Engineering Company at Carnduff.

(*Sessional Paper No. 55*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. McLeod, dated February 14, 1935, showing:—

- (1) The net losses on the operations of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of the Saskatoon, Swift Current, and North Battleford plants, for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

- (2) The amounts of the total invested in fixed capital of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of the investment in the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current plants, as at December 31, 1931, December 31, 1932, December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1934.
- (3) The amount set aside as reserve for depreciation and replacement on the above referred to property; that is, excluding Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.
- (4) The composite rate of depreciation provided on fixed capital of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, exclusive of that provided for the Saskatoon, Swift Current and North Battleford plants, during 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.
- (5) Whether the amounts set aside for depreciation and replacement reserve during 1932, 1933, 1934 on the fixed assets of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, other than Saskatoon, Swift Current and North Battleford plants, were less than the provision made in 1931; and, if so, why.
- (6) How many years will be required to provide a sufficient reserve for depreciation and replacement to retire the fixed assets of The Saskatchewan Power Commission, based on the rate of the reserve for depreciation and replacement used in the 1933 accounts of the Commission on these fixed assets, exclusive of Swift Current, Saskatoon and North Battleford plants.
- (7) By what amount the net losses on The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, exclusive of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, would have been increased had the rate of depreciation used during 1931 on fixed assets of the Commission, exclusive of the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current plants, been continued during these years.
- (8) Who makes the decision fixing the amount reserved annually by The Saskatchewan Power Commission for depreciation and replacement reserves.
- (9) Whether or not the depreciation and replacement reserve charged by The Saskatchewan Power Commission is based upon standard utility practice or upon a basis suggested by a reliable utility engineer, and, if so, whether the engineer revised his method of calculating the amount required for depreciation and replacement reserve, between the years 1931 and 1932.  
*(Sessional Paper No. 56)*

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Ross, dated February 14, 1935, showing:—

- (1) Whether The Dominion Electric Power Company Limited in

1930 requested permission to extend from Assiniboia to Willow Bunch and give service to Readlyn, Verwood and Willow Bunch.

- (2) Whether or not this permission was refused, and, if so, why.
- (3) Whether or not Readlyn and Verwood have electrical service at the present time.
- (4) The total losses to The Saskatchewan Power Commission during the time they have furnished electrical service in the town of Willow Bunch.
- (5) How these losses will be paid.
- (6) The amount invested in the Willow Bunch system as a capital investment in December 31, 1933.
- (7) The amount of the reserve for depreciation and replacement as of December 31, 1933. (*Sessional Paper No. 58*)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 12, 1935, showing:

A copy of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or any Department of the Government, and Mr. DeGeer of Saskatoon, during the months of September, October and November, 1934. (*Sessional Paper No. 57*)

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

A list of Provincial Debentures and Saskatchewan Government Stock forming the Funded Debt as at April 30, 1934, and Treasury Bills outstanding as at April 30, 1934, showing in each case:—

- (a) amount payable in principal and the total interest paid and accrued to date;
- (b) amount to be paid in principal at maturity and the total amount of interest paid during the period of the loan;
- (c) the date of maturity;
- (d) how payable; whether in Canadian currency, American currency, Pounds sterling or Gold; and
- (e) the purpose of issue.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

The names of the members of the staff in the Department of Highways, both inside and outside services.

Moved by Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Procter:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, a schedule of Minimum salaries, fixed by statute, should be adopted for teachers in this Province.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Hummel and seconded by Mr. Danielson:

That all the words after "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"in the opinion of this Assembly, a schedule of minimum salaries, fixed by statute, should be considered by the Government and adopted for teachers in this Province when conditions make the enforcement thereof reasonably possible."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

Resolved, unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the proper authorities the importance of lowering the present freight rate on feed grain and mill feed for domestic use throughout Canada to the rate now prevailing on grain for export.

On motion of Mr. Loftson, seconded by Mr. MacFarlane:

Resolved, unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should investigate, as soon as possible, the possibility of reducing the cost of production of wheat and other agricultural products and such other matters that will tend to enable the agriculturalist to increase the net earnings from that industry.

On motion of Mr. MacFarlane, seconded by Mr. Dorrance:

Resolved, unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to press the Federal Government for further financial assistance to complete payment of commitments for road construction above \$750,000.00 allotted and undertaken prior to July 19, 1934, by the Anderson Administration.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1932.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

By leave of the Assembly the Order "Motions" was reverted to.

Moved by Mr. Macauley, seconded by Mr. Williams:

That this Assembly favours the establishment of a system of non-contributory unemployment insurance.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following be substituted therefor:

"this Assembly observes with satisfaction the unanimous vote cast in the House of Commons on February 18 in favour of unemployment insurance, and expresses the opinion that the Provincial Government should co-operate in every way possible to have unemployment insurance established throughout Canada which will tend to maintain men in employment through compelling industry to make the major contribution toward the maintenance of their employees while unemployed."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Stork and seconded by Mr. Hantelman:

That the following words be added to the amendment:

"And further, it is hoped that the Dominion Parliament will be ever ready to make such changes in the Canadian Unemployment Insurance Scheme as modern conditions may make necessary from time to time."

The question being put on the said amendment to the amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the said amendment, as amended, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to.

Moved by Mr. Kemper, seconded by Mr. Stork:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Provincial Government should take the necessary steps to standardize relief schedules at the following figures: \$5.00 per week for a family of two and \$1.00 for each additional child under 12 years of age and \$1.50 for each additional child 12 years of age or over; and further,

That at least \$2.00 per month be allowed for clothing for each person on relief of under 12 years of age and \$3.00 per month be allowed for clothing for each person on relief of 12 years or over; and further,

That, with respect to the amount the Government pays as rent, the

maximum amount be increased from \$10.00 per month to \$20.00 per month and that persons on relief be allowed a minimum of two rooms for a family of two with an adequate increase in the number of rooms in accordance with the size of the family; and further,

That free hospital treatment be provided to persons on relief upon presentation of a doctor's certificate.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Parker, and seconded by Mr. McLeod:

That all the words after "That" where it first appears be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"in the opinion of this Assembly, the Provincial Government should take the necessary steps to provide that, so far as possible, relief recipients should be given the same allowances under similar circumstances in all parts of the Province and that those allowances should be as liberal as the financial arrangements will permit, and that the Government continue to press upon the Government of Canada that funds be furnished to assist in paying for medical and dental care and hospitalization charges."

The debate continuing, and the question being put on the said amendment, it was agreed to.

The question being put on the main motion, as amended, it was agreed to.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.30 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.



**REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935.**

*11 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:  
Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Loftson, dated February 12, 1935, showing:

- (1) The total cost of constructing highway No. 15; North of Sections 21 and 22, in 22-4-W2nd. showing the names of all parties employed and the amount paid to each; and
- (2) The total cost of clearing the road allowance North of Section 36-22-4-W2nd. with the names of parties employed and the amount paid to each. *(Sessional Paper No. 59)*

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, presented:  
Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Ross, dated February 15, 1935, showing:

- (1) Whether The Saskatchewan Power Commission pays the following taxes in each and all of the cities, towns and villages in which it operates:—
  - (a) school taxes
  - (b) property taxes
  - (c) public revenue taxes
  - (d) Provincial income tax
  - (e) Federal income tax
- (2) Whether or not The Saskatchewan Power Commission has paid the full motor vehicle tax during the years they have operated, and, if not, in what years discount has been allowed, and how great has been the discount. *(Sessional Paper No. 60)*

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kerr, dated February 7, 1935, showing:

The various purposes for which additions were made to the Public Debt of Saskatchewan in each of the fiscal years 1919-20 to 1933-34, both inclusive, giving the amount of such additions for each such purpose. *(Sessional Paper No. 61)*

The Hon. Mr. Spence, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Mildenger, dated February 15, 1935, showing:

- (1) The total amount of the grants, from 1929 to 1934, inclusive,

to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for administration expenses.

- (2) The portion of this amount which has been capitalized, for each of these years.
- (3) The total amount of the operating losses, from 1929 to 1934, inclusive, of The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the towns and villages served at retail; that is, excluding the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current operations.
- (4) Whether, if taxes were paid at the rate as set out in clause (20) of Schedule B. of Chapter 98 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, that is, 5 percent of the gross revenue, what this tax would have totalled in the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, for the revenues of The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (5) Whether, where profits are shown by The Saskatchewan Power Commission for several years in succession, as for example at Maple Creek, these profits are returned to the citizens of the town or village in which the profits were made.

*(Sessional Paper No. 62)*

And also — Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Mildenerger, dated February 15, 1935, showing:

- (1) How many miles of transmission lines are owned and operated by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (2) How many farm homes are receiving service from the lines of The Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (3) The ratio of the total farm homes in the Province of Saskatchewan to the number of farm homes receiving electrical service from lines of The Saskatchewan Power Commission as at December 31st, 1934.
- (4) The total population of the towns and villages served at retail by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

*(Sessional Paper No. 63)*

The Hon. Mr. Parker, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ended April 30, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 64)*

The Hon. Mr. Gardiner, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Demers, dated February 7, 1935, showing:

- (1) Copies of all accounts, vouchers, or other documents detailing the travelling expenses of each of the Ministers in the late Anderson Government between January 1 and July 19, 1934.
- (2) Copies of all accounts, vouchers, or other documents detailing the expenses of chauffeurs, secretaries or other Government employees accompanying the said Ministers upon trips made between January 1 and July 19, 1934.

*(Sessional Paper No. 65)*

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time, and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Sales on Consignment Act.

Bill No. 92 — An Act respecting the Utilization of certain Lands.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, (No. 2).

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

*(In the Committee)*

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1935, the following sums:—

Vote No.

1	For Legislation .....	\$ 1,600.00
2	For Executive Council .....	17,700.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration .....	3,000.00
4	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles .....	5,020.00
5	For Treasury—Public Debt .....	6,000.00
6	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Re- venue) .....	127,500.00
7	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Ca- pital) .....	35,000.00
8	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	804.00
9	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue—Pub- lic Buildings and Institutions (Maintenance and Administration) .....	25,000.00
10	For Education—General Services .....	237,200.00
11	For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock In- dustry .....	7,500.00
12	For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Board .....	3,000.00
13	For Municipal—Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare .....	5,000.00
14	For Local Government Board .....	500.00

## Vote No.

15	For Public Health—General Services .....	63,400.00
16	For Natural Resources—Miscellaneous .....	22,882.00
17	For Bureau of Child Protection .....	4,000.00
18	For Direct Relief Services—Treasury .....	2,091,500.00
19	For Direct Relief Services—Municipal—Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare .....	7,728,000.00
20	For Agricultural Reestablishment Services—Trea- sury .....	4,546,000.00
21	For Agricultural Reestablishment Services — Agriculture .....	5,880,000.00
22	For General Relief Services—Treasury .....	1,468,067.00
23	For General Relief Services—Highways .....	750,000.00
24	For General Relief Services—Agriculture .....	32,650.00
25	For General Relief Services—Municipal .....	100,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported, and by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means .

*(In the Committee)*

No. 1. Resolved, That toward making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1935, the sum of twenty-three million, one hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and twenty-three dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1936, the sum of eight million, six hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-seven dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 3. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1936, the sum of two million and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Gardiner presented Bill No. 95—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for

the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively the Thirtieth day of April, 1935, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1936.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Standing Order 55, the said Bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills:

The following Bills were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934.

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, 1932.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend The Sales on Consignment Act.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act. (No. 2)

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act respecting the Utilization of certain Lands.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting the Coal Mining Industry.

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

Bill No. 52—An Act respecting the Superannuation of Teachers.

On the following Bill progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again:

Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities.

According to Order Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The following Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers:

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

A copy of all correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government or any department of the Government and any person, corporation, or association, with respect to the Coal Inquiry in the Estevan and Bienfait district.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

- (a) Total number of mothers receiving Mothers' Allowances.
- (b) Number of mothers receiving \$30.00 or over per month, setting out amount paid in each case and number of mothers receiving said amount together with number of children in each case.
- (c) Number of mothers receiving under \$30.00 per month, setting out amount paid in each case and number of mothers receiving said amount together with number of children in each case.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.55 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

**REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1935.**

*11 o'clock p.m.*

**PRAYERS:**

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, a member of the Executive Council, presented:

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 19, 1935, showing:

The names of the members of the staff in the Department of Highways, both inside and outside service. *(Sessional Paper No. 66)*

According to Order, Bill No. 32—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain, was read the third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported with amendment; considered as amended; read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 28—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

*4.25 o'clock p.m.*

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne:—

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:

An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

An Act respecting the granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Rural Municipalities.

An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

An Act respecting the Relief of Distress and Unemployment.

An Act respecting Rural Municipalities.

An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

An Act to repeal The Research Council Act.

An Act to repeal The Timber Taxation Act.

- An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Payment of Succession Duty.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Companies Act, 1933.
- An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.
- An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act.
- An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of McCraney No. 282 for the year 1934.
- An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Village of Richlea.
- An Act to regulate the Operation of Vehicles on Highways.
- An Act to amend The Forest Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.
- An Act to provide for Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies to Farmers.
- An Act to enable Municipalities to borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies.
- An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- An Act to amend The University Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act respecting Slot Machines.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.
- An Act to amend the Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.
- An Act respecting the Superannuation of Teachers.
- An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.
- An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- An Act respecting certain Seed Grain Advances Acts.
- An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.
- An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
- An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.
- An Act to amend the School Assessment Act.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.
- An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.
- An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
- An Act to amend The Village Act.
- An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.



- An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
- An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1932.
- An Act to amend An Act granting Compensation to certain Employees in the Public Service.
- An Act respecting the Teaching Profession.
- An Act respecting the Superannuation of Employees in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.
- An Act respecting the Coal Mining Industry.
- An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Relief Commission.
- An Act to amend The Provincial Lands Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, 1932.
- An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- An Act to amend The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934.
- An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Sales on Consignment Act.
- An Act respecting Utilization of certain Lands.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act (No. 2.)

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker then said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly has voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service. In the name of the Assembly I present to Your Honour the following Bill:

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively the Thirtieth

day of April, 1935, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1936," to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill."

His Honour then delivered the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Having completed the labours for which you were called together, it is my duty to relieve you from further attendance at the present Session of the Legislative Assembly.

A number of matters of outstanding importance have come before you for consideration; these include the setting up of a Free Homesteading Policy, the winding up of the Relief Commission making possible the return of the notes covering the \$10,000,000 grant from the Federal Government, the conferring of special powers upon the Local Government Board under which amounts owing by and to governing bodies within the Province may be adjusted, the setting up of a Central Debt Adjustment Board and a Debt Adjustment organization in each Judicial District, and the Limitation of Civil Rights Bill which with debt adjustment provisions deals with the vexed problem of the Personal Covenant in mortgages and agreements. Your earnest attention to these matters and the decisions made are worthy of the highest commendation.

Many other matters of importance have received your most careful attention to the end that the whole Province will benefit.

I have observed with much satisfaction your efforts to direct business back into regular channels through a reorganizing of relief and by encouraging financial institutions to carry on directly with individuals rather than through the Government, particularly in relation to seeding operations. Your action in this regard will assist in improving business conditions in general by placing paying power in the hands of individuals rather than in orders upon the Government.

The policies announced by the Minister of Agriculture having to do with agricultural re-establishment should assist greatly in the further development of our basic industry.

You will regret, as I do, the impossibility to estimate or provide greater revenue for the coming financial year. I hope, with you, that the year 1935 will bring such crop conditions as may make it possible to reorganize our system of taxation. This reorganization would make possible a return to highway and general development of public works programs, greater assistance to education and the reorganization of government services, with the result that our people may secure educa-

tion and employment when physically fit and proper care when ill or in need.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the requirements of the public service and give you my assurance that the sums of money voted will be used economically and in the public interest.

In taking leave of you, I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have devoted your energy to all the activities of the Session, and to wish you the full blessing of Providence as you return again to your respective homes.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, the Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it pleases His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

J. M. PARKER,  
*Speaker.*

# APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1934-35

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1934.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) How many persons have been employed by the Government to purchase feed?

*Answer:* 11.

- (2) What remuneration is allowed these persons and on what basis?

*Answer:* \$4.00 per day.

- (3) How many tons of feed are required?

*Answer:* Latest estimate 209,000 tons. The exact amount cannot be determined at this time because of the influence of weather and other factors.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) What is the present schedule of School Grants?

*Answer:* School Grants as authorized and fixed by Chapters 130 and 134 of The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1930 were reduced by one-third by Chapter 45 of The Statutes of Saskatchewan 1932, which Act came into force on the first day of January 1932 and is still in force.

Apportionments made pursuant to the provisions of The Vocational Education Act, being Chapter 136 of The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1930, are as follows:

For Day Classes: A grant of 40 per cent of the expenditure on salaries for the members of the teaching staff

provided that the annual grant for any one teacher shall not exceed the sum of \$900.

For Night Classes: A grant of 40 per cent of the expenditure on salaries for the members of the teaching staff provided that the grant for any one teacher shall not exceed the sum of \$2.00 per night.

For Equipment: A grant of 40 per cent of the actual cost of approved equipment provided that the maximum annual grant on equipment shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000.

- (2) By what amount has this been increased since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* The statutory enactments can be changed only at a sitting of the Legislature and, therefore, no change has been possible. The foregoing regulations respecting vocational education have not been changed.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did one of the clerks in the Department of Natural Resources resign on or about October 13, 1934?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Has the vacancy been filled?

*Answer:* A temporary appointment has been made.

- (3) By whom?

*Answer:* J. S. Bevan

- (4) Has this person passed the Civil Service examinations?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (5) In what Constituency did the person who received the appointment formerly reside?

*Answer:* Regina.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich.

- (1) What are the names and addresses of all persons given employment by the Government, either through the Civil Service Commission or by appointment as temporary help on both inside and outside services since July 19, and up until November 15, in Melville Constituency?

*Answer:*

All Temporary Employees.

Name.	Address.	
C. H. Stewardson	Lebret	} Highway Maintenance Patrolmen.
W. L. Burton	Abernethy	
E. W. Hartle	Abernethy	
D. Groff	Duff	
John Henchert	Melville	
John Rathgeber	Fenwood	
H. T. Holmedal	Fenwood	
Dan Reiger	Grayson	
L. Koslowski	Goodeve	
Rudolf Kuss	Neudorf	
Jacob Raunest	Lemberg	
A. H. Atkins	Abernethy	
Sid Hurrell	Balcarres	
Gottlieb Yackel	Lipton	
Emil Miller	Lipton	
O. Bolingbroke	Dysart	
A. R. Towndrow	Dysart	
P. H. Barber	Lipton	
Chris Zvanchiuk	Cupar	
C. H. Anderson	Markinch	

Collector, Motor License Branch.

J. Jolly, Lemberg.

Steam Boiler Inspector.

D. N. Auckland, Melville.

Cashier, Liquor Board.

Malcolm R. MacLeod, Melville.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the number of Mothers' Allowances in effect as at July 1, 1934, and as at November 1, 1934?

*Answer:*

July 1, 1934 .....	2619.
November 1, 1934 .....	2708.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Honourable Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What are the names and addresses of nurses employed by the Department of Public Health, either as temporary or permanent help, between July 19, 1934, and November 20, 1934?

*Answer:*

Name	Address	
Miss M. M. Berry	Melfort,	Sask.
Miss E. Stannard	Swift Current,	"
Miss M. E. Pierce	Archerwill,	"
Miss E. K. Cotter	Cumberland House,	"
Miss E. I. Miller	North Battleford,	"
Miss Anne Goshko	Assiniboia,	"
Miss H. M. Smith	Unity,	"
Miss D. M. Hopkins	Weyburn,	"
Mrs. E. M. Feeny	Rosthern,	"
Miss A. M. Wiggins	Saskatoon,	"
Mrs. Agnes Tanney	Regina,	"
Mrs. Laura Beeson	Prince Albert,	"
Miss Kate Elcombe	Regina,	"
Miss Nora McNinch	North Battleford,	"
Miss Grace Orr	North Battleford,	"
Mrs. Louise LeCerf	Humboldt,	"
Miss Amy Olson	Weyburn,	"

- (2) How many of these wrote the examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission?

*Answer:* All the nurses above named, with the exception of Miss Olson, entered the service before civil service examinations were instituted. Miss Olson passed the examination and is now on the permanent staff. Mrs. LeCerf was employed on the public health nursing staff for a period of six years prior to the year 1930, and is now engaged in a temporary capacity, which necessitates no civil service examination.

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1934.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

1. What amounts of money were paid to the following persons in the form of bonuses, superannuation, or honorariums, on the occasion of their withdrawal from the Civil Service:
  - (1) Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Liquor Board.
  - (2) Mr. T. A. McInnis, Commissioner of Publications.
  - (3) Mr. John Barnett, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.

*Answer:*

Name	Honorarium or Bonus	Refund of contributions, with in- terest, made under The Super- annuation Act.
J. E. Armstrong	\$1,000.00	Did not contribute under the Act.
T. A. McInnis	\$ 705.12	\$855.54 (Being \$332.22, gratuity based upon service regulations; and \$372.90, compensation in lieu of extended notice, full vacation leave not having been taken.)
John Barnett	\$2,166.67	\$963.68

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) Was Mrs. Sarkissian of the Bureau of Child Protection employed as temporary help?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) How many days has she been in the employment of the Government?

*Answer:* 24 days in September  
26 days in October  
16 days in November

66 days.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Honourable Mr. Uhrich:

1. How many persons have been employed at Battleford Mental Hospital as temporary employees since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Fifteen.

2. Who are they?

*Answer:*

Miss Louise Harris,  
Miss Maxine Alexander,  
Miss Margaret Daley,  
J. C. Bichon,  
H. H. Berg,  
D. Klassen,  
J. Sommor,  
G. H. Wiebe,

G. Barnett,  
W. A. MacNeill,  
W. J. Kucey,  
Henry Mercier,  
G. S. Furber,  
R. G. McDonald,  
E. A. Beaulne.

3. How many of the permanent staff have been given indefinite leave since July 19?

*Answer:* None.



4. Who are they?

*Answer:* See answer to Question 3.

5. On whose recommendation were the temporary employees given employment?

*Answer:* The Minister of Public Health assumes responsibility for the temporary appointments in question.

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

(1) What provision has the Government made to take care of physically incapacitated unemployed?

*Answer:* Physically incapacitated unemployed receive relief through the municipal officials of the municipality in which they reside, and in those municipalities where the Government is contributing a portion of the cost of relief, expenditures on behalf of such persons are included in the accounts sent to the Government for payment. In cases where the incapacity arose out of an industrial accident covered by the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act, such persons obtain their relief through the Workmen's Compensation Board.

(2) What provision has the Government made to supplement the salaries of persons who are taking care of dependents among whom are those who are physically incapacitated?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

(3) What salary does the Government deem necessary as a minimum to be paid to a person in the Civil Service taking care of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 dependents?

*Answer:* Salaries to persons in the Civil Service are not determined by the number of dependents of such persons.

(4) Should the salary in question be less than the Government deems necessary, what provision does the Government make to supplement the said salary?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) How many highway patrolmen have been dismissed in Shaun-

avon Constituency between July 19, 1934, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* 24.

- (2) How many of those dismissed are returned soldiers?

*Answer:* The Department of Highways has no information.

- (3) What were the names of the highway patrolmen dismissed in Shaunavon Constituency between July 19, 1934, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* Matt Carson, Shaunavon; G. R. Thompson, Eastend; Severt Olson, Eastend; Arne Svennes, Robsart; Wm. Kalkman, Climax; J. H. Tooth, Climax; R. A. Hammond, Climax; Dougall Hunter, Chamberry; T. Bloom, Shaunavon; Archie Webb, Shaunavon; J. Roy McNaught, Climax; Geo. Hanson, Shaunavon; Robert Elliott, Frontier; Helmar Hoff, Frontier; Harry H. Riddell, Loomis; A. J. Ross, Claydon; Wm. Hyam, Claydon; Jno. E. Norheim, Claydon; Geo. Hemsing, Divide; Jesse Cox, Vidora; Wm. Curtis, Consul; Henry Thormoseth, Robsart; Walter Humphrey, Robsart; Ervin Fleming, Maple Creek.

- (4) How many highway patrolmen have resigned in Shaunavon Constituency between July 19, 1934, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* One.

- (5) How many new highway patrolmen have been appointed in Shaunavon Constituency between July 19, 1934, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* 25.

- (6) What are the names of those in Shaunavon Constituency appointed between July 19, 1934, and November 15, 1934, and who recommended such appointments?

*Answer:* Joe Alton, Shaunavon; Aime Menard, Dollard; Sid Howard, Eastend; Clarence Gregory, Eastend; W. A. Olmstead, Robsart; J. J. Dominy, Climax; Harvey Ireland, Climax; W. M. Graham, Climax; Arthur Gust, Chamberry; Arthur Bloome, Shaunavon; George Begg, Shaunavon; Andrew Gardiner, Climax; John Hawkinson, Shaunavon; Oliver Onerhiem, Frontier; H. Lutz, Loomis; Wm. Buchanan, Claydon; Alphonse Duseault, Claydon; Edd Neste, Claydon; Abram Abrahamson, Divide; C. E. Lightfoot, Robsart; Albert Shobe, Consul; J. Bakken, Robsart; B. Howell, Robsart; Fred Grage, Belanger, Helmar Hoff, Frontier.

The Minister of Highways assumes responsibility for these temporary appointments.

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Joseph Fisher, a patrolman on No. 12 highway near Rosthern, dismissed since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Is Joseph Fisher a returned soldier?

*Answer:* The Department of Highways has no information.

- (3) Is it a fact that Joseph Fisher has twice been decorated for bravery under fire, receiving the M.M. and the D.C.M., was made an officer in the field and was recommended for a V.C.?

*Answer:* See answer to Question 2.

- (4) What is the name of the person appointed to drag this portion of highway in place of Joseph Fisher?

*Answer:* Almanzar Viens, Duck Lake, Sask.

- (5) Is he a returned soldier?

*Answer:* The Department of Highways has no information.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many highway patrolmen have been dismissed in Kindersley Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934, and what are their names?

*Answer:* Seven, namely:— Robert Arnold, D'Arcy; E. S. Hunt, Netherhill; F. H. Stuart, Beadle; W. H. Kidd, Marengo; David Evans, Alsask; C. K. Campbell, Kindersley; R. E. Moore, McGee.

- (2) How many of those dismissed are returned soldiers?

*Answer:* The Department of Highways has no information.

- (3) How many highway patrolmen have resigned in Kindersley Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* None.

- (4) How many new highway patrolmen have been appointed in Kindersley Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934, and what are their names?

*Answer:* Seven, namely:— I. N. Graham, D'Arcy; J. R. Cook, Netherhill; Robert Smith, Beadle; Scott Brown, Merid; Herschel Moyer, Alsask; Anitole Longtin, Kindersley; Andrew MacDonald Sim, McGee.

- (5) What are the names of those who recommended such appointments?

*Answer:* The Minister of Highways assumes responsibility for these temporary appointments.

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934.**

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) What is the total amount paid out of the Civil Service Superannuation Account by way of refunds of contributions under The Public Service Superannuation Act and accrued interest from July 19, 1934, to November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* \$12,424.10.

- (2) What are the names of those to whom this amount has been paid, and the payments in each case?

*Answer:*

Name	Department	Contributions	Interest	Total Refund
Miss R. McKenzie	Agriculture	\$ 96.20	\$ 7.78	\$103.98
Miss E. V. R. Clokie	Agriculture	114.00	9.36	123.36
Miss K. MacDonnell	Agriculture	182.00	26.47	208.47
A. H. Alexander	Agriculture	302.66	30.70	333.36
H. A. Keown	Child Protection	387.84	42.91	430.75
C. B. DeGeer	Child Protection	308.51	34.32	342.83
J. R. Wilson	Local Government Board	940.00	93.50	1,033.50
Miss S. J. McAdam	Natural Resources	89.60	6.14	95.74
S. Hyde	Natural Resources	186.35	17.72	204.07
J. W. Berry	Natural Resources	229.60	20.32	249.92
J. Barnett	Natural Resources	870.60	93.08	963.68
V. May	Bureau of Publications	305.84	36.77	342.61
T. McInnis	Bureau of Publications	757.82	97.72	855.54
A. A. Thomson	Executive Council	114.40	7.13	121.53
Miss A. David	Highways	148.80	14.09	162.89
Miss G. E. May	Highways	162.40	21.00	183.40
F. Churko	Highways	149.77	11.19	160.96
E. Speedie	Highways	44.00	6.66	50.66
Miss L. M. Stephen	King's Printer	140.00	10.91	150.91
Miss H. M. Forsyth	Education	139.20	13.33	152.53
J. Hill	Municipal Affairs	88.63	1.07	89.70
G. M. Carmichael	Provincial Secretary	892.44	151.25	1,043.69
H. Dawson	Public Works	623.31	65.18	688.49
Miss H. Hurl	Weyburn Mental Hospital	92.00	5.03	97.03
Miss M. A. Clements	Weyburn Mental Hospital	173.32	9.65	182.97
Dr. A. M. Mooney-Wells	Weyburn Mental Hospital	198.00	9.67	207.67
Miss M. Grohn	Weyburn Mental Hospital	51.00	1.88	52.88
Miss D. M. McCrea	Weyburn Mental Hospital	51.00	1.73	52.73
Miss K. Boyd	Weyburn Mental Hospital	81.00	4.81	85.81
Miss J. E. Pow	Weyburn Mental Hospital	78.00	4.28	82.28
Miss S. G. Wilcox	Weyburn Mental Hospital	36.00	.88	36.88
Miss M. Barnes	Weyburn Mental Hospital	133.90	13.30	147.20
A. W. Watkins	Weyburn Mental Hospital	296.82	29.54	326.36
Miss M. Anderson	Battleford Mental Hospital	215.49	33.39	248.88
Miss E. Rohdin	Battleford Mental Hospital	114.00	9.19	123.19
Miss A. G. Lalonde	Battleford Mental Hospital	53.91	2.94	56.85
Miss P. O. McLachlan	Treasury	111.80	9.89	121.69
Miss T. Faibish	Treasury	273.60	55.38	328.98
G. Horley	Moose Jaw Land Titles	155.80	13.95	169.75
W. Kea	Saskatoon Land Titles	295.42	55.84	351.26
R. J. Sanderson	Battleford Jud. District	257.66	25.19	282.85
W. C. Hill	Moose Jaw Judicial District	200.00	18.10	218.10
J. Taylor	Swift Current Jud. District	475.77	61.67	537.44
J. A. Matthews	Wilkie Judicial District	516.20	104.53	620.73
		<u>\$11,134.66</u>	<u>\$1,289.44</u>	<u>\$12,424.10</u>

- (3) What is the balance remaining in the Superannuation Account?

*Answer:* This account is incorporated with the Consolidated Fund. Pursuant to section 32 of The Public Service Superannuation Act, all contributions by public servants are deposited in the Consolidated Fund, and superannuation allowances, lump sum payments and refunds, together with any accruals of interest thereon, are paid out of said Fund. Balance at credit of public servants, as at October 31, 1934, is \$636,396.61, not including interest accruals estimated at \$134,000.00 carried as a contingent liability.

### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was the Beer Store Vendor at Debden, Sask., suspended?  
*Answer:* Yes.
- (2) If so, on what grounds?  
*Answer:* Alleged political activity during the 1934 Provincial Election.
- (3) Who laid the complaint, if any?  
*Answer:* Mr. Omer Demers, M.L.A.
- (4) Was this Beer Store Vendor a returned soldier?  
*Answer:* Yes.
- (5) If the said Beer Store Vendor was suspended or dismissed who was then given the appointment?  
*Answer:* Hector Tremblay, also a returned soldier, engaged temporarily as Acting Vendor.
- (6) On whose recommendation was the appointment made?  
*Answer:* His temporary services were engaged by the Liquor Board.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many highway patrolmen have been dismissed in Cut Knife Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934, and what are their names?  
*Answer:* None.
- (2) How many of those dismissed are returned soldiers?  
*Answer:* See answer to Question 1.

- (3) How many highway patrolmen have resigned in Cut Knife Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934?

*Answer:* None.

- (4) How many new highway patrolmen have been appointed in Cut Knife Constituency between July 19, and November 15, 1934, and what are their names?

*Answer:* None.

- (5) What are the names of those who recommended such appointments?

*Answer:* See answer to Question 4.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Were the following persons taken on the Civil Service Staff either inside or outside service, either as permanent or temporary employees, between the dates of July 19, and November 15, 1934,—Mr. N. B. Williams, Dr. G. W. Sahlmark, Mr. A. B. A. Cunningham?

*Answer:* In the case of the first named, appointment made under the provisions of The Liquor Act.

In the case of the second named, appointment made under the provisions of The Local Government Board Act.

In the case of the third named, employed temporarily in the Civil Service.

- (2) If so, what positions do they now hold?

*Answer:* Mr. N. B. Williams, Chairman, Liquor Board. Dr. G. W. Sahlmark, Member of the Local Government Board. Mr. A. B. A. Cunningham, employed temporarily as Buildings Inspector, paid by the day.

- (3) Did each of them pass the Civil Service Examination?

*Answer:* Not required in the first two instances. In the third instance, Mr. A. B. A. Cunningham was a former member of the Civil Service, having been appointed April 1, 1917, and continued to hold office until May 31, 1930, when he was dismissed by the late Government without cause. He has been readmitted to the Civil Service under temporary appointment.

- (4) In what constituency did each one of them reside previous to being appointed?

*Answer:* Mr. N. B. Williams in North Qu'Appelle previous to the issue of the writ for election; after that date in new

constituency of Melville. Dr. G. W. Sahlmark and Mr. A. B. A. Cunningham previous to the issue of the writ for election in Pheasant Hills; after the issue of the writ, through the Redistribution Bill placed in the Constituency of Melville.

- (5) By whom was their appointment recommended?

*Answer:* In the case of the two first named the Government assumes responsibility for the appointments.

The Minister of Public Works assumes responsibility for the temporary appointment of Mr. A. B. A. Cunningham.

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What arrangements has the Government made with Secretaries of Rural Municipalities regarding payment for extra work done by the Secretaries in the administration of direct relief and agricultural aid?

*Answer:* The Government is paying Secretary-Treasurers of Rural Municipalities where relief is being advanced a monthly allowance ranging from a minimum of \$15.00 to a maximum of \$30.00 per month based on the amount of work anticipated to be done by the Secretary-Treasurer in connection with the administration of direct relief and agricultural aid commencing from the time the municipality is accepted by the Government for relief assistance till April 30, 1935.

### FRIDAY, NOMEBER 30, 1934.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What are the names and addresses of all persons given employment by the Government, either through the Civil Service Commission or by appointment as temporary help, on both inside and outside services since July 19, 1934, and up until November 15, 1934, who reside, or immediately previous to their appointment did reside, in the Rosthern Constituency?

*Answer:* Temporary Employees Highway Maintenance Patrolmen: John Sokatsky, Dana; Mike Kirzinger, Bruno; Anton Gasper, Jr., Bruno; G. Masson, Prudhomme; O. Loiselle, Vonda; Jacob D. Neufeld, Aberdeen; A. A. Funk,

Dalmeny; A. P. Schultz, Langham; Geo. A. Peters, Mennon; E. J. Bilodeau, Wakaw; H. Godin, Domremy; Albert Dupuis, Hoey; Almanzar Viens, Duck Lake; Louis Hayes, Rosthern.

Temporary Employees Liquor Board: S. G. Hodson, Rosthern, 4 days; J. G. Fee, Vonda, 12 days; E. Eddie, Duck Lake, 18 days; H. J. Horgan, Wakaw, 18 days; H. J. Horgan, Cudworth, 18 days; Archie Wall, Hague, 18 days; P. W. McPherson, Aberdeen, 18 days.

Temporary Employees, Department of Public Health: W. S. Morrison, Vonda; Henry Berg, Hague; John Sonmor, Hague; George Weibe, Rosthern; David J. Klassen, Rosthern; C. J. Furber, Duck Lake.

Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, Temporary Employee: Marie Moreau, Hoey.

**MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1934.**

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is one Albert Simmons employed by the Government either through the Civil Service Commission or by appointment as temporary help?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, what is his position?

*Answer:* Inspector in the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare—Relief Settlement Plan.

- (3) When did he receive his appointment?

*Answer:* September 1st, 1934.

- (4) What is his salary?

*Answer:* \$4.00 per day.

- (5) How much have his expenses amounted to up to the 15th of November, 1934?

*Answer:* \$213.96.

- (6) Is this the same Albert Simmons who campaigned for the Liberal party at the last Provincial Election?

*Answer:* Yes.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:



- (1) To what point was the car of barley, shipped on Relief Freight Permit No. 14881, delivered?

*Answer:* Rowatt, R.M. 159.

- (2) To whom was it sold?

*Answer:* Saskatchewan Relief applicants.

- (3) At what price?

*Answer:* 41 cents.

- (4) Was it used for feed or seed?

*Answer:* Feed.

- (5) What did this car of barley grade?

*Answer:* 3 C.W.

- (6) Where was it inspected?

*Answer:* Saskatoon.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What determines the Government's policy with reference to the re-appointment of Justices of the Peace whose Commissions expire from time to time?

*Answer:* The Government determines what factors are to be taken into account in the appointment or re-appointment of Justices of the Peace.

- (2) What was the Government's reason for not re-appointing Mr. Nels Guloiën, Wadena, Saskatchewan, when his commission expired on the 10th day of November, 1934?

*Answer:* The Lieutenant Governor in Council, in the exercise of his discretion, saw fit not to continue his name on the new Commission of the Peace which issued on the 10th day of November, 1934.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Has the Government issued instructions to Municipal Councillors, or to any other persons who are collecting relief repayments, to collect monies owing for poultry feed relief out of any money that may be coming to farmers or their wives for sale of poultry?

*Answer:* The Government is not aware that such instructions were issued and believes that such has not been done.

- (2) Has the Government suggested to any collector or councillor or Secretary Treasurer that they be present at railway ship-

ping points when cars of poultry are being shipped in order to collect relief money?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What was the total sum paid by the Provincial Government to the Shaunavon Hospital for the year 1933 for hospitalization?

*Answer:* Government Grant .....\$4,877.50  
 Paid by Relief Commission ..... 281.65  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs from the  
 Trust Funds of Local Improvement Districts 1,871.50  


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 \$7,030.65

- (2) What amount has been paid to said hospital by the Provincial Government from January 1, 1934 until July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Government Grant .....\$2,660.50  
 Paid by Relief Commission ..... 1,607.80  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs from the  
 Trust Funds of Local Improvement Districts 450.00  


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 \$4,718.30

- (3) What amount has been paid to said hospital by the Provincial Government from July 19, 1934 until November 30, 1934?

*Answer:* Government Grant payable under the provisions of the Hospitals Act was not due until December 31, 1934.  
 Paid by Relief Commission .....\$ 479.40  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs ..... 404.40  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs from the  
 Trust Funds of Local Improvement Districts 148.50  


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 \$1,032.30

- (4) What amount has been paid by the Provincial Government to doctors in the Shaunavon and East End districts between January 1, 1934 and July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Paid by Relief Commission .....\$ 250.00

- (5) What amount has been paid by the Provincial Government to doctors in the Shaunavon and East End districts between July 19, 1934 and December 1, 1934?

*Answer:* Paid by Relief Commission .....\$ 100.00  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs ..... 250.00  
 Paid by Department of Municipal Affairs from the  
 Trust Funds of Local Improvement Districts 105.50  


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 \$ 455.50

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Government authorize the expenditure of any funds for a works programme for relief recipients in the Sherwood Municipality since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* No funds were authorized for a works programme but relief recipients in the sub-divisions of Sherwood Municipality surrounding the City of Regina were required to perform work in return for relief.

- (2) Was this programme undertaken under the direction of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. T. Molloy, or any of his subordinates?

*Answer:* Yes, under Thos. M. Molloy.

- (3) If not, under whose authority did Mr. Stanley King, relief officer, undertake work done between October 16, and November 14, 1934?

*Answer:* See answer to No. (2).

- (4) From what source or sources were the funds for this work provided?

*Answer:* Direct Relief Account. Relief recipients performed the work in return for relief.

- (5) Did the men so employed receive any cash for this work?

*Answer:* No cash expenditures were made.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) On the early morning of May 12, 1933, did a member of the R. C. M. P. shoot a man at Swift Current?

*Answer:* No. Explained that a rumour to the effect indicated by the question was thoroughly investigated by the R. C. M. Police on instructions of my Department in or about the month of April, 1934. As the result of this investigation it was ascertained that no person was shot by a member of the R. C. M. Police in the early morning of May 12, 1933, at Swift Current. It would appear that on the night of May 11th, 1933, Constable Hecker of the R. C. M. Police Force, Swift Current detachment, was on duty at the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot at Swift Current to enforce the provisions of the Railway Act in regard to transients riding on trains. On the arrival of the passenger train westbound at 10.10 p.m., Constable Hecker observed a transient alighting from the train. Constable Hecker called to the transient to halt but the transient refused to do so and headed for the empty box cars which were south of the passenger train. Constable Hecker drew his revolver

and fired one shot in the air but this did not stop the transient and he kept on and disappeared among the freight cars and was not located. In consequence of Constable Hecker firing the shot, rumour spread around Swift Current that a man had been shot. An investigation was made at once by the Officers of the R. C. M. Police Force at Swift Current and it was ascertained that there was no truth to the rumour, but Constable Hecker, for his unbecoming conduct in firing the revolver, was dealt with under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

- (2) If so, who was the man?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 1.

- (3) Was he a transient road rider on the C. P. R.?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 1.

- (4) What was the nature of his crime?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 1.

- (5) Did he die or did he recover?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 1.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) From what companies, firms and organizations has the Government, or anyone acting on behalf of the Government, made purchases of flour, potatoes, meat and coal for relief purposes between January 1st 1934, and July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* The Relief Commission made direct purchases of flour from: The Bishop Milling Company; Quaker Oats Company; Robin Hood Mills; Waskisien Mills Ltd.; Radisson Milling Co.

Potatoes: Scott Fruit Company; Western Grocers Ltd.; S. & M. Fruit Co.; Smith Fruit Co.; G. F. Erickson; Hazlett Trading Co.; J. N. Nikolchuk; Brotherhood of Doukhobors; W. S. McKay; Soo Line Mills.

Coal: Great West Coal Company; Truax Traer Coal Co.; H. Nicholson; E. Gough; Jewel Collieries; Coal Sellers Ltd.; Wholesale Fuel Co.; Cadillac Coal Co.; Western Canadian Collieries; Marcus Coals Ltd.; Super Heat Coal Co.; Fraser McKay Collieries; Penn Coals Ltd.; Crescent Coal Mine.

No direct purchases of meat were made by the Relief Commission.

- (2) From what companies, firms and organizations has the Government, or anyone acting on behalf of the Government, made purchases of flour, potatoes, meat and coal for relief purposes between July 19, 1934 and December 1, 1934?

*Answer:* The only purchases made by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare for relief purposes were for potatoes and the following is a list of the companies, firms and organizations from which the Government made purchases between July 19, 1934, and December 1, 1934:

S. Griffin; National Fruit Company Limited; Canada Packers Limited; Farmers' Produce Company; Weidman Bros. Ltd.; Campbell, Wilson & Horne; Wilfred Raymond and H. C. Culbert; Wilfred Raymond and J. R. Jardine; H. G. Smith Ltd.; W. H. Smith; Walker Fruit Company; Coval-Rusoff Company; I. W. Schluss; Scott Fruit Company; H. Greenslade; H. H. James; T. Sanderson; Thomas Sharpe; S. E. Bland; David Wood; S. & M. Wholesale Fruit; Jackson Bros.; I. Goldstein; Manitoba Vegetable & Potato Growers' Co-operative Association; Edmonton Potato Growers' Association; R. McClure; R. Homme, agent for: George Hill, A. C. Stack, A. A. Boek, F. M. Clark, Leon Sergent; R. C. Bird; Plunkett & Savage; Fayerman Bros.; Gerhard Ens.

Mr. Hantleman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What was the total amount paid to A. E. Bence, Barrister of Saskatoon, by the Anderson Government in connection with:
  - (a) The natural resources suit of the Province of Saskatchewan?
  - (b) The prosecution of the rioters at the Saskatoon Exhibition Grounds in May, 1933?

*Answer:* (a) \$16,777.48, namely:

Paid by Department of Natural Resources (see page 440 Public Accounts 1930-31) .....	\$ 4,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 67908 (1929-30) .....	253.35
Paid by Voucher No. 40551 (1931-32) .....	3,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 65656 (1931-32) .....	1,563.91
Paid by Voucher No. 75334 (1931-32) .....	436.09
Paid by Voucher No. 70724 (1931-32) .....	2,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 11157 (1932-33) .....	1,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 26842 (1932-33) .....	1,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 33193 (1932-33) .....	750.00
Paid by Voucher No. 1114 (1933-34) .....	500.00
Paid by Voucher No. 918 (1934-35) .....	1,000.00
Paid by Voucher No. 11113 (1934-35) balance paid on the 21st July, 1934, by cheque dated 20th July, 1934, pursuant to instructions of	

the Anderson Government on the 29th day  
of June, 1934 ..... 1,274.13

16,777.48

(b) \$1,452.19.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Has The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board instructed any or all of their field representatives to attempt to cause farmers who have received loans from the Farm Loan Board to sign the following or similar document?:

“Realizing that my mortgage from The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board secured against ..... is in such shape that I cannot reasonably hope to carry on and liquidate my indebtedness, I agree to give the said Board a transfer of the mortgaged property or, if same cannot be accepted by them, I agree to their foreclosing under their mortgage on the understanding that they will lease the said land to me for the year 19..... for one-third of the crop, on their usual form of lease.”

*Answer:* Where the Board considers the borrower hopelessly involved, or when borrower has intimated his intention of quitting, the Board has so instructed their field representatives.

- (2) Did one, a Mr. McKay, attempt to have such a document signed by a farmer operating near Young, Saskatchewan, during the last five weeks?

*Answer:* Yes.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Have all accounts incurred by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission been paid? If so, from what source were the funds required for this purpose secured? If not, what is the total amount still owing by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission?

*Answer:* All accounts have not yet been paid.

The total amount still owing by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission is — \$395,966.33.

- (2) What are the total commitments for relief advances of each of the kinds hereinafter specified, including those made in the northern areas, since September 1, 1934; that is to say, for food, fuel, clothing, feed and fodder? What amount of these commitments are still unpaid as at December 1, 1934?

*Answer:* Commitments for Direct Relief (Food, fuel, clothing, shelter) September 1, 1934 to November 30, 1934, \$3,158,092.18.

Unpaid as at December 1, 1934 — \$2,426,836.66.

Large portion of the unpaid amount covered commitments for November and returns from cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities had not been received for the said month on the first of December. Funds have not always been available for payment but are paid out as soon as received from Ottawa and Vouchers are in order.

Commitments for agricultural re-establishment, feed and fodder — \$1,830,000.00.

Unpaid as at December 1st, 1934 — \$1,080,999.07.

Considerable portion covered by fodder in transit. Vouchers for balance in course of preparation. Funds have not always been available for payment, but are paid out as soon as received and Vouchers are in order.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was a car load of relief oats unloaded at Blewett, Sask., on or about October 25, 1934?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Were the farmers receiving the oats told how much they would have to pay for the oats, or were they required to sign weight-tickets at no given price?

*Answer:* This car of oats was sold to the Rural Municipality of Cynri No. 36 and disposed of by the Council to farmers within the municipality.

- (3) Is it the usual custom of the Government to fail to tell recipients of relief feed what amount he will be called upon to pay for the feed he received?

*Answer:* Feed grain is sold to municipalities and price determined later. This is necessary in view of the fact that all oats are purchased basis Government grade and in many cases cars arrive at destination and are released for distribution before the Government grade is known.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1935.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn.

- (1) What is the total amount paid by the Government for printing to each of the following for the months of August, September, October, November and December 1934: Commercial Printers Limited, Regina; Moose Jaw Times, Saskatoon Star Phoenix; Western Printers Association, Regina?

*Answer:* The total amount paid by the Government for printing to each of the following for the months of August, September, October, November and December, 1934, is as follows:

King's Printer's Office.

Commercial Printers, Regina .....	\$ 6,986.58
Moose Jaw Times .....	11,799.43
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix .....	2,151.74
Western Printers Association, Regina .....	3,455.18
Saskatchewan Liquor Board.	
Commercial Printers, Regina .....	1,572.32
Western Printers, Regina .....	423.36
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.	
Commercial Printers Limited, Regina .....	358.90
Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.	
Commercial Printers Limited, Regina .....	198.19

- (2) What amount does the King's Printer consider could have been saved to the Government if these purchases had been made by tender?

*Answer:* As these purchases represent over 200 printing orders which were dealt with individually from day to day, the major portion of them ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$75.00, it would be impracticable to place considerable of this work by tender, therefore comparative costs of so dealing with it have not been made.

- (3) Is the difference between the amount paid and the amount for which the work could have been done regarded as part of the Government's economy programme?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (2).

- (4) Has any representation been made to the Government or any member thereof by representatives of organized labour that the Western Printers Association is a non-union and an unfair shop, and, if so, what was the reply by the Government or the minister interviewed?

*Answer:* Representations have been made to the Minister on behalf of organized labour that the Western Printers Association is a non-union shop, and the Minister has replied that the matter would be given consideration.



Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What is the total number of applications received by the Government since July 19th, under the relief provisions of the Federal Government, for single, unemployed persons, in the \$5.00 a month farm employment scheme?

*Answer:* 5,348.

- (2) How many of these applications have been refused?

*Answer:* 735.

- (3) How many persons are now receiving relief under this heading?

*Answer:* 4,613.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost to the Government of the printing of the Regina City Telephone Directory for July 1929 and by whom was it printed?

*Answer:* \$4,584.02. Printed by Leader Publishing Company, Regina.

Were tenders called for the contract?

*Answer:* No.

- (3) What was the cost to the Government of the printing of the Regina City Telephone Directory for July, 1934, and by whom was it printed?

*Answer:* \$2,555.70. Printed by McInnis Brothers, Limited, Regina.

- (4) Were tenders called for the work?

*Answer:* Yes.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Who printed the Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1933-34?

*Answer:* Commercial Printers, Limited, Regina.

- (2) What was the cost?

*Answer:* \$1,959.52.

- (3) What was the cost of the printing of the Public Accounts 1932-33, and by whom were they printed?

*Answer:* \$1,467.00. Printed by Modern Press, Limited, Saskatoon.

- (4) Was the contract for printing, referred to in Question (1), let by tender?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Have contracts been let for the printing of the following telephone directories, and, if so, to whom and at what prices: Moose Jaw City Directory, January, 1935; Regina City Directory, January, 1935; Saskatoon City Directory, January, 1935?

*Answer:* Moose Jaw City Telephone Directory, January 1935. Times Company, Limited, Moose Jaw, at a discount of 18.61% off the present "Unit Charges" price list.

Regina City Telephone Directory, January, 1935. Commercial Printers, Limited, Regina, at a discount of 18.61% off the present "Unit Charges" price list.

Saskatoon City Telephone Directory, January 1935. Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Limited, Saskatoon, at a discount of 18.61% off the present "Unit Charges" price list.

- (2) Were tenders called for these printing contracts?

*Answer:* No.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935.**

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What amounts of money did the Provincial Government pay to B. F. Harris of Crooked River, on relief account as payment of wages for men who worked for the B. F. Harris Lumber Company?

*Answer:* \$21,755.95 during the fiscal year 1930-31.

- (2) What was the cost of the lumber supplied to the Humboldt School by the B. F. Harris Lumber Company?

*Answer:* This question would appear to refer to a transaction at some time between the Humboldt School and the lumber companies mentioned of which the Government has no knowledge.

- (3) Was the original tender let to a British Columbia lumber company?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 2.

- (4) How much would the lumber have cost had it been purchased from B. C.?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 2.

- (5) On whose recommendation was the contract transferred from the B. C. firm to the B. F. Harris Lumber Co.?

*Answer:* See answer to question No. 2.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935.**

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) How many girls from the Souris-Estevan Constituency have been taken on the temporary staff since August 20, 1934?

*Answer:* Five.

- (2) What are their names and the nature of their employment?

*Answer:* Miss Hilda Pierce, Clerk-stenographer, \$725.00 per annum; Miss Viola Grundeen, Clerk-stenographer, \$725.00 per annum; Miss Zina McMurtry, Clerk-stenographer, \$725.00 per annum; Miss Mary Loughlin, Clerk-stenographer, \$725.00 per annum; Miss Philomene Delorme, Mental Hospital, Nurse-attendant, \$1.20 per day and board and room.

- (3) Were they required to pass the Civil Service Examinations?

*Answer:* No. These girls possessed the necessary qualifications for the positions.

- (4) What salary is paid to these employees?

*Answer:* See Answer to Question (2).

- (5) Who recommended the appointment in each case?

*Answer:* The Public Service Commissioner accepts responsibility for these appointments.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What are the totals of salaries and allowances annually provided for (a) Dr. J. W. MacNeill, and (b) Dr. A. D. Campbell, Superintendents of the Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals, respectively?

*Answer:* (a) Dr. J. W. MacNeill, — Salary and allowances \$6,790.00; (b) Dr. A. D. Campbell, — Salary and allowances \$4,908.00.

- (2) Which hospital contains the larger number of inmates?

*Answer:* Weyburn Mental Hospital.

- (3) Since these salaries were fixed at their present amounts, has Dr. MacNeill been appointed also Commissioner of Mental Services?

*Answer:* No. Dr. MacNeill was appointed Commissioner of Mental Services on March 1, 1931, and he still holds that position.

- (4) What is the reason, if any, for the difference between the salaries and perquisites received by these two officials?

*Answer:* Dr. MacNeill was appointed Superintendent of the Battleford Mental Hospital in March 1913. The length of his service and his additional duties as Commissioner of Mental Services, which includes the co-relation, direction and supervision of the work of prevention, treatment and care of the mentally diseased and mentally deficient cases in the various mental institutions of the Province, justify the salary being paid him. Dr. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of the Weyburn Mental Hospital in April 1930.

- (5) Was the Superintendent of the Battleford Hospital formerly a Liberal member of the Provincial Legislature?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (6) What is the value of the salary and allowances of the Assistant Superintendent at Battleford Hospital?

*Answer:* Salary and allowances—\$3,820.00.

- (7) What is the reason for the large discrepancy between the pay assigned to the Superintendent and to his Assistant?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (4). The Superintendent assumes the sole responsibility for the administration of the institution.

- (8) Were new automobiles purchased at the public expense for the use of the Superintendent of the Battleford Hospital in 1933 and in 1934?

*Answer:* No. An automobile was purchased for the institution in February, 1933, and one for the Superintendent in May, 1934.

- (9) What make of car was bought, and at what price in each case?

*Answer:* A Chevrolet was purchased in February, 1933 for the institution at a cost of \$912.53, replacing a 1928 Chevrolet; and a Hudson was secured for the Superintendent in May, 1934, at a cost of \$1,350.19, which price was less discount, tax and allowance of \$514.81 for old car. This second car replaced a 1929 Dodge.

- (10) Were both these cars purchased at the request of the Superintendent?

*Answer:* The 1933 Chevrolet was purchased at the request of the Superintendent. The 1934 Dodge was purchased for the Commissioner of Mental Services at the request of the late Minister of Public Works.

- (11) What duties has this official actually performed, either as Superintendent or as Commissioner of Mental Services, that require the provision of an automobile for his use?

*Answer:* The Commissioner of Mental Services is required to supervise and advise regarding the treatment and care

of the mentally diseased and mentally defective cases in the various mental institutions of the province. In addition, he is required to address meetings in various parts of the Province to educate the public regarding mental hygiene.

- (12) Is he also supplied with the services of a chauffeur at the public expense? If so, why?

*Answer:* A messenger-chauffeur is employed for the institution.

- (13) Why was a comparatively new car replaced with another one the following year?

*Answer:* The car replaced was a 1929 model, reported to be in bad order.

- (14) In pursuance of its programme of economy, has the present Government deprived the Superintendent of the use of this car, or replaced it with a cheaper make?

*Answer:* Not yet.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) What amount of money was paid to Mr. John Barnett for his services in connection with the Natural Resources investigation, between the time of his withdrawal from the Civil Service and his appointment under the Federal Government?

*Answer:* Services — \$938.08; Expenses — \$811.55.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) What are the names and addresses of the Beer Store Vendors who have been given notice of dismissal?

*Answer:* Pending the outcome of legislation now before this House relative to The Liquor Act all beer store vendors were given notice of termination of their services as it is anticipated that with the advent of a Beer Parlor system the majority of these stores will be closed and, so that vendors might have ample notice, they were advised of termination. Some may be dismissed in any event in discretion of the Liquor Board.

- (2) What are the grounds for dismissal in each case?

*Answer:* See Answer to Question (1).

- (3) How many Beer Store Vendors are not being dismissed?

*Answer:* See Answer to Question (1).

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Was Mr. Loy Sifton, the new Civil Service Commissioner, ever a civil servant?

*Answer:* No, not within the meaning of the term. He was, however, a Provincial Police Magistrate.

- (2) What qualifications, if any, does he possess which would recommend him for the position he now holds?

*Answer:* In making the appointment the Government was satisfied that he possessed all the necessary qualifications. He is a returned soldier and has both served and commanded in times of war and peace.

- (3) Did the new Public Service Commissioner, upon taking office cancel any or all lists of candidates eligible for appointments to the civil service, compiled as a result of examinations by the late Commission?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) If so, on what authority? What system has he substituted?

*Answer:* Consequent upon the repeal of The Public Service Act of 1930. The Merit System.

- (5) Have any steps been taken to hold competitive tests for admission to the Public Service. If so, in what employments?

*Answer:* Not at present.

- (6) Has the competitive principle been abolished?

*Answer:* See Section 34 of The Public Service Act.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935.**

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has a Mr. Medvegy of Yorkton, applied to the Department of Highways for the payment of an account for wages?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Has the account been paid?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What assistance does the Government give to farmers who are short of horses in the southern part of Saskatchewan if

(a) the shortage was caused by horses dying from lack of feed;

(b) the shortage was caused by horses dying from old age?

*Answer:* The Government has not made any arrangements to finance the purchase and sale of horses in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

(1) How many charwomen were dismissed when the new Government took over?

*Answer:* Sixteen.

(2) Why was it necessary to dismiss these charwomen?

*Answer:* The Minister of Public Works assumes responsibility for these changes.

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

(1) Has Mr. Vigor, Field Crops Commissioner, received a series of complaints on seed furnished to Mr. J. A. Miner of Spruce Lake, Sask.?

*Answer:* Yes.

(2) What action has been taken to investigate Mr. Miner's claim?

*Answer:* Mr. Miner's correspondence was referred to the Dominion Seed Branch.

(3) What protection has the Province with respect to inferior seed brought in by the Dominion Seed Branch?

*Answer:* The grading of seed is done under Federal enactment, and is beyond the jurisdiction of the Province.

(4) Has the Province ever taken action to obtain compensation from the Dominion Government for harm caused by any inferior seed brought in at any time?

*Answer:* The Government has no record of such action and is not aware of complaint having been made previously concerning the quality of graded seed brought in by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

(1) Has Mr. H. L. Brown, Sheriff at Yorkton, been dismissed?

*Answer:* Yes, his services have been dispensed with to take effect 4th February, 1935.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

*Answer:* The Minister assumes full responsibility for the termination of his services.

- (3) Has Sheriff Houston of Melville been dismissed?

*Answer:* No, but the services of Sheriff Hughson have been dispensed with to take effect 31st January, 1935.

- (4) If so, why was he dismissed?

*Answer:* The Minister assumes full responsibility for the termination of his services.

- (5) Has Miss Swain, former stenographer to Sheriff Houston been dismissed?

*Answer:* Yes, her services have been dispensed with to take effect 31st January, 1935. Although Miss Swain's services will be terminated with the Sheriff's office, yet she will be retained in the service and has been requested to report to the Public Service Commissioner on February 1st.

- (6) If so: Why was she dismissed?

*Answer:* See answer to question 5.

**MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What was the cost for civil juries in the year 1933?

*Answer:* No part of cost of civil juries is payable by the Crown, but they are paid for by litigants. The Crown pays costs of criminal juries.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the average payment of Mothers' Allowances as at July 1st, 1934, and January 1st, 1935?

*Answer:*

July 1st, 1934 .....	\$13.28
January 1st, 1935 .....	\$13.45

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the average amount paid on Old Age Pensions per pension as at July 1st, 1934, and as at January 1st, 1935?

*Answer:*

July 1st, 1934 .....	\$16.25
January 1st, 1935 .....	\$16.30



**TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1935.**

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. C. E. Wainright appointed as Justice of the Peace by the Government on November 10, 1934?

*Answer:* No, but Mr. G. E. Wainwright was.

- (2) Was Mr. C. E. Wainright's appointment cancelled by the Government on January 16, 1935?

*Answer:* No, but Mr. G. E. Wainwright's appointment was.

- (3) What transpired between November 10, 1934, and January 16, 1935, making the cancellation of Mr. C. E. Wainright's appointment either necessary or advisable?

*Answer:* The Lieutenant Governor in Council in the exercise of his discretion saw fit to remove the name of Mr. G. E. Wainwright from the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has any printing been done for the Government by the "Prince Albert Herald" or by a printing plant operating in conjunction with that paper?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Was this printing let by tender?

*Answer:* No.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935.**

Mr. Williams, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many road foremen were employed during October, November and December in 1934, in Local Improvement Districts No. 520 and No. 521?

*Answer:* Twenty.

- (2) Who were they?

*Answer:*

B. H. Briscoe, Weirdale	H. J. England, Paddockwood
J. McCorquodale, Meath Park	L. Haas, Paddockwood
S. G. Kerpan, Meath Park	A. H. Craig, Paddockwood
J. Horning, Paddockwood	R. M. Fern, Christopher Lake
Fred Chapman, Foxford	Earl Daly, Christopher Lake
N. P. Neilson, Paddockwood	T. Baily, Forest Gate
R. G. McAuley, Meath Park	A. Dreher, Forest Gate

Wm. Hislop, Meath Park	J. H. Weedon, Paddockwood
H. Stromquist, Paddockwood	R. A. Connoly, Paddockwood
R. Von Eschen, Foxford	J. Tait, Forest Gate

(3) How many days did each work?

*Answer:*

B. H. Briscoe	63 days	H. J. England	47 days
J. McCorquodale	41 "	L. Haas	64 "
S. G. Kerpan	51½ "	A. H. Craig	22 "
J. Horning	60 "	R. M. Fern	48 "
Fred Chapman	54 "	Earl Daly	50 "
N. P. Neilson	27½ "	T. Baily	21 "
R. G. McAuley	19 "	A. Dreher	22 "
Wm. Hislop	35 "	J. H. Weedon	34 "
H. Stromquist	24½ "	R. A. Connoly	40½ "
R. Von Eschen	39 "	J. Tait	49 "

(4) What was the rate of pay for each foreman?

*Answer:* 40c per hour.

(5) What expenses, if any, were allowed to each one?

*Answer:* None, with the exception of two foremen who each had supervision over more than one crew, and who were each allowed \$1.00 per day for the use of a saddle horse on such days as it was found necessary to visit the extra crew.

(6) Were these foremen paid out of relief funds?

*Answer:* No.

*Note:* Each foreman in charge of a crew on relief road work before receiving payment in cash for his services was required to work out the amount of relief advanced to him by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare. Each foreman in charge of a crew working out arrears of taxes before receiving payment in cash for his services was required to work out the amount of his tax arrears. Amount earned in excess of his indebtedness for relief advances and tax arrears is paid to the foreman in cash.

(7) If not, from what sources were the funds obtained?

*Answer:* From the Department of Highways Vote No. 22, Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue) Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) Is Mr. Peter Brandt, of Hodgeville, in the employ of the Government in any capacity?

*Answer:* No.

(2) Is he Homestead Inspector?

*Answer:* No.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Were notices of dismissal sent to several persons, working at the Regina Jail, towards the end of December last?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) What are their names, occupations, and length of service?

*Answer:*

*Entered Service*

Wm. Allan	Guard	December,	1929
Geo. W. Porter	Guard	December,	1929
Richard L. Aiken	Guard	February,	1928
Geo. Beddall	Guard	October,	1929
Frank Jefford	Guard	January,	1931
G. W. Rutherford	Guard	May,	1930
J. Adderley	Assistant Warden	June, 1911 to June and from Dec. 1,	1929

- (3) Which of these men are returned soldiers?

*Answer:* Geo. W. Porter, Richard L. Aiken, George Beddall, Frank Jefford, J. Adderley.

- (4) For what cause was each of them dismissed?

*Answer:* The Minister of Public Works assumes the responsibility for these dismissals.

- (5) Why were reasons for their removal not mentioned in the notices sent to them by the Deputy Minister of Public Works?

*Answer:* Giving reasons in notice of dismissal is not customary.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1935.**

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has one W. A. Doherty, of Yorkton, been appointed as Registrar of Land Titles for the Yorkton District?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Who made the appointment?

*Answer:* The Public Service Commissioner.

- (3) Is Mr. Doherty a returned soldier?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) What method of selection was practised by the Civil Service Commissioner, if the appointment was made by him?

*Answer:* The position of Registrar of Land Titles is one which is most satisfactorily filled by a member of the legal profession, as it requires technical knowledge. The Commission decided to place in the position a member of this profession and decided to choose such person from the city where the office in question is situate, and among the members of the Bar there, chose Mr. Doherty of the firm of Patrick and Doherty, and a man whose period of active practice and legal attainments makes him, in the opinion of the Public Service Commission, pre-eminently qualified for the position.

**MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935.**

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) In making appointments to positions in the Civil Service, is the competitive examination system still used as the basis of determining to whom the appointment shall be given?

*Answer:* Yes, in the case of such appointments as the Commissioner deems it in the interest of the service that such examinations should be held.

- (2) Is the competitive principle followed in filling all appointments?

*Answer:* Yes, but not necessarily the competitive examination.

- (3) If not, give appointments and name of appointee in each case where the competitive principle was not used in determining successful candidates.

*Answer:* The competitive principle prevails in all cases as there are invariably many applicants for each position and the Commissioner chooses therefrom.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the cost of construction of the long distance telephone line from St. Walburg to Meadow Lake?

*Answer:* \$30,139.58.

- (2) How much was chargeable to:—

(a) The Department of Telephones?

(b) The Saskatchewan Relief Commission?

*Answer:*

(a) \$15,399.70.

(b) \$14,739.88.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What were the locations upon which cash or part cash roadwork was undertaken in the Turtleford Constituency prior to July 19 1934?

*Answer:*

(a) Authorized:

Edam South R.M. 469; Dulwich East R.M. 499; Turtleford to Turtleford Ferry R.M. 499; Paradise Hill East & West R.M. 501; Frenchmans Butte to Paradise Hill L.I.D. 532; Meadow Lake to Makwa L.I.D.'s 559 and 589; North 31 to 36-48-20-W. 3rd. and West on township line Through 7 and 18-53-24-W. 3rd.; North 19 to 24-51-20-W. 3rd.; North 31 to 36-49-19-W. 3rd.; North 23 and 24-51-19-W. 3rd.; North 10, 11, 12-60-20-W. 3rd. and North 7-60-19-W. 3rd.; North 10, 11, 12-60-18-W. 3rd.; East 16, 21-60-18-W. 3rd.; North 23 and 24-52-19-W. 3rd.; East 4, 9, 16-54-19-W. 3rd.; North 16-54-23-W. 3rd.; St. Walburg to Loon Lake; Loon Lake to Beaver River, East 16, 21, E.S.E. 28, Through 28, East 29, 32-59-22-W.3rd.; East 5-60-22-W.3rd., and through 23 and 26-59-22-W. 3rd.

(b) Unauthorized:

North 34-49-21-W. 3rd.; Main Market Road, Division 4, R.M. 529; North 36-58-18-W. 3rd.; North 21-58-20-W. 3rd.; East 31-57-20-W. 3rd.; East 23-57-21-W. 3rd.; East 28, 33, E.N.E. 21-58-21-W. 3rd.; North 25-57-21-W. 3rd.; North 7-57-21-W. 3rd.; East 25-58-21-W. 3rd.; East 6 and 7-58-20-W. 3rd.; North 32 to 36-56-20-W. 3rd. & East 28, & 33-56-20-W. 3rd.; East 4 to 33-57-20-W. 3rd.; North 11 and 12-58-20-W. 3rd.; East 6 and 7-58-19-W. 3rd.; North 7-58-19-W. 3rd.; East 1 and 12-57-22-W. 3rd.; Highway between Loon Lake and Makwa; Colonization Road Meadow Lake—Makwa; North 31 to 35-57-21-W. 3rd.; North 19-57-23-W. 3rd. & on centre line Sec. 30-57-23-W. 3rd.; North 36-59-18-W. 3rd.; Green Lake Trail; North 8 & 9-60-19-W. 3rd.; East 14 and 23-61-18-W. 3rd.; East 11-61-18-W. 3rd.; East 4-60-20-W. 3rd.; On quarter line, through 13, 14, 15-59-21-W. 3rd.; East 18-59-21-W. 3rd.; Section 22-59-19-W. 3rd.; North 33-59-19-W. 3rd.; East 23-59-20-W. 3rd.; North 24-60-21-W. 3rd., North 19-60-20-W. 3rd., North 36-59-21-W. 3rd.; East 19 and 18-60-20-W. 3rd.; East 16-60-19-W. 3rd. and East 26-60-19-W. 3rd.; East 32-60-20-W. 3rd.; On 25-60-20-W. 3rd.; East 4 and 16-62-22-W. 3rd. and East 33-61-22-W. 3rd.; Flat Valley—Beacon Hill Road; Through 23 and 26-60-26-W. 3rd.; N.E. 16-60-25-W. 3rd.

- (2) Which of these projects were authorized by the Department of Highways?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How much remains unpaid, according to the pay sheets submitted on—  
 (a) authorized work?  
 (b) unauthorized work?

*Answer:*

- (a) authorized work—Nil  
 (b) unauthorized work—\$2,913.94.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1935.**

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Have cheques to persons placed on farms under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme for single, homeless, unemployed persons been sent to them.—  
 (a) for November, 1934;  
 (b) for December, 1934;  
 (c) for January, 1935?

*Answer:* (a) November cheques are now in preparation and will be mailed almost immediately.

- (b) No.  
 (c) Not due yet.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the expenditure authorized in the Melfort constituency between May 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934, on highways and roads?

*Answer:* \$92,591.86.

*Note:* The above authorized expenditure does not include the cost of the work covered by a contract awarded on July 17, 1934, for placing gravel surfacing on No. 3 highway from Melfort to Weldon, part of this section of highway being situated in Melfort Constituency. The estimated cost of the work covered by said contract was \$45,000.00. This contract was cancelled on July 20, 1934.

- (2) How much of this expenditure was charged to the Highways Department?

*Answer:* \$35,203.80.

- (3) How much of this expenditure was credited to relief advances or arrears of taxes?

<i>Answer:</i> Relief Work (Provincial) .....	\$30,701.06
Relief Work (Municipal) .....	1,768.11
Arrears of Taxes .....	6,575.00
	\$39,044.17

- (4) How much of this expenditure was authorized by the Highways Department?

*Answer:* All of it.

- (5) How much of this expenditure was authorized by the Relief Commission?

*Answer:* None.

- (6) How much of this expenditure was for reconstruction and gravelling of No. 3 highway in Melfort constituency?

*Answer:* \$15,076.96.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What amount of insurance is carried on the Liquor Board stock at Shaunavon?

*Answer:* \$9,000.00 (Nine Thousand Dollars).

- (2) When was the policy put into effect?

*Answer:* April 1st, 1934.

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) How many persons in the employ of each Department of the Government and in each of the various Boards and Commissions on July 19, 1934:

- (a) Are still in the employ of the Government?
- (b) Have resigned?
- (c) Have been superannuated?
- (d) Were dismissed?
- (e) Are still employed but have received notice dispensing with their services?

*Answer:* (a) 2,888  
 (b) 76  
 (c) 24  
 (d) 65  
 (e) 95.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935.**

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What percentage of the relief fodder shipped to date has been wheat-straw, barley-straw, oat-straw, hay?

*Answer:* Fodder shipped by the Government includes the following:

Wheat-straw .....	16,190 tons (35.68%)
Barley-straw .....	3,150 tons ( 6.94%)
Oat-straw .....	10,710 tons (23.60%)
Hay .....	15,330 tons (33.78%)

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What is the total tonnage of wheat-straw purchased since July 19, 1934, to date?

*Answer:* Since July 19, 1934, the Government contracted to purchase 51,820 tons of wheat-straw.

- (2) What is the total tonnage of hay purchased since July 19, 1934, to date?

*Answer:* Since July 19 the Government contracted to purchase 41,889 tons of hay including grain hay.

- (3) How much straw has the Government shipped to the following points: Avonlea, Bengough, Rockglen?

*Answer:* The Government has shipped fodder to Rockglen, Avonlea and Bengough as follows:

	R.M. No. 12	L.I.D. No. 13	
Rockglen— Hay .....	3	—	
Oat Straw .....	—	16	
Wheat Straw .....	3	6	
Barley Straw .....	—	3	
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>31 cars</b>
Avonlea— Hay .....	18		
Oat Straw .....	16		
Wheat Straw .....	22		
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>56 cars</b>
Bengough— Hay .....	19		
Oat Straw .....	4		
Barley Straw .....	1		
Wheat Straw .....	31		
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>55 cars</b>



- (4) How much of this straw is still on hand at these points?

*Answer:* The municipalities concerned have not reported the quantities of straw which they have on hand at present.

- (5) Are the farmers refusing to accept this straw on the grounds that it is useless?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) How many Boiler Inspectors were there in June, 1929, June, 1930, June, 1931, June, 1932, June, 1933, and June, 1934?

*Answer:* June, 1929, Eight (8); June, 1930, Six (6); June, 1931, Six (6); June, 1932, Five (5); June, 1933, Five (5); June, 1934, Five (5).

- (2) How many Boiler Inspectors have been taken on by the Government since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* One (1).

- (3) Who are they?

*Answer:* D. N. Auckland.

- (4) What do they receive as—

(a) salary

(b) expenses?

*Answer:* (a) \$1,590.00 per annum; (b) 7 cents per mile for use of car, and sustenance when away from home.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Is it permissible for people residing in rural areas of Saskatchewan to have their children vaccinated or inoculated for prevention of communicable diseases by the local doctor and charge the cost of vaccination or inoculation to the Provincial Government?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, what vaccinations and inoculations are obtainable in this manner?

*Answer:* See answer to question 1.

- (3) If not, in what manner is vaccination and inoculation service obtainable in rural areas?

*Answer:* The Department of Public Health supplies vaccines and immunizing agents free of charge upon request of physicians and hospitals in the province. The municipal board of health of each municipality has authority to provide immunization against communicable diseases for both children

and adults through their local physicians and medical health officers.

- (4) Have the school children in Saskatchewan city schools been examined for vaccination and inoculation since the present Government came into office?

*Answer:* In all the cities of the province except Swift Current, nurses are employed who inspect the school children regularly and a vaccination and inoculation history is obtained at these inspections. Provision is made for the immunization of those children whose parents give consent to treatment.

- (5) What provision is made for vaccination and inoculation in country schools in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* The nurses of the Department of Public Health make regular inspections of the school children in their districts, and organize immunization and vaccination clinics in these areas. When a district is invaded by a communicable disease in epidemic form, the medical health officers and attending physicians are encouraged to immunize the contacts and those persons who might be exposed to infection.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935.**

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) Are the dairy herds surrounding the City of Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Battleford, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Prince Albert, tested for tuberculosis?

*Answer:* The testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis is carried out under arrangements made by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals branch. The Government is informed that the dairy herds surrounding the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, North Battleford, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Prince Albert are tested for tuberculosis.

- (2) In which of the above cities does a city bylaw prohibit the sale of raw milk?

*Answer:* The City of Saskatoon.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935.**

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

- (1) What is the total amount of salary and emoluments received by Mr. G. Ens, of Rosthern,—

(a) as a Member of the Legislature.

*Answer:* Sessional Indemnity—\$8,500.00.

(b) in any other capacity while employed by the Government?

*Answer:*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. ....		
Position.	Salary.	Expenses.
Inspector of Public Institutions		
1915—16	\$2,400.00	\$128.65
1916—17	2,600.00	_____
1917—18	2,400.00	89.20
	_____	_____
	\$7,400.00	\$217.85

BUREAU OF LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

A payment of \$81.36 was made by this Bureau to Mr. Gerhard Ens of Rosthern which was made up as follows:—

11 days at \$4.00 per day .....	\$44.00
Expenses for car—248 miles at 7 cts per mile ....	17.36
Expenses for extra man 5 days at \$4.00 per day	20.00
	_____
	\$81.36

- (2) Is this the same Gerhard Ens as the Government purchased potatoes from for relief purposes?

*Answer:* No potatoes were purchased from Mr. Gerhard Ens.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Is, or was, J. T. Roper, Clerk of the Court Local Registrar and Sheriff of the Judicial District of Wilkie? If so, what was the date of his appointment?

*Answer:* Yes. He was appointed April 1st, 1930.

- (2) (a) Did he succeed one Lea A. Ramsay of Wilkie, Sask., in these appointments? (b) Was the said Lea A. Ramsay dismissed from these appointments and, (c) if so, was he dismissed for cause?

*Answer:* (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) There are no records available to indicate what reason actuated the former Government of the Province in dismissing Mr. Ramsay.

- (3) If he was dismissed for cause what was that cause? If the form of his dismissal was not for cause but good and sufficient reason could have been given for so dismissing him, what were those reasons?

*Answer:* See answer to question (2).

- (4) (a) From what date was the said J. T. Roper dismissed from these appointments? (b) Had his services been satisfactory? (c) For what reason was he dismissed?

*Answer:* (a) -As from February 5th, 1935. (b) No reason to believe that his services were not satisfactory as Sheriff. (c) To make room for a man who, in the opinion of the Government, is better qualified to do debt adjustment work.

- (5) Was one R. E. Nay, a Liberal Member of the Legislature Assembly at the time Lea A. Ramsay was Sheriff?

*Answer:* Mr. Nay was a member of the Legislature from June 2nd 1925, to May 11th, 1929. Mr. Ramsay was Sheriff of the Judicial District of Wilkie from July 1st, 1913, to March 1st 1930.

- (6) Is the said R. E. Nay now Agent of the Attorney General in the Judicial District of Wilkie?

*Answer:* R. E. Nay K.C., is Agent of the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Wilkie.

- (7) (a) Has any seccessor been appointed in place of the said J. T. Roper? (b) If so, what is his name and address?

*Answer:* (a) Yes. (b) Charles H. Irvine, Barrister-at-law, Wilkie.

- (8) Did J. T. Roper apply for these positions? If so, what was the date of the application?

*Answer:* There are no records to indicate how Mr. Roper secured the position of Sheriff.

- (9) If not, was he offered these positions or pressed to take them because of his suitability and experience?

*Answer:* The records do not indicate whether Mr. Roper applied for the position, or whether it was pressed upon him for any reason.

- (10) How many people were employed in this office on August 1st, 1934 and on December 31st, 1934?

*Answer:* August 1st, 1934,— 3; December 31st 1934,— 2.

- (11) What is the name or names of persons dismissed?

*Answer:* John S. Matthews, the Deputy Sheriff was placed on indeterminate leave from 1st October, 1934, but he subsequently tendered his resignation on the 7th November, 1934.

- (12) Give reasons for dismissal.

*Answer:* See answer to Question (11).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Questions, which were answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) What is the number of Tubercular Free Areas for bovine tuberculosis in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* There are two restricted areas for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis known as the Saskatoon area and the Regina—Last Mountain area, which together include 26 municipalities.

These areas were established by the Federal Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, following the receipt of petitions from the ratepayers in the rural municipalities concerned and a recommendation from the Provincial Minister of Agriculture. The Federal Government provided the veterinary inspectors to do the testing and paid compensation for reactors. The Provincial Government and Municipalities provided transportation of veterinarians and the Provincial Government arranged for the removal of reactors and assumed responsibility for prosecution of offenders in the event of the Dominion regulations being violated.

- (2) How many square miles do they cover?

*Answer:* Approximately 8424 square miles.

- (3) What percentage of Saskatchewan is included in these areas?

*Answer:* 6.78 per cent of the surveyed portion of Saskatchewan is included in these restricted areas.

- (4) When was the last general test made in these areas for bovine tuberculosis?

*Answer:* In 1929 the test was made in Rural Municipalities Nos. 186, 187, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 249, 250, 279 and 280. In 1930 Rural Municipalities Nos. 251, 281, 314, 315, 343, 344, 345, 374 and 375 were tested. In 1931 Rural Municipalities Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159 and 189 were tested.

- (5) What was the number of re-actors at the time of the first test?

*Answer:* In the first test made in six municipalities 21,871 cattle were tested and 203 re-acted to the test.

- (6) What is the estimated number of milch cows in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* The 1931 census indicated that (a) Total number of milch cows kept in Saskatchewan, 480,286, (b) It is estimated that there are approximately 25,000 kept to supply whole milk to cities towns and villages. Most of these are regularly tested for tuberculosis.

- (7) What percentage of these cows have been tested for tuberculosis?

*Answer:* Figures are not available as cattle are tested not only in restricted areas but all over the Province by local

veterinarians, and by official inspectors under the authority of city, town and village bylaws.

- (8) Why was the extension of Tubercular Free Areas discontinued?

*Answer:* It has not been found feasible to maintain and extend this work under present conditions.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Was a contract let to build a conduit at the Battleford Mental Hospital?

*Answer:* No, but some work in the nature of a water intake well or reservoir is being undertaken.

- (2) Was the contract let by tender?

*Answer:* Owing to the urgency of the work and the difficulty of defining it, it was not possible to call for tenders.

- (3) To whom was the contract given?

*Answer:* The Western Construction & Lumber Co. Limited is doing the work on a percentage basis.

- (4) Was the contract awarded to the lowest tenderer?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (2).

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was road work undertaken in the Tisdale Constituency just prior to the election?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) What was the total liability incurred in the road work?

*Answer:* The total liability for road and bridge construction undertaken in Tisdale Constituency during period May 1 to June 19, 1934, was \$44,194.35.

*Note:* The above liability is the cash liability of the Department of Highways and does not include amounts earned by the workmen employed, and credited against their indebtedness on account of arrears of taxes or relief advances.

- (3) Have all of the accounts for wages, etc. been paid? If not, what amounts are outstanding?

*Answer:* No. Amount outstanding February 1, 1935, is

\$23,907.58. This amount represents paysheets and accounts for work done without authorization and for the payment of which no funds have been provided by the Federal Government.

Mr. MacDonald (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much was paid during the fiscal years 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34, for (a) advertising and (b) printing to each of the following:—

The Eyebrow Herald,  
The Central Butte Herald,  
The Brownlee Herald,  
The Marquis Dispatch.

*Answer:*

King's Printer's Office.

(a) Nil.

(b) Years	1929-30,	1930-31,	1931-32,	1932-33,	1933-34
Eyebrow Herald	Nil	\$139.34	\$40.86	Nil	Nil
Central Butte Herald	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brownlee Herald	\$53.09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marquis Dispatch	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Bureau of Publications.

(a) Eyebrow Herald	\$84.20	\$193.20	\$63.20	\$55.10	\$12.80
Central Butte Herald	93.60	193.20	63.20	55.10	—
Brownlee Hrlld.	77.60	195.20	54.60	—	—
Marquis Dispatch	—	—	11.20	55.10	—

(b) Nil.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

(a) Eyebrow Herald	—	18.92	12.60	28.56	36.12
Central Butte Herald	—	—	—	—	—
Brownlee Herald	—	—	—	—	—
Marquis Dispatch	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Nil.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the Government insulated any Telephone Buildings in Regina or elsewhere recently, or made any expenditures of this nature on buildings?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, what buildings, and at what cost?  
*Answer:* Telephone Building, 2350 Albert Street, Regina.  
 Exchange Building, Grenfell. Cost \$1,363.50.
- (3) What kind of material was used?  
*Answer:* Johns-Manville Rock Wool Insulation.
- (4) From whom was said material obtained? Was it manufactured in Canada or the United States?  
*Answer:* Stan E. Storey, Regina. In the United States.
- (5) If obtained from outside Canada, why was Canadian material not used for this purpose?  
*Answer:* This material was considered the most suitable for the purpose.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How many secretaries in the dried-out areas are receiving \$30.00 per month?  
*Answer:* 24.
- (2) How many are getting a grant of \$25.00?  
*Answer:* 52.
- (3) How many are getting a grant of \$20.00?  
*Answer:* 36.
- (4) How many are getting a grant of \$15.00?  
*Answer:* 57.
- (5) Is this subsidy to be paid until next harvest?  
*Answer:* Payments to be made to April 30th next.
- (6) How much is the grant to the secretary of the R. M. of Conlee, No. 136, Mr. F. R. Bolin?  
*Answer:* \$25.00 per month.
- (7) How much is the grant to the secretary of the R. M. of Lawtonia, No. 135, Mr. Grainger?  
*Answer:* \$30.00 per month.

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**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935.**

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government, or the municipalities which are being financed for their relief requirements, made a contract with



the flour mills for a certain grade of flour and for a certain specified price?

*Answer:* The Government has not made any contracts with flour mills and has no information as to whether Municipalities have done so or not.

- (2) If so, with what flour mills, and at what price per 98 pound sack?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If no contracts have been made for flour, how does the Government or the municipal authorities know whether or not they are paying a fair price for flour?

*Answer:* The policy of the Government has been to place the relief recipient as far as possible in the same position as if he were spending his own money. Under the system being followed the relief order is issued for the total food quota of the relief recipient who is then free to purchase the quantity of flour he requires and determines for himself the matter of price and quality.

- (4) Has the Government, through the municipal officials, enforced the use of Saskatchewan coal or has the use of Alberta coal been allowed in districts where the freight rate does not exceed \$2.10 per ton?

*Answer:* The Government through municipal officials has urged the use of Saskatchewan coal in districts where the freight rate does not exceed \$2.10 per ton.

- (5) What price per bushel are potatoes costing the municipalities, f.o.b. the stations in the municipality (a) sacked, (b) unsacked?

*Answer:* Price to municipalities cannot be determined until actual outturn of cars is reported by municipal secretaries, giving quantities distributed free and quantities sold. This information is necessary to compute actual cost to municipality.

- (6) Were all potatoes purchased Government graded or up to that standard?

*Answer:* Yes.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) How many full-time Ministers formed the Anderson Government in the year 1934?

*Answer:*—8, and two Ministers without portfolio.

- (2) How many full-time Ministers form the present Government?

*Answer:* 9.

- (3) What were: (a) the salaries, (b) the travelling expenses, of all Ministers of the Anderson Government in the six months immediately preceding their resignation?

*Answer:* (a) \$26,022.00; (b) \$4,863.11. This does not include the cost of operation of cars owned by the Government and used by Ministers of the Government.

- (4) What were: (a) the salaries, (b) the travelling expenses, of all Ministers of the present Government for the first six months they constituted the Government?

*Answer:* (a) \$27,750.00; (b) \$2,049.55.

Mr. Kerr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) By what amount was the Public Debt of Saskatchewan increased in each of the fiscal years 1919—20 to 1933—34, both inclusive?

*Answer:*

Increases in Public Debt:

1919-20	.....	\$5,511,178.51
1920-21	.....	8,407,384.06
1921-22	.....	5,351,705.28
1922-23	.....	3,759,074.12
1923-24	.....	1,114,211.24
1924-25	.....	1,819,558.61
1925-26	.....(Decrease)	580,205.43
1926-27	.....	455,860.77
1927-28	.....	731,453.62
1928-29	.....	4,345,380.26
1929-30	.....	10,914,191.02
1930-31	.....	21,308,834.19
1931-32	.....	34,888,632.31
1932-33	.....	10,309,753.47
1933-34	.....	10,351,535.93

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was one J. S. Matthews of Wilkie, Saskatchewan, employed as Deputy Sheriff in the Wilkie Judicial District?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, during what period?

*Answer:* 1st June, 1924 to 30th September, 1934, inclusive.

- (3) On whose recommendation was he first employed?

*Answer:* On the recommendation of L. A. Ramsey, the Sheriff.

- (4) Was he given indefinite leave of absence?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (5) If so, on what date and why?

*Answer:* He was given indeterminate leave by letter dated 29th August, 1934, to take effect on, from and after 1st October, 1934, and he subsequently tendered his resignation on 7th November, 1934. The indeterminate leave was given on account of staff reduction and in the interest of economy.

- (6) Was one Clarence Sloan of Landis, Saskatchewan, Bailiff for the Wilkie Judicial District?

*Answer:* Yes, as a temporary Bailiff.

- (7) If so, during what period?

*Answer:* 1st October, 1931 to 16th January, 1935, when he resigned.

- (8) Was he given a letter of cancellation of appointment or indefinite leave of absence?

*Answer:* No. See answer to Question (7).

- (9) If so, why?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (7).

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many free homesteads have been granted to settlers since the present Government came into office?

*Answer:* To establish a system of granting free homesteads an amendment to The Provincial Lands Act is required. This amendment will be introduced during the present Session.

- (2) How many settlers have been refunded the money they paid for homesteads obtained from the Department of Natural Resources during the regime of the Anderson Government since the present Government came into office?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How many settlers have been relieved of the necessity of making further payments on homesteads purchased under the Land Settlement Scheme of the Anderson Government since the present Government came into office?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Agar asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) What was the total monthly amount of sustenance and expenses charged to the Government by each of the Ministers of the Anderson Administration for the following periods:

(a) January 19, 1934 to June 19, 1934;

(b) June 20, 1934 to July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Hon. J. T. M. Anderson —

(a) January 19 to 31 .....	\$143.00
February .....	94.45
March .....	50.85
April .....	383.80
May .....	465.07
(b) June 20 to 30 .....	320.74
July 1 to 19 .....	292.85

Hon. M. A. MacPherson —

(a) January 12-22 (no dates given for different suns) .....	\$200.90
April .....	301.60
May .....	52.19
(b) July .....	63.90

Hon. W. C. Buckle —

(a) January 29 to February 10 (only totals given) .....	\$ 76.15
April .....	269.10
May .....	171.55
(b) June 26 to July 2 (only total given) .....	58.55

Hon. Howard McConnell —

(a) February .....	\$ 38.35
April .....	70.00
May .....	148.76
(b) June .....	16.70
July .....	122.30

Hon. Jas. F. Bryant —

(a) January .....	\$ 6.00
March .....	63.45
April .....	102.22
May .....	222.19
(b) July .....	112.15

Hon. F. D. Munroe —

(a) January .....	\$ 84.90
February .....	43.90
March .....	17.90
April .....	90.25
May .....	220.65
(b) June 23-25 .....	30.65
June 27 to July 10 .....	239.70

Hon. A. C. Stewart —

(a) January .....	\$ 16.00
February .....	57.00
April .....	143.50
May .....	283.90
June .....	17.35
(b) July .....	117.45

Hon. J. A. Merkley —

(a) January .....	\$ 24.50
February .....	2.50
March .....	14.95
April .....	82.37
(b) July .....	3.75

Hon. W. W. Smith —

(a) February .....	\$ 19.00
April .....	51.90
May .....	52.00
June .....	59.50
(b) (Nothing).	

Hon. R. Stipe —

(a) January 14 to 21 (only total given) .....	\$154.30
March .....	26.75
May .....	30.80
June .....	41.65
(b) (Nothing).	

Mr. Hantelman, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich :

- (1) What is the monthly salary of S. P. Grosch, as Chairman of the Local Government Board; J. N. Bayne as Commissioner of the Local Government Board; Dr. G. W. Sahlmark as Commissioner of the Local Government Board; Newton C. Byers as Chairman of the Debt Adjustment Board; George F. Edwards as a member of the Debt Adjustment Board; Edward Oliver as a member of the Debt Adjustment Board; N. B. Williams as Chairman of the Liquor Board; L. A. Thornton as Power Commissioner; W. McInnis as Chairman of the Farm Loan Board; Win. Brook as a member of the Farm Loan Board, and J. Thompson as a member of the Farm Loan Board?
- (2) What monthly remuneration do any of the above persons receive from the Government for acting in any other capacity than stated in the first item of this Question?
- (3) What emoluments or expenses do any of the above persons

receive from the Government in addition to their salaries?

- (4) What is the total yearly amount of remuneration, emoluments and expenses, paid each of the Chairmen mentioned in the first item of this Question?

*Answer:*

Local Government Board.

(1)	Position.	Monthly Salary.
	S. P. Grosch	Chairman \$583.33
	J. N. Bayne	Commissioner 416.66
	G. W. Sahlmark	Commissioner 350.00
(2)	Nil.	
(3)	Travelling expenses in terms of Treasury Board regulations.	
(4)	S. P. Grosch, Chairman, total yearly salary \$7,000.00. Travelling expenses in terms of Treasury Board Regulations.	

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

(1)	Position.	Monthly Salary.
	Wm. McInnis	Chairman \$416.66
	W. M. Brooke	Member 125.00
	J. A. Thompson	Member 125.00
(2)	Nil.	
(3)	Travelling Expenses.	
(4)	W. McInnis, Chairman, Total yearly salary ..... \$5,000.00 Total yearly expenses for 1934 ..... 1,072.01	

Power Commission.

(1)	Position.	Monthly Salary.
	L. A. Thornton	Commissioner \$625.00
(2)	Nil.	
(3)	Travelling expenses.	
(4)	Total yearly remuneration ..... \$7,500.00 Total yearly expenses 1934 ..... 234.77	

Debt Adjustment Board.

(1)	Position.	Monthly Salary.
	Newton C. Byers	Chairman \$500.00
	Geo. F. Edwards	Member 275.00
	Edward Oliver	Member 275.00
(2)	Nil.	
(3)	Travelling expenses.	

- (4) Newton C. Byers, Chairman.  
Total yearly salary of \$6,000.00 plus any actual travelling expenses and living allowance of \$6.00 per day.

## Liquor Board.

	Position.	Monthly Salary.
(1)	N. B. Williams Chairman	\$500.00
(2)	Nil.	
(3)	Actual travelling and hotel expenses while absent from Regina on Liquor Board business.	
(4)	Total yearly salary .....	\$6,000.00
	Travelling expenses 1934 .....	Nil

Mr. Donaldson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many automobiles were purchased by the Government for the Hon. A. C. Stewart from September 9, 1929, to June 19, 1934?

*Answer:* Two.

- (2) What type of cars were purchased and what was the purchase price?

*Answer:* Buick Sedan purchased in 1929 for \$2,401.18.  
Buick Coupe (used) purchased in 1933 for \$1,500.00.

*Note:* An allowance of \$900.00 was made for the Buick Sedan against the purchase price of the Buick Coupe. The Buick Coupe was sold in 1934 by public tender for \$500.00.

- (3) How many new engines were purchased for these cars?

*Answer:* One, for Buick Sedan.

- (4) What was the total amount spent on these cars for: (a) gas and oil; (b) repairs; (c) accessories; (d) any other purpose?

*Answer:*

(a) gas and oil .....	\$1,542.81
(b) repairs .....	3,167.78
(c) accessories .....	146.04
(d) depreciation, insurance, motor licenses, etc.	2,971.24

*Note:* The above return refers only to expenditures made by the Department of Highways.

Mr. Clement asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) Was a car purchased by the Government in April, 1934, through the Department of Public Works?

*Answer:* Yes.

(2) For whose use and for what purpose was this car purchased?  
*Answer:* For use of Premier Anderson.

(3) What did this car cost?  
*Answer:* Cost \$1,106.14, including radio \$63.00 and trunk \$48.00.

(4) What was the mileage on this car from date of purchase until June 19, 1934?  
*Answer:* Sixteen Thousand (16,000) miles.

(5) For what purpose was the car used during this period and by whom?  
*Answer:* For electioneering in the Province by Dr. Anderson.

(6) Was a chauffeur employed to operate said car during such period?  
*Answer:* Yes.

(7) What was the cost of operation of this car during such period and how much salary was paid to the chauffeur?  
*Answer:* Cost of gasoline, oil, repairs and chauffeur's living expenses ..... \$719.39  
 Chauffeur's salary (April 12—June 19) ..... 249.74  
\$969.13

(8) What was the total cost to the Province of this venture?  
*Answer:* \$2,075.27.

Mr. McVicar asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

(1) Was a car, belonging to the Government, wrecked on No. 1 highway on July 6, 1934? If so, who was operating such car at the time of the accident?

*Answer:* Yes, on the evening of July 6th, 1934, while being operated by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson.

(2) What was the amount of damage done to the said car as a result of the accident?

*Answer:* \$300.00

(3) Has the Government been compensated yet for such damage?  
*Answer:* No.

(4) If not, why has compensation not yet been made?

*Answer:* Because of two factors: first, a question arose as to whether or not there was any liability on the part of the Insurance Company because of certain peculiar circumstances surrounding the accident, and, secondly, the question



of the amount of liability of the Insurance Company was involved. The matter is now under negotiation with the object of arriving at a mutually satisfactory settlement.

- (5) Was said car being used on Government business?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was Fred Carson employed by the Government during the year 1934? If so, for what periods and in what capacity was he engaged?

*Answer:* Yes. From May 14 to July 4, inclusive, he was engaged as a Gravel Inspector. From July 5 to August 3, inclusive, he was engaged as a Gravel Checker.

- (2) What did he do during the period from the date of his engagement to the 19th of June, 1934, and from the 19th of June, 1934, to the date of his discharge?

*Answer:* From May 14 to July 4 inclusive, he was employed as a Gravel Inspector, and worked under the direct instructions of Mr. A. C. Stewart, then Minister of Highways. During a portion of this period, it is known he acted as a chauffeur for Mr. Stewart.

From July 5 to August 3, inclusive, he was employed as a Gravel Checker in connection with a gravelling contract on No. 3 Highway.

- (3) At what rate of pay was he remunerated, and what did he receive by way of salary and expense?

*Answer:* From May 14 to July 4, his rate of pay was \$6.00 per day, less 7% relief deduction. During this period the net salary paid to him amounted to \$239.94. Expenses—Nil.

From July 5 to August 3, he was paid at the rate of 60 cts. per hour, less 7% relief deduction, for a total of 144 hours, earning a net total of \$80.36. Expenses—He was allowed nothing for sustenance, and the only payment made to him on account of expenses was to cover his transportation from Yorkton to Birch Hills, a total of \$10.90.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) How much did the Power Commission receive from the following:

- (a) sale of energy in 1932, 1933 and 1934;
- (b) wiring permits of all classes for 1932, 1933 and 1934;
- (c) contractors' licenses and licenses and fees charged to electricians for 1932, 1933 and 1934?

*Answer:*

(a)	1932	.....	\$1,162,023.62
	1933	.....	1,114,114.70
	1934	.....	1,074,438.28
(b)	1932	.....	\$5,835.37
	1933	.....	5,949.97
	1934	.....	7,871.09

This money was transferred to the Provincial Treasurer.

(c)	1932	.....	\$640.00
	1933	.....	746.00
	1934	.....	818.00

This money was transferred to the Provincial Treasurer.

- (2) What is the total value of purchased plants and equipment now on hand and not in use?

*Answer:* Such plant and equipment consists of a few small steam units and alternators, a few obsolete producer plant units, and some Diesel plants, of which two are not obsolete. Under present market conditions there is no demand for any such equipment. Approximate value, say, \$10,000.00.

- (3) What disposal has been made of old equipment purchased from different towns and what losses have been charged up to the Power Commission on the sale of this equipment?

*Answer:* The Saskatchewan Power Commission, at its inception, acquired the Saskatoon Plant and has since purchased plants and equipment at seventy points inclusive of the Cities of North Battleford and Swift Current. In seventeen cases the plants purchased involved the assumption by the Commission of the debentures outstanding against the plants.

The general basis of purchase, exclusive of those instances where outstanding debentures were assumed, was cost value less an approximate depreciation of seven per cent per annum for each year of life of the plant.

The plants included the items: land, buildings, generating equipment, switch gear and accessories and distribution systems in several instances, and in others such of these items as were the property of the plant owner.

Where, as in many cases, the distribution systems were old and carrying direct current, they had to be replaced at once by alternating current systems. Such of the items of plant as could be utilized in the active plant of the commission were so utilized; some of it was loaned to villages contiguous to the system on moderate rental terms; and various units for which sale could be arranged were sold at market prices. Some few small generating units are still stored to be disposed of when opportunity arises. Included in the items so in stores are pieces of old equipment which were acquired at no valuation.

Practically all of the purchase negotiations at each of the locations were discussed with the local municipal authorities. The supply agreements concluded with these authorities provide that the local investment by the Commission includes original purchase price and subsequent plant investment together with the local share of transmission line cost. The estimated carrying cost of this investment, together with operating cost, was the basis of the rate structures applied, and which were planned to yield under normal conditions revenue sufficient to meet all charges.

Where equipment was transferred from one point to another or otherwise disposed of, the investment account of the place of origin was credited at an estimated valuation, or in case of sale at the sale value.

Immediate depreciation of the original plant cost fixed either by estimate or actual sale has not been computed or contemplated.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Are the following persons in the employ of the Government: J. D. Munroe, J. J. Stevenson, Archie McCallum, Winnie McCallum, Flory McCallum and George McCallum? If so, in what capacity and what salary?

*Answer:*

- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| J. D. Munroe    | - | No.   |
| J. J. Stevenson | - | No.   |
| Archie McCallum | - | No.   |
| Winnie McCallum | - | Yes. Department of Telephones, since July 6th, 1925, stenographer, salary \$1090.00 per annum.  |
| Flory McCallum  | - | A "Flora" McCallum is employed as a stenographer in the Department of Public Health, salary \$862.00 per annum.   |
| George McCallum | - | Yes. Department of Highways. First entered the service in May, 1919, was dismissed without reasons assigned on October 20, 1929. Re-engaged August 6th, 1934.<br>Salary at October 20, 1929 - \$2,400.00 per annum;<br>Present salary - \$1,825.00 per annum. |

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**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935.**

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Is it intended to reimburse those civil servants now under notice of dismissal, or who were dismissed on or before February 1st, 1935, with monies deducted monthly from their salaries for relief purpose?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Has any refund of monies deducted monthly from salaries of civil servants for relief purposes been made to any dismissed civil servants during the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935?

*Answer:* No refund has been made on account of dismissal.

- (2) If so, to whom?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What amount was refunded in each case?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Is Mr. Wm. Lythe, formerly Chief Engineer for the Robert Simpson Company, Regina, now employed by the Government?

*Answer:* No

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) By whom was he engaged?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Are the following persons receiving Old Age Pensions:

1. Mr. Louis Schmidt, of St. Louis, Sask.
2. Mr. Sam Rock, of Hoey, Sask.
3. Mr. Alex Pannitier, of Hoey, Sask.
4. Mr. P. C. Chamberlain, of St. Isidore de Bellevue.
5. Mr. L. Deault, of Domremy, Sask.?

*Answer:*

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. No.
4. No.
5. No.

- (2) Who signed the affidavit on the Old Age Pension application form in each case?

*Answer:*

1. L. Schmidt.
2. Sam Rock. (His mark.)
3. See answer to Question (1).
4. See answer to Question (1).
5. See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What was the name of the Commissioner of Oaths before whom the application form was signed in each case?

*Answer:*

1. J. C. McLeod, of St. Louis, Sask.
2. W. A. Boucher, of Hoey, Sask.
3. See answer to Question (1).
4. See answer to Question (1).
5. See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Who recommended the payment of pension in each case?

*Answer:*

1. Christopher Sutton, Inspector of Old Age Pensions.
2. Commissioner of Old Age Pensions. This recommendation was later confirmed by report from Inspector J. C. Hamilton.
3. See answer to Question (1).
4. See answer to Question (1).
5. See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Mr. Roland S. Garrett, former King's Printer, been dismissed?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, what was the reason for his dismissal?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Have the following persons been dismissed from the Civil Service:

Mr. T. S. Stewart, Melfort;  
 Mr. J. Higgins, Melfort;  
 Mr. W. Robertson, Melfort?

*Answer:* No, but they have been given notice by the Liquor Board of termination of services effective as at the end of February.

- (2) Why were they dismissed?

*Answer:* Because, in the opinion of the Liquor Board, their positions could be more satisfactorily filled by others being appointed thereto.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Is compensation or gratuity for accumulated unexpended sick leave, or for work performed on public statutory holidays in cases where no compensation has been given already by way of pay or leave in lieu of pay, being paid to those who have been dismissed or have been given notice of dismissal?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Ross asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) What was the total operating revenue of the Power Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1934?

*Answer:* \$1,074,438.28.

- (2) What was its total operating cost for the same period?

*Answer:* \$620,705.83.

- (3) What was the total amount of interest on capital advances and interest on debentures assumed by the Power Commission for the year ending December 31, 1934?

*Answer:* \$372,503.01.

- (4) What was the amount fixed for the year 1934 for depreciation and replacement reserves?

*Answer:* \$158,364.54.

- (5) What was the net operating profit or loss of the Power Commission for the year ending December 31, 1934?

<i>Answer:</i> Operating Profit .....	\$ 81,229.44
Provision for Depreciation .....	158,364.54
	<hr/>
Net Loss .....	\$ 77,135.10

- (6) What has been the total revenue of the Power Commission from its commencement until December 31, 1934?

*Answer:* \$5,207,802.66.

- (7) What has been its total operating costs for the same period?

*Answer:* \$2,993,679.76.

- (8) What has been the total amount of interest on capital advances and interest on debentures assumed by the Power Commission for the same period?

*Answer:* \$1,581,696.04.

- (9) What has been the total allowance charged or made for depreciation and replacement reserves for the same period?

*Answer:* \$875,044.68.

- (10) What has been the net profit or loss in the operation of the Power Commission up to December 31, 1934?

*Answer:* Operating Profit ..... \$632,426.86  
Provision for Depreciation ..... 875,044.68

Net Loss ..... \$242,617.82

In addition to the depreciation reserve of \$875,044.68 shown above, the Commission has also depreciation reserves as follows:

Sinking Funds acquired upon taking over the Saskatoon and North Battleford power plants ....	\$451,799.73	
Depreciation reserves provided in connection with Plants and Equipment rented	5,905.04	
Increment on Sinking Fund investments to Dec. 31st, 1934 ....	87,424.43	545,129.20
Total Depreciation Reserves .....	\$1,420,173.88	

### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935.

Mr. Laing asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) How many transactions for the purchase of Feeder Cattle were financed by the Government of Saskatchewan in each of the following years: 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933?

*Answer:* 1930 — 106 transactions  
1931 — 17            "  
1932 — 8             "  
1933 — 7             "

- (2) How many head of cattle were purchased under this scheme in each of the years named?

*Answer:* 1930 — 2,675 head of cattle  
1931 — 400   "   "   "  
1932 — 196   "   "   "  
1933 — 169   "   "   "

- (3) What was the total amount of money advanced under this policy in each year?

*Answer:* 1930 — \$92,551.35  
 1931 — 9,057.36  
 1932 — 3,488.78  
 1933 — 2,654.51

The 1933 transaction was handled through the Royal Bank of Canada, Moose Jaw, guaranteed by the Government, and we are advised all accounts are paid.

The above amounts represent the total involved, one-quarter was immediately refunded as initial payments.

- (4) What rate of interest was charged?

*Answer:* Six and one-half percent. per annum.

- (5) Was any service charge made on these transactions?

*Answer:* No, but there was a deduction made to cover insurance.

- (6) What was the amount of money repaid to the Government under (a) principal for each year; (b) interest for each year?

	(a)	(b)
<i>Answer:</i> 1930 —	\$91,893.27	\$2,328.28
1931 —	9,057.36	263.90
1932 —	3,488.78	107.25
1933 —	2,654.51	See Answer to Number (3)

- (7) What is the amount, if any, outstanding on feeder accounts?

	Principal	Interest
<i>Answer:</i> 1930 —	\$658.08	\$125.83
1931 —	No Outstanding amount.	
1932 —	" "	" "
1933 —	" "	" "

- (8) How many men were whole time or part time employed in supervising the feeding of the cattle so financed in each of those years?

*Answer:* 1930 — 8 men, part time employment only  
 1931 — 4 " " " " " "  
 1932 — 3 " " " " " "  
 1933 — 1 man, " " " " "

- (9) What are their names?

*Answer:* 1930 — Dr. Wm. Brice, A. W. Watkins, J. H. Coles, J. M. Gray, Dr. H. S. Cawsey, Dr. J. R. Fulcher, O. A. Cooke, and H. Dewey.  
 1931 — Dr. H. S. Cawsey, O. A. Cooke, J. H. Coles and Dr. J. R. Fulcher.  
 1932 — Dr. Wm. Brice, J. H. Coles and Dr. J. R. Fulcher.  
 1933 — Dr. Wm. Brice.

- (10) What was the total cost in salary and expenses of such supervision in each year?



*Answer:* Supervision was conducted in conjunction with other livestock field work and work in connection with fodder. — No separate accounting made.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Was a McLaughlin Buick car belonging to the Department of Telephones taken out on a shooting trip on Thanksgiving Day in 1927 by some employees of the Government?

*Answer:* This car was taken by an employee of the Department of Telephones.

- (2) Was the car backed up against a straw stack with the engine still running?

*Answer:* No, it was parked beside a straw stack which afterwards caught fire.

- (3) Were the straw stack and car destroyed by the fire?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) What was the net loss to the Government through the destruction of the car?

*Answer:* \$1,723.00.

- (5) Was the employee who took the car out dismissed?

*Answer:* No, he resigned.

- (6) Was he required to pay for the loss occasioned by the destruction of the car?

*Answer:* No.

- (7) Was he given a bonus of \$1,000.00 when he left the service?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) What is the name of the present Commissioner of Old Age Pensions?

*Answer:* W. C. Mills.

- (2) When was he appointed?

*Answer:* February 1st, 1935.

- (3) Was he required to pass an examination before being appointed?

*Answer:* No, not necessary. This position bears the status of a "permanent head". Such appointments are made by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council.

- (4) If not, on whose recommendation was he employed?

*Answer:* See Answer to Question (3).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Has Mr. Hodson, Beer Store Vendor at Rosthern, been dismissed?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Was he a returned soldier?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (3) Has Gerhard Ens, ex-Liberal M.L.A., been appointed as Beer Store Vendor at Rosthern?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) If so, who recommended his appointment?

*Answer:* The Liquor Board upon investigation saw fit to appoint him.

- (5) How many of Mr. Ens' immediate family are in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* Two; one, employed in School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, engaged by Anderson Government; one, who was employed on Public Health Department staff as a nurse on February 6th, 1922, resigned October 6th, 1929, re-engaged November 29th, 1934.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) Has one John Kurtz, of Eldersley, applied to the Government for relief?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Has the said John Kurtz a wife and five small children?

*Answer:* His application for relief shows six dependents.

- (3) What was the total amount of relief granted by the Government?

*Answer:* An emergency order for \$7.00.

- (4) Over what period of time does this relief extend?

*Answer:* For his immediate requirements pending investigation of his case.

- (5) Did the said John Kurtz apply to the Village of Eldersley for relief?

*Answer:* The Village Council reported under date of December 29th, 1934, that John Kurtz had not applied for

relief this year but on the suggestion of Relief Inspector A. Young of the Provincial Direct Relief staff, the Council of the village sent for Mr. Kurtz and made a proposition to him to cut wood for the Council at 90 cents per cord, the Council to supply the necessary tools and equipment. This was the price being paid by merchants in Eldersley for wood cut in the bush. Mr. Kurtz refused to cut wood. The Village Council also report that he has refused other work and that "the Council feel that there is nothing more they can do in the matter as he has refused every opportunity to work that we have been able to offer him."

- (6) What was the total amount of relief given by the Village?

*Answer:* The Government has no knowledge.

- (7) Over what period of time does this relief extend?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (6).

- (8) Is Mr. Kurtz a good garage mechanic?

*Answer:* Mr. Kurtz states that he is a mechanic and labourer. As to his ability or whether he is a garage mechanic the Government has no knowledge.

- (9) Has the Government provided Mr. Kurtz with an opportunity to be employed at his own trade?

*Answer:* No.

- (10) Was he asked to cut wood at 90 cts. per cord by the Village Council?

*Answer:* The Village Council reports that he was so asked.

- (11) Did he refuse?

*Answer:* The Village Council reports that he did refuse.

- (12) Did the Government Relief Inspector advise Mr. Kurtz by letter on January 10th, that no further relief orders would be issued from the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare and that the clothing order, already authorized, would be cancelled?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (13) Did the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare advise Mr. Kurtz by letter on January 14th, that any further relief must be obtained from his Municipal Council?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (14) Has a charge now been laid of non-support of family against John Kurtz?

*Answer:* It has been reported to the Government that such a charge has been laid by authority of the Village Council.

- (15) If a person is convicted of non-support of dependents, what penalties does the law provide?

*Answer:* Sub-section (3) of Section 242 of the Criminal Code of Canada provides:—

- “3. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars, or to one year’s imprisonment, or to both, who
- (a) as a husband or head of a family, is under a legal duty to provide necessaries for his wife or any child under sixteen years of age; or
  - (b) as a parent or guardian, is under legal duty to provide necessaries for any child under sixteen years of age;
- and who, if such wife or child is in destitute or necessitous circumstances, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to provide such necessaries.”

- (16) Should John Kurtz be convicted, what action will the Government take to provide for his wife and family?

*Answer:* Any such case is dealt with on its merits when necessity arises.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) What are the names of the three civil servants who were discharged from the Division of Vital Statistics and who quit work at the end of January?

*Answer:* Miss V. Pennington, N. McLachlan and Miss K. Elcombe.

- (2) What are the names and former addresses of the individuals who replaced them?

*Answer:* N. Boyenko, Vonda; Miss G. Talmey, Rosthern; and L. Yerhoff, Regina.

- (3) Did they pass a competitive examination?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) If not, on whose authority were they appointed?

*Answer:* Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) What was the actual net salary paid to each Deputy Minister, each Minister’s Secretary and each Chief Clerk, in all divisions of the Government in:—

(a) May and June, 1934; and

(b) November and December, 1934?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a)		(b)	
	May and June, 1934		November and De- cember 1934	
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	114.17	114.17
Chief Clerk	(No Chief Clerk)		(No Chief Clerk)	
<b>Attorney-General</b>				
Deputy Attorney-General	\$327.92	\$327.92	\$327.92	\$327.92
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	200.42	200.42	200.42	200.42
<b>Education</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$345.63	\$345.63	\$327.92	\$327.92
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	114.17	114.17
Chief Clerk	(No Chief Clerk)		(No Chief Clerk)	
<b>Highways</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	271.25	10.85)	200.42	200.42
		192.40)x		
	x(Original Chief Clerk superannuated; another employee promoted).			
<b>Municipal Affairs</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$345.63	\$345.63	\$345.63	\$345.63
(Also Chairman, Assessment Commission)				
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	186.25	186.25	186.25	186.25
<b>Public Works</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$345.63	\$345.63	\$345.63	\$345.63
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	193.33	193.33	193.33	193.33
<b>Treasury</b>				
Deputy Prov. Treasurer	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33
(Also Member of Superannuation Board)				
Minister's Secretary	(Also Secretary to Attorney-General—see above.)		(Asst. Secretary) \$114.17	\$114.17
Chief Clerk	(No Chief Clerk)		(No Chief Clerk)	
<b>Provincial Secretary</b>				
Deputy Prov. Secretary	\$292.52	\$292.52	\$292.52	\$292.52
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	(Also Secretary to Minister of Public Health—see below)	
Chief Clerk	(No Chief Clerk)		(No Chief Clerk)	

	(a)		(b)	
	May and June, 1934		November and De- cember 1934	
<b>Public Health</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$349.17	\$349.17	\$349.17	\$349.17
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00
<b>Natural Resources</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$469.58	\$469.58	\$363.33	\$363.33
(Also Secretary of Research Council)				
Minister's Secretary	136.17	136.17	(Also Secretary to Minister of Tele- phones—see below)	
Chief Clerk	200.42	200.42	200.42	200.42
<b>Telephones</b>				
Deputy Minister	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33	\$363.33
Minister's Secretary	(Also Secretary to Minister of Public Works — see above.)		136.17	136.17
Chief Clerk	208.92	208.92	208.92	208.92

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) How many Inspectors were employed by the Bureau of Child Protection in:

- (a) June and July, 1934;
- (b) December, 1934; and
- (c) January, 1935?

*Answer:*

- (a) — 7
- (b) — 8
- (c) — 8

Explanation of 8 Inspectors: 4 of them inspect Old Age Pensions as well as Bureau of Child Protection.

- (2) How many inspectors were employed on Old Age Pension inspection work in:—

- (a) June and July, 1934.
- (b) December, 1934.
- (c) January, 1935?

*Answer:*

- (a) 8.
- (b) 7.
- (c) 8.

*Note:* All the above inspectors also do inspections for the Bureau of Child Protection.

By leave of the Assembly, the following Questions, asked by Mr. Williams, were answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) If a farmer who has obtained a mortgage from the Farm Loan Board signs one of their leases, is he not in actual practise giving a quit claim to the Farm Loan Board?

*Answer:* No. Under Section 125 of The Land Titles Act as amended in 1933, provision is made for a mortgagee making a lease to the mortgagor, or in certain circumstances to other parties. Such a lease made to a mortgagor does not affect the mortgagor's title to the land.

- (2) If, at the end of any current lease, the farmer does not obtain another lease, has he not, by failing to obtain another lease, lost all claim to the farm because of the provisions of the lease?

*Answer:* No. As the lease does not affect the mortgagor's title to the land, when it expires the mortgagor continues to hold the land as the registered owner thereof.

- (3) If a farmer operating under this Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board lease has an execution registered against him, does he not forfeit his agreement and his claim to the farm?

*Answer:* No. The effect of a crop lease under the circumstances outlined in this question is to secure to the mortgagee who made the lease the share of crop provided for under the lease, to the exclusion of the execution creditor.

- (4) If a farmer operating under a lease issued by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board applies for protection under The Creditor-Debtor Arrangements Act, does he not forfeit his lease and claim to his land under the provisions of the lease issued by the Farm Loan Board?

*Answer:* No. The application of the farmer under The Farmer's Creditors Arrangement Act would not affect either the lease or his claim to his land under his lease, unless the Board of Review appointed under the provisions of The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act should so decide. If the Board of Review cancelled such a lease the farmer would still hold his land as registered owner.

## TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935.

Mr. MacFarlane asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) What was the expenditure by the late Government for road machinery between January 1, 1934, and July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* \$26,566.37.

- (2) From whom were these purchases made, and at what price?

*Answer:*

(a)	Plows			
	Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd.			
	15 @ \$55.00 .....			825.00
(b)	Fresno Scrapers			
	Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd.			
	109 @ \$37.75 .....	\$4,114.75		
	R. J. Fyfe Ltd.			
	8 @ \$32.00 .....		256.00	4,370.75
(c)	Slush Scrapers			
	Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd.			
	64 @ \$11.75 .....	\$752.00		
	Canada Ingot Iron Co. Ltd.			
	12 @ \$13.50 .....		162.00	
	R. J. Fyfe Ltd.			
	6 @ \$13.90 .....		83.40	997.40
(d)	Maintenance Graders			
	Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd.			
	4 @ \$220.00 .....			880.00
(e)	Motor Patrol Graders			
	Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd.			
	4 @ \$4,840.00 .....	\$19,360.00		
	Freight Charges .....		121.22	19,481.22
(f)	Mower			
	James Watts 1 (used) @ \$12.00 .....			12.00
				\$26,566.37

- (3) What was the expenditure by the late Government for culverts between January 1, 1934 and July 19, 1934?

*Answer:* \$48,460.24.

- (4) From whom were these culverts purchased and at what price?

*Answer:* The value of culverts purchased from various culvert companies was as follows:

M. H. Bourk, Readlyn (Concrete) .....	\$1,327.80
Concrete Products Ltd., Regina (Concrete)	3,327.45
Western Steel Products Ltd., Regina	
(Corr. Iron) .....	7,903.61
R. J. Fyfe Ltd., Regina	
Agent Canada Ingot Iron Co. (Corr. Iron)	5,033.44
D. McNeil, Yorkton	
Agent Western Steel Products Ltd.	
(Corr. Iron) .....	15,836.30
Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd.,	
Saskatoon (Corr. Iron) .....	1,946.47



Tripp Lumber Co. Ltd. Swift Current (Corr. Iron) .....	25.83
The Albert Olson Co. Ltd., Regina (Corr. Iron) .....	8,529.82
Canada Creosoting Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. (Treated Timber) .....	4,529.52

The prices paid for the various classes of culverts were as follows:

## Corrugated Iron

	12"	15"	18"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"
R. J. Fyfe, Ltd. Regina	1.13	1.39	1.82	2.40	2.87	4.13	6.80	7.81
	Less than carload lots							
	1.07	1.32	1.73	2.28	2.73	3.92	—	7.42
	Car lots							
A. Olson Co. Ltd. Regina	1.13	1.39	1.82	2.40	2.87	4.13	—	7.81
	Less than carload lots							
	1.07	1.32	1.73	2.28	2.73	3.92	—	7.42
	Car lots							
D. McNeill Yorkton	1.13	1.39	1.82	2.40	2.87	4.13	—	7.81
	Less than carload lots							
	1.07	1.32	1.73	2.28	2.73	3.92	—	7.42
	Car lots							
Tripp Lumber Richardson Road Mach. Co. Ltd., Saskatoon Co., S. Current	—	—	—	2.40	2.87	—	—	—
Western Steel Products, Ltd. Regina	1.13	1.39	1.82	2.40	2.87	4.13	—	7.81
	Less than carload lots							
	1.07	1.32	1.73	2.28	2.73	3.92	—	7.42
	Car lots							
Concrete								
M. H. Bourk Readlyn	1.08	—	1.82	2.50	—	—	—	—
Concrete Products Ltd., Regina	1.10	1.32	1.80	2.42	3.20	4.05	—	—
Creosoted Wood Stave								
Canada Creosot- ing Co. Ltd., Calgary	1.02	—	1.64	2.16	2.95	3.72	—	—
	Less than carload lots							
	1.00	—	1.56	2.05	2.82	3.53	—	—
	Car lots							
Creosoted Wood Box								
Canada Creosoting Co. Ltd., Calgary	\$89.50 per M.F.,B.M.							
	Less than carload lots							
	\$77.00 per M.F.,B.M.							
	Car lots							

(5) How many culverts are still unused ?

*Answer:*

(a) Corrugated Iron or Concrete Pipe Culverts							
Diameters	12''	15''	18''	24''	30''	36''	
Lin. ft. of culverts not yet used	1,834	30	3,626	536	40	164	
(b) Creosoted Wood Box							
1 — 4' x 4' x 24'							
1 — 5' x 6' x 24'							

- (6) Were tenders called for in connection with the above purchases?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) When a lease is taken by the Farm Loan Board, calling for payment of, say, one third of the crop, is such share of the crop, when delivered, treated as rent or a payment on the mortgage?

*Answer:* When the lease is granted under a mortgage in favour of the Board all payments under the lease are credited on the mortgage.

Where the Board owns land outright and leases it, then receipts under the lease are of course rentals received thereunder.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) What are the names of all former Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, now in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* G. Ens, E. S. Clinch, Dr. G. W. Sahlmark, G. Cockburn, H. Halvorson, S. J. Latta, A. B. Cunningham, Dr. J. W. MacNeill, Mrs. S. K. Ramsland.

- (2) What are the names of all former Members of the Legislative Assembly who have been given temporary employment by the Government since July 19, 1934?

*Answer:*

A. B. Cunningham,  
 E. S. Clinch,  
 R. J. Gordon, Sept. 24—Nov. 30,  
 D. J. Sykes, Aug. 6—Sept. 13,  
 Geo. Cockburn, Sept. 24—Nov. 30.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Has Mr. Wall, of Hague, been dismissed as Beer Store Vendor at that point?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) Has a Mr. Klassen been appointed as Beer Store Vendor at Hague, in place of Mr. Wall?

*Answer:*—Mr. A. H. Klassen has been appointed vendor at Hague.

- (3) Is this the same Mr. Klassen who runs a Real Estate Office in Hague, is Reeve of the Municipality and is also a Justice of the Peace?

*Answer:* There is an A. H. Klassen, a Justice of the Peace and Reeve of the Municipality of Rosthern No. 403 who resides at Hague. Presumably this is the same person who was appointed Beer Store Vendor there. The Government has no knowledge regarding any real estate business operated by him.

- (4) Does this Mr. Klassen actually operate the Beer Store in question or is it operated by Mr. Klassen's son?

*Answer:* The Government has no information that Mr. Klassen does not operate the store personally, and the store has not been visited by the Inspector since installing Mr. Klassen as Vendor.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich.

- (1) On what date was the last meeting of the Council of Health held?

*Answer:* December 27, 1934.

- (2) What were the names of the members present?

*Answer:* Dr. R. O. Davison, Chairman, Regina.  
Dr. R. G. Ferguson, Fort San.  
Dr. E. J. Ferg, Moosomin.  
Professor C. J. McKenzie, Saskatoon.  
Dr. Arthur Wilson, Saskatoon.

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1935.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:—

- (1) Have the public school grants been increased for 1935?

*Answer:* No. Grants are fixed by statute.

- (2) Has the Government arranged to finance arrears of teachers' salaries?

*Answer:* No.

- (3) Has a minimum wage been set for school teachers?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) Is it a fact that certain school teachers in certain areas have been receiving \$30.00 per month from the Government, aside from the Grant?

*Answer:* No. Under The School Act the Government deals directly with the local boards of trustees. The Government since July 19, 1934, has provided assistance by way of advances to over 700 school districts in order that they might carry on and through the co-operation of the respective boards, teachers have benefited financially thereby.

- (5) If so, in what areas and for how long?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (4).

- (6) What are the names of school districts where teachers have received this extra assistance?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (4).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) How many baling outfits have the present Administration purchased?

*Answer:* 38.

- (2) How many have been resold?

*Answer:* 38.

- (3) To whom and at what points were these outfits delivered?

*Answer:*

R. M. Argyle, No. 1, at Portage la Prairie, Man.

R. M. Mount Pleasant, No. 2, at MacDonald, Man.

— two outfits.

R. M. Enniskillen, No. 3, at Balcarres, Sask.

— two outfits.

R. M. Storthoaks, No. 31, at High Bluff, Man.

R. M. Storthoaks, No. 31, at Spalding, Sask.

R. M. Reciprocity No. 32, at Rose Valley.

— two outfits.

R. M. Moose Creek, No. 33, at Foam Lake, Sask.

R. M. Moose Creek, No. 33, at Theodore, Sask.

R. M. Moose Creek, No. 33, at Jedburg, Sask.

R. M. Browning, No. 34, at Ethelton, Sask.

— two outfits.

R. M. Cymri, No. 36, at Kelvington, Sask.  
 R. M. Tecumseh, No. 65, at Fosston, Sask.  
 R. M. Fertile Valley, No. 285, at Conquest, Sask.  
 R. M. Willow Creek, No. 458, at Tisdale.  
 R. M. Shellbrook, No. 493, at Holbein.  
 R. M. Medstead, No. 497, at Medstead.  
 R. J. Simpson, Birch Hills.  
 A. Z. Shrum, Denholm.  
 J. Stein, Leask.  
 H. B. Jarvis, Shellbrook.  
 Saskatchewan Hay Company, at Southey.  
 Saskatchewan Hay Company, at Raymore.  
 J. Inman, Paynton.  
 Sam Knight, Invermay.  
 Tom Gangstad, Hendon.  
 Dean Atwood, Yorkton.  
 L. M. Carswell, Lebret. — two outfits.  
 E. M. Deason, Brancepeth.  
 F. T. Carson, Yorkton.  
 J. P. Foster, Tisdale.  
 W. A. V. Allan, Tisdale.  
 H. J. Williams, Yorkton.  
 W. C. Doyle, Yorkton.

- (4) What was the cost of these outfits and from whom were same purchased?

*Answer:* Total cost — \$25,155.94.

Thirteen outfits purchased from John Deere Co.

Seventeen outfits purchased from International Harvester Co.

Seven outfits purchased from J. I. Case Co.

One outfit purchased from Wm. Kendall, Conquest.

- (5) What was the resale price?

*Answer:* These balers were disposed of at cost, plus freight to point of delivery.

- (6) How much is still outstanding against these outfits?

*Answer:* Re balers sold to private parties, deductions on a tonnage basis are made from final settlements to these parties for fodder supplied. As advance payments only have been paid no deductions have as yet been made. Balers supplied to municipalities in the drought area were a part of the program of the Department to assist in obtaining their fodder requirements.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner.

- (1) What is the present indebtedness of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators to the Government?

*Answer:* Pursuant to an agreement dated March 17, 1933, as ratified by Chapter 80, Statutes of 1933, the indebtedness of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited and the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited is as follows:

Principal .....	\$12,765,537.72
Interest accrued to February 13, 1935, but not due .....	264,054.27
	\$13,029,591.99

- (2) What is the present indebtedness of Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited, to the Government?

*Answer:* See answer to Question 1.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) Was a car purchased by the Government in connection with the briquetting plant at Estevan sometime in 1928 or 1929?

*Answer:* The Government did not at any time purchase a car in connection with the briquetting plant at Estevan. The plant was controlled and managed by the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada, and the following information has been obtained from ex-officials of the Board. The Board, in July 1926, traded in an old car and obtained a new one.

- (2) What make of car was it?

*Answer:* Dodge.

- (3) Was this car latterly found to be in the possession of one Thos. M. Molloy, now Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare?

*Answer:* As the only western member of the Board this car was used by Thos. M. Molloy in frequent trips between Regina and Estevan and on other business of the Board.

- (4) Was he using it as his private car?

*Answer:* Occasionally. Mr. Molloy has a private car of his own, which he frequently uses on Government business with no expenses charged for use of the car.

- (5) If so, how did this car come to be in Mr. Molloy's possession?

*Answer:* As a member of the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada Mr. Molloy had authority to have the car in his possession.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935.**

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) If one of the single unemployed, now at Dundurn Camp, were to leave the camp without permission and were to subsequently apply for relief, would it be granted?
- (a) by the Provincial Government;
  - (b) by a municipal council;
  - (c) by a town, city, or village council?

*Answer:* The Dundurn Camp is under the control and operation of the Federal Department of National Defence and regulations respecting admissions, leaving and re-admission are administered by that Department.

- (2) If not, what provision does the Government make to take care of the physical needs of any person who leaves the camp without permission?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) What is the name of the printing firm which prints the Votes and Proceedings of the present Session of the Legislature?

*Answer:* Western Printers Association Limited, Regina.

- (2) Is this printing let by tender?

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Is one T. H. Wood in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Has he been authorized by the Government to interview Breweries with reference to purchases of beer or liquor?

*Answer:* No.

- (4) Has he been authorized to interview persons with reference to coal contracts?

*Answer:* No.

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935.

Mr. Norman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) What was the total number of Game and Bird Licenses issued in the calendar year 1934?

*Answer:* Season 1934 — 8676.

- (2) What was the total number of Big Game Licenses issued in the calender year 1934?

*Answer:* Season 1934 — 797.

- (3) What was the total revenue from each of the said classes of licenses?

*Answer:*

Total Revenue from Game Bird Licenses (less Issuers' Commission) .....	\$11,821.93
Total Revenue from Big Game Licenses (less Issuers' Commission) .....	4,289.25

- (4) What was the total amount paid for the sale of the said licenses?

*Answer:*

Total amount paid for the sale of Game Bird Licenses (Issuers' Commission) .....	\$2,095.75
Total amount paid for the sale of Big Game Licenses (Issuers' Commission) .....	353.80

There is still outstanding uncollected amounts not included in above information which may or may not be licenses issued:—

Game Bird Licenses .....	\$2,041.57
Big Game Licenses .....	2,244.75

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What is the total number of persons enrolled under the Winter Farm Relief Scheme?

*Answer:* Number of applications accepted 5324.

- (2) How many went from villages, towns and cities to receive employment under this scheme?

*Answer:* Information not available as an applicant is required to state only his address which does not reveal whether he actually resided in an urban centre or an adjacent rural area.

- (3) How many were placed under this scheme who remained with the farmer with whom they were employed during the summer?

*Answer:* Information not available as all applicants stating they were presently employed were rejected. Therefore those who remained with the farmer with whom they were employed during the summer had either shown a break in their term of employment or that their present employment had been terminated.



Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) What is the maximum amount paid in the form of Old Age Pensions?

*Answer:* The maximum pension payable is two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which is subject to reduction by the amount of income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year.

- (2) What is the minimum amount?

*Answer:* There is no minimum.

- (3) Why is there a variation in the amounts paid?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (4).

- (4) What determines the amount of pension an applicant will receive?

*Answer:* For the purpose of determining the income of any applicant, the pension authority shall take into account any of the following sources of income:

- (a) annuity at the amount thereof;
- (b) real property at the rate of five per centum of the assessed or market value thereof (whichever be considered the more equitable standard), exclusive of encumbrances;
- (c) The amount of the Canadian Government annuity purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable clothing and household furniture;
- (d) salary, wages or other means of livelihood, whether in money or in kind, which the pensioner may reasonably be expected to receive; and
- (e) net profit or gain or gratuity from any other source.

*Note:* The Federal Government regulations and Act set the rate of pension payable. They have a representative in Regina who audits all pensions granted to see that they conform to these regulations.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) Has the Government received representations with reference to discrimination in the handling of fuel, feed and direct relief in the Rural Municipality of Stonehenge No. 73?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, who made such representations and what has been done with respect to same?

*Answer:* The Government does not consider it in the public interest to disclose the names of persons who make repre-

sentations or complaints regarding the administration of relief. This, like other such complaints or representations, is investigated by officers of the Department of Agriculture or of the Department of Municipal Affairs and appropriate action taken.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) What amounts have been paid to Doctors and Dentists in the Province from September 1st, 1934, to December 31, 1934, for treatment of single homeless persons and transient families?

*Answer:*

Name	City	Amount
Dr. J. S. Brown	Saskatoon	\$ 3.00
Dr. H. L. Burrows	Regina	20.00
Dr. W. T. Bliss	Prince Albert	10.00
Dr. J. C. Black	Regina	27.50
Dr. A. F. Brett	Regina	1.00
Dr. J. E. Bloomer	Moose Jaw	7.50
Dr. G. G. Beesley	Moose Jaw	1.00
Dr. C. C. Clermont	Regina	2.50
Dr. W. A. Cluff	Saskatoon	35.00
Drs. Currie & Schroeder	Regina	50.00
Dr. Urban Gareau	Regina	16.50
Dr. A. G. Genereux	Saskatoon	25.00
Drs. Harvey & Allan	Regina	6.00
Drs. Hardy & McMurtry	Regina	33.50
Dr. H. L. Jackes	Regina	30.00
Dr. S. Kraminsky	Regina	62.50
Dr. L. J. LeQuyer	Saskatoon	2.00
Dr. J. Martin LeBoldus	Regina	27.10
Dr. S. Larson	Regina	85.75
Dr. R. Lederman	Regina	5.50
Dr. Hugh McLean	Regina	3.00
Dr. J. Miller	Moose Jaw	109.50
Drs. Minion & Skinner	Regina	3.50
Dr. S. E. Moore	Regina	10.00
Dr. R. McAllister	Regina	34.00
Drs. McCusker & Graham	Regina	92.50
Dr. F. D. McCulloch	Moose Jaw	89.50
Dr. A. C. MacMillan	Regina	84.50
Dr. W. P. Neufeld	Saskatoon	10.00
Dr. D. I. Newman	Saskatoon	21.00
Dr. Mary Anne Nicholson	Saskatoon	3.00
Dr. C. W. Parker	Regina	4.00
Drs. Ross & Ross	Regina	1.50
Dr. J. B. Ritchie	Regina	184.50
Dr. Denis Sweeney	Regina	367.75
Dr. P. L. Straith	Regina	2.00

Drs. Smith & McGregor	Regina	16.00
Dr. A. S. Sinclair	Regina	3.00
Dr. W. A. Thompson	Regina	2.00
Drs. Weicker, Gemmell & Kennedy	Regina	4.50
Dr. J. T. Waddell	Regina	30.00
Dr. F. E. Wait	Saskatoon	37.50
		\$1,564.60

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**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935.**

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:—

- (1) From whom does the Minister of Education receive his instructions in carrying out the work of his Department?

*Answer:* The duties of the Minister of Education are determined by statute law, and for the administration of the Department the Minister accepts responsibility.

- (2) To whom does the Minister of Education submit any changes in curriculum for indorsation?

*Answer:* Changes in curriculum are submitted to the Educational Council for consideration and finally made by the Minister with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

- (3) Is the Department of Education subject to direction from the Legislature:

- (a) by direct instruction;  
(b) by instruction through the Lieutenant Governor in Council?

*Answer:* (a) Yes, through legislation.  
(b) The Minister is a member of Council.

Mr. Kerr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) In what year did the Travelling Library branch of the Bureau of Publications commence operation?

*Answer:* 1915.

- (2) Approximately how many books are circulating from the Travelling Libraries?

*Answer:* Approximately 120,000 books.

- (3) How many library boxes are in circulation?

*Answer:* 2,009.

- (4) What is the average number of readers to a box?

*Answer:* 50.

- (5) What arrangement is made for the transportation of Library boxes?

*Answer:* The transportation out is paid by the Travelling Library branch of the Bureau of Publications. The return cost is paid by the borrower.

- (6) Has the regulation relating to transportation been changed since July 19, 1934? If so, what change has been made?

*Answer:* Yes. Previous to October 1, 1931, the borrowers of libraries were required to pay the return freight only. From October 1, 1931, to August 1, 1934, borrowers were required to pay the freight both ways. On August 1, 1934, the regulations were amended to provide that borrowers pay the return freight only.

Mr. Ross asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:—

- (1) Did The National Light and Power Company Limited of Moose Jaw apply for permission to negotiate with the Sodium Sulphate Plant at Dunkirk with a view to serving the territory from Moose Jaw to and including the Dunkirk Sodium Sulphate Plant with electrical energy?

*Answer:* The Vice-President of the National Light and Power Company Limited at an interview with the Power Commissioner on October 17th, 1933, discussed the matter of electrical service to the Sodium Products Company's plant at Dunkirk and the possibility of serving the electrical load there by a transmission line to be constructed from Moose Jaw by his Company. He was advised by the Commissioner that he would investigate the situation. On November 13th, 1933, a letter dated November 10th from the National Light and Power Company was received by the Commission in which the Company stated they were desirous of extending a transmission line from the Moose Jaw plant to Dunkirk in the event that they should be successful in negotiating a power contract with the Sodium Products Company.

- (2) Was this permission granted, and if not, why?

*Answer:* Permission to negotiate was granted. On November 8th a discussion took place at Moose Jaw at which were present the Vice-President of the National Light and Power Company Limited and the Engineer of the Power Commission. The Commission's Engineer suggested that the Commission and the National Light and Power Company submit rate proposals to the Sodium Products Company's Consulting Engineer immediately. The Commission's proposal was

submitted to the Consultant on the 13th November and on the 17th the Commission wrote the National Light and Power Company confirming the matter of the discussion and stating that in the event of the National Light and Power Company being able to quote a better rate than the one submitted by the Commission, taking into consideration production costs and reasonable carrying charges on the line to be built, that the Commission was prepared to discuss the whole situation with the Power Company with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory arrangement for the construction of the necessary line from Moose Jaw to the load centre.

In the spring of 1931 the Commission's Engineer had discussed with the Sodium Products Company rates for electrical service to be supplied to the Company by the Commission from its system at Mossbank some twelve miles distant. At the time the Company had its own power supply and stated it was not interested in the rates discussed. In the spring of 1933 it was understood that the Sodium Products Company contemplated enlarging its plant and the Engineer of the Commission communicated with the Consulting Engineer of the Company in an endeavour to work out a satisfactory rate and the Consultant was asked to furnish information as to actual load requirements so that a detailed rate structure could be worked out. In August 1933 the Consultant was again communicated with and the Commission was advised that discussion for an extension was still in the preliminary stage. On October 2nd the Consultant was asked by the Power Commissioner while the former was in Regina, as to whether this information was available and development plans ready, with the same result. In view of the interest which the Commission had in securing the load by virtue of the proximity of its system thereto and the fact that the Moose Jaw plant was some thirty-six miles distant and the transmission line therefrom would not serve any material load on the way the Commission was desirous in the discussion to be satisfied as to the most efficient method of supplying this service.

- (3) Subsequent to the application of The National Light and Power Company for permission to negotiate with the Sodium Sulphate Plant at Dunkirk, did The Saskatchewan Power Commission endeavour to negotiate with the Sodium Sulphate Company operating at Dunkirk with a view to furnishing service to the territory from Moose Jaw to Dunkirk? If not, why?

*Answer:* Subsequent to the application of the National Light and Power Company the Power Commission continued negotiations with the Sodium Products Company which were already in progress as mentioned in answer (2).

- (4) Did the failure of The Saskatchewan Power Commission to

permit extension of service from Moose Jaw through the territory to Dunkirk compel the Sodium Sulphate Plant at Dunkirk to purchase and install a five-hundred power Diesel engine and a five-hundred horse power generator in order to continue operation of the Sodium Sulphate Plant developing this natural resource?

*Answer:* In the opinion of the Power Commission, no. According to credible information received by the Power Commission the Sodium Products Company had been considering the installation of a Diesel driven generating unit for some time as an alternative to service from a transmission line; and while the question of transmission line service was under discussion between the Power Commission and the National Light and Power Company as referred to in answer (2) the Sodium Products Company purchased a second hand Diesel unit which was available at a favorable price and which could be operated with a low cost fuel oil under the same conditions as the existing generating plant already in service.

The Commission has no knowledge that the Sodium Products Company had received from the National Light and Power Company a proposal which would have decided the Sodium Products Company to favour their transmission line service as opposed to Diesel plant operation.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:—

- (1) What was the total monthly amount of sustenance and expenses charged to the Government by each of the Ministers of the Gardiner Administration for the following periods:

- (a) January 6, 1929, to May 6, 1929?  
 (b) May 6, 1929, to June 6, 1929?

*Answer:* Hon. James G. Gardiner:

(a) February .....	\$326.60
March .....	51.70
April .....	49.65

(b) (Nothing).

Hon. J. M. Uhrich:

(a) February .....	\$ 37.50
February 24th to March 21 (one account) ....	201.65
April .....	75.00
May .....	17.60

(b) (Nothing).

Hon. W. J. Patterson:

(a) April .....	\$197.10
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(b) (Nothing).

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Hon. T. C. Davis:

(a) February .....	\$ 37.50
February 14th to March 15 (one account) ....	565.43
March .....	29.50
April .....	207.53

(b) (Nothing).

Hon. George Spence:

(a) February .....	\$249.15
March .....	56.85
April .....	68.80
April 28th to May 3rd .....	47.85

(b) May (up to May 11, 1929) ..... 30.90

Hon. C. M. Hamilton:

(a) February .....	\$298.00
March 2nd to April 16th (one account) .....	173.80

(b) (Nothing).

Hon. S. J. Latta:

(a) January .....	\$ 7.50
March .....	94.40
April .....	130.20
April 30th to May 4th (one account) .....	38.45

(b) May (up to May 11, 1929) ..... 47.25

### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is Mr. Albert Victor Foot employed in administrating relief in the Willow Bunch Constituency?

*Answer:* He is employed in the administration of direct relief and agricultural aid in L.I.D. 13.

- (2) If so, at what salary?

*Answer:* From September 11, 1934 to December 31 on a part time basis at the rate of \$3.00 per day. From January 1, 1935 at a salary rate of \$885.00 per annum.

- (3) What amount has he been paid for salary, car mileage and expenses to date?

<i>Answer:</i> Salary .....	\$249.00
Car mileage .....	144.06
Expenses .....	84.00

- (4) Has he ever paid the balance of his 1934 car license fee?

*Answer:* The balance of car license fee for 1934 is being deducted from his expense account.

- (5) How much relief had been advanced to A. V. Foot by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission and the Department of Municipal Affairs for clothing, food, fuel, seed, feed, repairs, twine, tractor fuel, oils and grease, etc., prior to his present employment by the Government?

*Answer:*

By Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

Clothing .....	\$ 34.04
Food .....	149.79
Fuel .....	101.58
Seed .....	373.63
Feed & fodder .....	140.89
Repairs .....	39.21
Twine .....	8.63
Tractor fuel, oils and grease .....	310.97
Formaldehyde .....	1.52

By Department of Municipal Affairs.

No clothing, food or fuel.

Gas .....	\$222.38
Delivery on gas .....	10.81
Tax on gas .....	52.95
Lubricating oil .....	35.50
Coal oil .....	3.36
Repairs .....	25.00
Less gas tax refund of \$52.95.	

- (6) What portion of his present salary is being deducted to apply on his past relief debts?

*Answer:* None to date, deductions will commence April 1, 1935.

- (7) Is C. E. Sproule of Rockglen employed in administrating relief in the Willow Bunch Constituency?

*Answer:* C. E. Sproule is employed in the administration of direct relief and agricultural aid in L.I.D.'s 13, 14 and 43 and in several Rural Municipalities.

- (8) If so, at what salary?

*Answer:* From July 31 to September 8, 1934, by Department of Municipal Affairs at \$3.00 per day and from October 2, 1934, to present date, at \$4.00 per day by Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

- (9) What are his duties?

*Answer:* From July 31 to September 8, 1934, as relief officer for L.I.D. No. 13. From October 2, 1934, to present date, has been employed in the administration of direct relief and agricultural aid in L.I.D.'s 13, 14 and 43 and in several rural municipalities.

- (10) Is his position superior or inferior to Mr. A. H. Bailey of Cadillac?



*Answer:* Inferior.

- (11) What amount has he been paid for salary, car mileage and expenses to date?

<i>Answer:</i>	Dept. of Mun. Affairs	Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare
Salary .....	\$94.50	\$224.00
Car mileage .....	45.23	186.76
Expenses .....	7.01	82.66

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1935.

Mr. MacDonald (Morse), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) For what period was J. R. Nixon employed as a Relief Officer?

*Answer:* From September, 1931, to July, 1932, and from December 15, 1933, to June 30, 1934.

- (2) What was the amount paid the said J. R. Nixon during such employment?

- (a) for salary;  
(b) for expenses?

*Answer:*

(a) September, 1931 to July, 1932 .....	\$702.00
December, 1933 to June, 1934 .....	548.00
(b) September, 1931 to July, 1932 .....	1427.70
December, 1933, to June, 1934 .....	1070.52

- (3) What amount did the said J. R. Nixon charge for meals at Morse, Chaplin, Tugaskie, Central Butte and Eyebrow?

*Answer:* Sometimes 40 cts. and sometimes 50 cts.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has one W. E. Dennison of Assiniboia been appointed Hotel Inspector?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, what are his qualifications for this particular work?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What is his salary?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Gardiner:

- (1) Is Miss J. Stephenson in the employ of the Government?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, what position or positions does she hold?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If so, what are her duties?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Did she pass a competitive examination?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (5) If not, what are her qualifications?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (6) If appointed, on whose recommendation did she receive appointment?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was one J. L. McDougall of the firm of Mackenzie, Thom and Company, Solicitors, retained to draft the proposed beer legislation?

*Answer:* No.

- (2) If so, why was it not done by Department officers?

*Answer:* It was drafted by the Legislative Council.

- (3) If Mr. McDougall was retained for this purpose what will be his salary?

*Answer:* See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Is the said J. L. McDougall acting Agent of the Attorney General for the Regina Judicial District?

*Answer:* No.

- (5) Is the Mr. Mackenzie of the above firm of lawyers the same Mr. Mackenzie who was Official Guardian for many years during the former Gardiner Government?

*Answer:* Mr. Mackenzie of the firm of Mackenzie, Thom & Co., Barristers, Regina, was Official Guardian for the Province of Saskatchewan from the 23rd day of December, 1910, to the 15th of June, 1930.

Prior to this, back into Territorial days, he was Official Administrator, and throughout fulfilled his duties most satisfactorily.

Mr. Demers asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) Did the Department of Natural Resources issue a Trapper's

Lease in 1933 or 1934 to a certain A. E. Fisher of Holbein, Saskatchewan, on the Pine Forest Reserve?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the area covered by said lease?

*Answer:* Townships 47 & 48, Range 2, West 3rd.

Portions of those townships lying west and north of the westerly bank of the Saskatchewan River excepting therefrom those portions of Section 36-48-2 situated west and north of said bank.

Township 49, Range 2, West 3rd.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and those portions of Sections 6, 7 and 8, lying to the east and south of the westerly and northerly bank of McKenzie Ellis Lake.

Township 47, Range 3, West 3rd.

North half of Section 36.

Township 48, Range 3, West 3rd.

All of Sections 1, 12, 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$  and N.E. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$ 25, S.E. 36, those portions of the N.E. 14, of E $\frac{1}{2}$ 23, of N.W. 24, and of S.W. 25 covered by Callagan Lake. Those portions of N.W. 25 and S.W. and N.E. 36 covered by Shallow Lake, and that part of N.W. 24 east of Callagan Lake.

Total area 30.7 square miles.

- (3) What was the amount charged A. E. Fisher for said lease?

*Answer:*

\$10.00 fee for execution of lease.

\$25.00 annual rental.

- (4) Was the lease cancelled in 1934?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (5) If so, on what date was it cancelled?

*Answer:* March 22nd, 1934.

- (6) Who recommended the cancellation?

*Answer:* The Deputy Minister.

- (7) What were the reasons given when requesting this lease be cancelled?

*Answer:* In paragraph 13 of the application signed by the applicant it was stated, in reply to the question, that only casual trappers had been engaged on the area applied for and in past years the area had been trapped before the season opened. Evidence was subsequently submitted to the Department to prove the statement incorrect and that many legitimate trappers had operated on the area for years.

- (8) Has a refund been made to said A. E. Fisher?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (9) Did the Department receive a petition requesting the can-

cellation of this lease and, if so, who signed that petition.

*Answer:* No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) What is the name of the Relief Inspector who inquired into relief conditions in the Rural Municipality of Last Mountain Valley No. 250 in the fall of 1934?

*Answer:* Inquiry was made by William Gordon Sheriff, Municipal Inspector, Department of Municipal Affairs.

- (2) When did he receive his appointment?

*Answer:* Mr. Sheriff was appointed to staff of the Department of Municipal Affairs on November 1, 1909. He was appointed municipal inspector on June 1, 1928.

- (3) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

*Answer:* Upon recommendation of the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

- (4) What qualifications does he possess for the position he holds?

*Answer:* Possesses the required knowledge of municipal accounting and municipal administration.

- (5) What salary does he or did he receive?

*Answer:* His salary during 1934 was \$2,200. Present salary \$2,050 per annum.

INDEX  
TO  
JOURNALS

SESSION 1934-35

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**First Session -- Eighth Legislature**

**PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN**

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ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
A.—Assent.	

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**A**

ADDRESSES:

TO HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

In reply to Speech from Throne: Debated, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25. Amendment moved, 20. Ordered engrossed, 25.

For copies of Orders-in-Council passed since July 19, 1934. Ordered, 27; Tabled, 59; S.P. No. 35.

ADJOURNMENTS:

Over Christmas holidays, from December 4, 1934 to January 8, 1935; 44.

Out of respect to memory of late James Hogan, M.L.A., from January 8 to 10, 1935; 46.

## B

BILLS, PUBLIC: Respecting—	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
Administration of Oaths of Office ( <i>Pro forma</i> ).....	....	12	....	....	....	....
Appropriation, 1935 .....	95	119	120	....	120	125
Arrears of Taxes Act .....	68	75	79	89	89	123
Bills of Sale Act .....	17	35	42	43	43	44
Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare .....	7	21	27	34	34	43
Child Welfare Act .....	75	84	92	98	101	124
City Act, 1934 .....	77	86	101	109, 120	120	124
Coal Mining Industry .....	80	91	101	120	120	124
Companies Act, 1933 .....	35	49	53	63, 89	91	123
Compensation to certain Employees in the Public Service..	71	80	84	108	108	124
Conditional Sales Act .....	63	71	75	89	89	123
Co-operative Associations Act..	83	91	101	120	120	124
Co-operative Marketing Associations Act .....	64	71	76	98	98	123
Corporations Taxation Act .....	59	71	75	108	114	123
Dairy Products Act .....	65	73	79	98	98	123
Debt Adjustment .....	3	21	33	38, 41	42	44
Department of Railways, Labour and Industries Act .....	14	30	36	39	39	44
Education Administration Act, 1934 .....	10	24	32	34	34	43
Electrical Inspection and Licensing .....	36	51	62	66, 67, 89	91	123
Executive Council Act .....	56	71	75	108	108	123
Farm Loan Enabling Act, 1934..	1	19	27	32, 41	41	44
Forest Act, 1931 .....	41	51	62	67	67	123
Gasoline Tax Act, 1932 .....	86	91	108	120	120	124
Guarantee of Repayment of Moneys borrowed by Minister of Municipal Affairs for Educational Needs .....	8	21	27	34	34	43
Highways Act .....	16	33	38	39	39	44
Hospitals Act.....	54	70	75	89	89	123
Income Tax Act, 1932 .....	70	80	84	108	113	124
Jury Act .....	4	21	27	32	32	43
King's Bench Act .....	5	21	27	34	34	43
Land Titles Act .....	62	71	84	89, 98	101	123
Land Utilization .....	92	110	118	120	120	124
Legislative Assembly Act .....	87	93	108	120	120	124
Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933 .....	76	85	91	120	120	124
Liquor Act .....	11	27	36	46, 52, 53, 55, 57, 60, 61, 108	113	122
Loan Act, 1932 .....	20	37	39	41	41	44
Local Government Board Temporary Special Powers .....	19	37	43	43	43	44
Local Government Board Temporary Special Powers Act, Amendment to .....	84	91	101	108	108	124

BILLS, PUBLIC—Continued	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
Local Improvement Districts Act .....	50	61	70	85, 90, 120	120	123
Local Improvement Districts Relief Act .....	23	45	54	61, 85, 120	120	122
Milk Control .....	67	75	79	120	120	123
Minimum Wage Act .....	26	47	57	89, 120	120	122
Moose Jaw, City of .....	2	19	28	30	30	43
Municipal Hail Insurance .....	78	86	98	108	108	124
Municipalities Borrowing Powers .....	21	37	39	41	41	44
Municipalities Relief and Agricultural Aid .....	22	45	47	50	50	122
Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply .....	44	54	67	85	89	123
Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934 .....	88	93	108	120	120	124
Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Ltd. ....	93	110	118	120	120	124
One Day's Rest in Seven Act.....	60	71	75	89	89	123
Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land sold for Taxes, Respecting the .....	6	21	27	34, 41	41	44
Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes, To amend the Act respecting .....	79	86	98	108	113	124
Profession of Optometry ( <i>Withdrawn</i> ) .....	48	58	70	80	.....	.....
Provincial Lands Act, 1931.....	82	91	108	120	120	124
Public Health Act .....	45	56	61	67	67	123
Public Service .....	12	30	36	38, 39, 41	41	44
Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933 .....	24	45	47	48, 98	101	122
Relief of Distress and Unemployment .....	27	47	59	61, 89	91	122
Research Council Act .....	30	47	53	63	63	122
Richlea, Village of, Assessment and Tax Roll .....	39	51	60	61	61	123
R. M. of McCraney, No. 282.....	38	51	60	61	61	123
Rural Municipalities .....	28	47	50	50, 52, 121, 122	122	122
Sales on Consignment Act .....	91	110	118	120	120	124
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Winding Up of. Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. Agreement .....	13	30	36	39	39	44
Saskatchewan Insurance Act....	15	30	36	39	39	44
Saskatchewan Loans Act.....	90	107	121	122	122	124
Saskatchewan Relief Commission Winding Up .....	9	24	32	41	41	44
School Act .....	81	91	101	120	120	124
School Assessment Act .....	47	58	70	90, 108	113	123
School Assessment Act (No. 2) .....	61	71	75	89	89	123
School Assessment Act (No. 2) .....	94	110	118	120	120	124
Secondary Education Act .....	74	82	91	108	113	124
Seed Grain Advances .....	32	47	52	85, 108	122	123
Seed Grain Advances Acts.....	57	71	84	108	108	123
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act .....	51	61	76	98	98	123
Slot Machines .....	49	61	64	80, 89	89	123

BILLS, PUBLIC— <i>Continued</i>	Bill No.	1 R.	2 R.	Com.	3 R. & P.	A.
Steam Boilers Act .....	53	68	75	90, 108	114	123
Succession Duty Act .....	33	49	61	63, 65, 89	91	123
Surrogate Courts Act .....	34	49	53	63, 108	113	123
Tax Consolidation and Adjust- ment Act, 1934 .....	42	53	66	67	67	123
Teaching Profession .....	72	80	88	98	98	124
Teachers' Superannuation .....	52	66	108	121	121	123
Temporary Seed Grain and Sup- ply Advances .....	43	54	67	85	89	123
Timber Taxation Act.....	31	47	53	63	63	122
Town Act .....	85	91	108	120	120	124
Treasury Department Act .....	69	80	84	108	108	124
Trust Companies Act .....	37	51	54	63, 108	113	123
Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hos- pitals Act .....	58	71	75	89	89	123
Tuberculosis Sanatoria Super- annuation .....	73	82	89	98	98	124
Union Hospitals Act .....	25	45	53	67	68	122
University Act .....	46	56	64	67	68	123
Vehicles Act, 1932 .....	18	37	42	43	43	44
Vehicles on Highways, Opera- tion of .....	40	51	60	65, 66, 67, 90, 120	120	123
Village Act .....	66	73	79	99, 108	113	123
Water Rights Act, 1931 .....	55	70	75	120	120	123
Workmen's Compensation Act....	89	93	108	120	120	124
Workmen's Compensation (Ac- cident Fund) Act .....	29	47	51	120	120	122
PRIVATE BILLS: Respecting—						
Episcopal Corporation of Sas- katoon .....	01	24	28	35, 37	37	43
La Corporation Episcopale Cath- olique Romaine de Regina.....	03	24	28	35, 37	37	43
Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Saskatoon .....	02	24	28	35, 37	37	43

## C

## CLERK OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

- Receives notification of elections, 7.
- Administers Oath to Members, 8.
- Declares Speaker elected, 9.
- Reads titles of Bills to be Assented to, 43, 122.
- Announces Assent to Bills, 44, 124, 125.

## COMMITTEES, SELECT SPECIAL:

- To nominate Members for Select Standing Committees:  
Appointed, 13; Reported, 14; Concurrence, 16.
- To revise Standing Orders of the Assembly:  
Appointed, 17; Reported, 18; Concurrence, 29.



COMMITTEES, SELECT STANDING:

	Appointed	References	Reports	Concurrence
On Agriculture.....	14	....	....	....
On Education.....	14	....	....	....
On Law Amendments.....	14	64, 70	80	80
On Library.....	15	....	....	....
On Municipal Law.....	15	....	....	....
On Private Bills.....	15	28	35	35
On Privileges and Elections.....	15	....	....	....
On Public Accounts and Printing.....	16	16	103	....
On Railway, Telephones and Telegraph.....	16	....	....	....
On Standing Orders.....	16	....	24	....

COMMITTEES OF SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS:  
See "Supply" and "Ways and Means."

CROWN'S RECOMMENDATION:

Announced re Money Bills, 19, 21, 24, 37, 45, 47, 54, 61, 66, 71, 80, 91, 93.

D

DEBATES:

ON RESOLUTIONS:

See "Resolutions."

ON SECOND READING OF BILLS:

No. 3—to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt; 27, 33. Amendment, 33.

No. 10—to repeal The Education Administration Act, 1934; 32.

No. 11—to amend The Liquor Act; 34, 36.

No. 12—respecting the Public Service; 36.

No. 19—to confer certain Powers upon the Local Government Board; 43.

No. 28—respecting Rural Municipalities; 50.

No. 32—respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain; 51, Amendment; 51.

No. 26—to amend The Minimum Wage Act; 57.

No. 48—to regulate the Profession of Optometry; 70, Amendment, 70.

ON THIRD READING OF BILLS:

No. 3—to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt; 41. Amendments, 41.

ON REFERRING BILL TO COMMITTEE:

No. 67—respecting the Production, Supply and Distribution of Milk; 79.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Charles Agar, M.L.A. appointed, 25.

DIVISIONS:

ASSEMBLY DIVIDES:

On Motion for second reading of Bill No. 3, to facilitate the Adjustment of Debt; 33.

On Ruling of Mr. Speaker re points of order raised on amendment to motion for third reading of Bill No. 3, respecting Debt Adjustment; 42.

On Amendment to motion for second reading of Bill No. 32, respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain; 52.

On Resolution respecting statement of cause of dismissal of Public Servants in Answers to Questions: 74.

## E

## ESTIMATES:

Transmission of, 64, 104. Referred to Committee of Supply, 64, 104.

## L

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Convened by Proclamation, page 5. Prorogued, page 126.

## STATEMENT OF WORK OF SESSION:

Number of Sittings.....	46
Number of Evening Sittings .....	21
Number of Morning Sittings.....	8
Number of Saturday Sittings.....	—
Number of Questions by Members.....	133
Number of Addresses ordered.....	2
Number of Returns ordered.....	32
Number of Returns presented.....	25
Number of Sessional Papers tabled, (including Returns) .....	66
Number of Petitions presented.....	3
Number of Public Bills introduced.....	95
Number of Public Bills passed.....	94
Number of Private Bills introduced.....	3
Number of Private Bills passed.....	3
Number of Divisions.....	4
Assembly in Committee of Supply, times.....	6
Assembly in Committee of Ways and Means, times .....	1

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:

Message acknowledging Address in reply to Speech at Opening of Session; 51.

Messages transmitting Estimates; 64, 104.

Proclamation convening Legislature; 5.

Prorogues Session; 126.

Royal Assent to Bills given by; 44, 124, 125.

Speech from Throne at Opening of Session; 10.

Speech from Throne at Close of Session; 125.

## P

## PARKER, HON. J. M.:

Elected Speaker, 9.

PETITIONS:	Pre-sented	Received	S.O.C. Reported
For Private Bills: Respecting—			
Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon, Incorporation of .....	19	21	24
La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina .....	19	21	24
Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the diocese of Saskatoon .....	19	21	24

PRIVATE BILLS:

See "Bills, Private."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:

Announces that His Honour desires a Speaker elected, 9.

Announces that His Honour grants to the Assembly its constitutional privileges, 10.

Announces Prorogation, 126.

PROCLAMATION:

Convening Legislature, 5.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

For Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1934.

Presented, 16; Sessional Paper No. 2; Referred to Committee, 16.

Q

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

See Index to Appendix.

QUESTIONS:

Changed to Returns, 49, 54, 56, 64.

Withdrawn, 37, 51.

Expunged, 59.

R

RESOLUTIONS: Respecting—	Member	Page
Address in reply to Speech from Throne.....	Mr. Gregory	18, 19, 22 23, 25, 81
Additional assistance to disabled, unemployed war veterans .....	Mr. Dorrance	87
Bank of Canada, Control of credit by and public ownership of .....	Mr. Williams	83
Blind, Old Age Pensions for the.....	Mr. Kerr	83
Committee to nominate Standing Committees....	Mr. Gardiner	13
Committee of Supply, Assembly agrees to resolve itself into.....	Mr. Gardiner	26
Committee of Supply, (Budget Debate).....	Mr. Gardiner	66, 69, 70 72, 74, 75 77, 79
Committee of Ways and Means, Assembly agrees to resolve itself into.....	Mr. Gardiner	26
Communication of motion of condolence on death of Mr. Hogan, to family by Mr. Speaker.....	Mr. Gardiner	46
Communication of motion of condolence on death of Mr. Finlayson, to family by Mr. Speaker....	Mr. Gardiner	58
Concurrence in Report of Committee to nominate Standing Committees .....	Mr. Patterson	16
Concurrence in Report of Special Committee appointed to revise Standing Orders.....	Mr. Davis	29
Concurrence in Report of Public Accounts Committee .....	Mr. Ross	103
Crop Insurance to provide for seed and seeding operations following crop failure.....	Mr. Hassard	82
Deputy Speaker, Appointment of Chas. Agar as...	Mr. Gardiner	25
Dominion Lands Act amendment respecting administration of School Lands to permit adjustment of School Land Sale Contracts.....	Mr. Loftson	53
Engrossing of Address in Reply to Speech from Throne .....	Mr. Gardiner	25
Estimates for 1935-36 referred to Committee of Supply .....	Mr. Gardiner	64

RESOLUTIONS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
Expunging from record of amendment to motion of "no confidence" moved during Session of 1930 .....	Mr. Davis	31
Expunging Question and Answer respecting Geo. Cockburn .....	Mr. Loptson	59
Federal Farm Loan Scheme, Financing of in Saskatchewan .....	Mr. Williams	57, 88, 95
Felicitations to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina on occasion of their marriage..	Mr. Gardiner	36
Finlayson, D. M., Condolence on death of.....	Mr. Gardiner	58
Freight rates on feed grain and mill feed, Lowering of .....	Mr. Laing	113
Further financial assistance from Federal Government to complete payment of commitments above the \$750,000 allotted to Anderson Administration .....	Mr. MacFarlane	113
Game Commission, Appointment of a.....	Mr. Ross	87
Hall, D. A., Expression of sympathy to.....	Mr. Williams	17
Hogan, Jas., Expression of sympathy to.....	Mr. Williams	17
Hogan, Jas., Condolence on death of.....	Mr. Gardiner	45
Imposition of additional taxation to provide for essential social services, etc. and refunding of Government bonds at lower rates of interest .....	Mr. Kerr	62
International Trade, Promotion of.....	Mr. Hantelman	83, 96
Latta, S. J., Expression of sympathy to.....	Mr. Williams	17
Minimum Salaries for Teachers.....	Mr. McLeod	112
Morning and Saturday sittings.....	Mr. Gardiner	85
Old Age Pensions for the blind.....	Mr. Kerr	83
Payment of Sessional Indemnity to wives or relatives of deceased Members.....	Mr. McVicar	82
Public Accounts, 1933-34 referred to Standing Committee .....	Mr. Gardiner	16
Reduction of cost of production of wheat and other agricultural products.....	Mr. Loptson	113
Re-establishment of agriculture by reduction of production and marketing costs through promotion of international trade.....	Mr. Hantelman	83, 96
Relief allowance schedules, Standardization of..	Mr. Kemper	114
School Land Sale Contracts, Amendment to Dominion Lands Act re.....	Mr. Loptson	53
Speaker, Election of J. M. Parker, M.L.A., as...	Mr. Gardiner	9
Speech from the Throne, Consideration of.....	Mr. Gardiner	12
Standing Orders, Appointment of special Committee to revise.....	Mr. Davis	17
Statement of cause of dismissal of Public Servants in Answers to Questions.....	Mr. Stork	73
Supplementary Estimates referred to Committee of Supply.....	Mr. Gardiner	104
Unemployment Insurance.....	Mr. Macauley	114
Votes and Proceedings, Printing of.....	Mr. Gardiner	12

**RETURNS:**

See "Sessional Papers."

Corrected copy presented; 84.

## S

SESSIONAL PAPERS	S.P. No.	Ordered	Pre- sented
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	31	....	45
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL:</b>			
Annual Report under The Crown Administra- tion of Estates Act.....	21	....	33
Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act, February 1 to October 31, 1934.....	12	....	22
Statement of Remissions under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, February 1 to October 31, 1934 .....	11	....	22
<b>CHILD PROTECTION AND OLD AGE PENSIONS:</b>			
Annual Report, 1933-34.....	42	....	71
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence with Mr. DeGeer of Saskatoon in September, October and No- vember, 1934 .....	57	87	112
Return <i>re</i> Mothers' Allowances ( <i>Not Tabled</i> )....	....	121	....
<b>DEBT ADJUSTMENT BOARD:</b>			
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence with reference to Blanket Permits for Mortgage Companies and seizures thereunder.....	29	28	40
<b>EDUCATION:</b>			
Annual Report, December 31, 1933.....	22	....	33
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence with Dr. John Huff, late Deputy Minister of Education.....	18	29	30
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:</b>			
Notification of Members elected at general election, 1934 .....	1	....	12
Return <i>re</i> Copies of all Orders-in-Council pass- ed since July 19, 1934.....	35	27	59
Return <i>re</i> Travelling expenses of Ministers of late Anderson Government and their chauf- fers or secretaries, between January 1 and July 19, 1934.....	65	82	117
<b>FARM LOAN BOARD:</b>			
Annual Report and Financial Statements, December 31, 1934.....	40	....	68
<b>HIGHWAYS:</b>			
Annual Report, 1933-34.....	20	....	33
Statement of Intransit Permits issued under Vehicles Act in 1934.....	38	....	66
Return <i>re</i> Amounts authorized to be spent on highways construction, etc., chargeable against the \$750,000 appropriation made by the Federal Government, before and since July 19, 1934.....	48	56	100
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence <i>re</i> gravel surfacing work on No. 18 highway from Bienfait and junction of highways Nos. 9 and 18, south of Alameda, in 1934.....	17	73	108
Return <i>re</i> Cost of construction of highway No. 15, N. of sec. 21 and 22-22-4 w2, and cost of clearing road allowance N. of sec. 36-22-4.....	59	87	116
Return <i>re</i> Expenditures on highways and other roads in Tisdale Constituency from April 1 to July 19, 1934.....	28	35	40
Return <i>re</i> Inspectors employed to collect bal- ance on Motor License Notes.....	47	53	100
Return <i>re</i> Staff of Department, inside and out- side service .....	66	112	122
<b>INSURANCE:</b>			
Annual Report, December 31, 1933.....	25	....	37

SESSIONAL PAPERS— <i>Continued</i>	S.P. No.	Ordered	Pre- sented
<b>LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE:</b>			
Return <i>re</i> Agreement between Provincial and Federal Governments with respect to relief....	34	48	59
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence between the T. Eaton Co. and Government <i>re</i> relief vouchers since August 1, 1934.....	51	73	107
Return <i>re</i> Potato purchases between July 19, 1934 and January 1, 1935.....	39	54	68, 84
Return <i>re</i> Relief requirements in 1931 to 1934 and for 1934-35; and number, salary and expenses of feed buyers since July 19, 1934. ( <i>Not Tabled</i> ) .....	....	49	....
Return <i>re</i> Relief in Rural Municipalities and L. I. Districts. ( <i>Not Tabled</i> ).....	....	78	....
<b>LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:</b>			
Message—Acknowledging Address in reply to Speech from the Throne.....	33	....	51
Message—Transmitting Estimates for 1935-36.....	37	....	64
Message—Transmitting Supplementary Estimates for 1934-35.....	50	....	104
<b>LIQUOR BOARD:</b>			
Annual Report and Financial Statements, March 31, 1934.....	9	....	19
Return <i>re</i> Purchases from W. H. Hetherington and Sales Corporation (Western) Ltd. in 1930 to 1934.....	14	(1934) 89	25
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:</b>			
Annual Report, December 31, 1934.....	43	....	73
<b>MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	64	....	117
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	24	....	37
Orders-in-Council and Regulations issued under The Forest, Water Rights, Provincial Lands and Mineral Resources Acts.....	27	....	39
<b>POWER COMMISSION:</b>			
Annual Report and Financial Statements, December 31, 1934.....	46	....	100
Return <i>re</i> Dominion Electric Power Company's request for permission to extend from Assiniboia to Willow Bunch; and electrical service in Readlyn, Verwood and Willow Bunch .....	58	94	111
Return <i>re</i> Grants for Administration Expenses; and total operating losses for towns and villages in 1929 to 1934.....	62	102	116
Return <i>re</i> Losses in furnishing electrical service to Gainsborough and Carievale to December 31, 1934 .....	55	95	110
Return <i>re</i> Net losses on operation; fixed capital; and depreciation and replacement reserves in 1931 to 1934.....	56	93	110
Return <i>re</i> Number of miles of transmission lines and number of farm homes receiving electrical service .....	63	102	117
Return <i>re</i> Taxes paid by Commission in cities, towns and villages.....	60	102	116
<b>PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:</b>			
Annual Report, including Report of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, April 30, 1934.....	10	....	21
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH:</b>			
Annual Report, including Vital Statistics Report for year 1933.....	45	....	85

SESSIONAL PAPERS— <i>Continued</i>	S.P. No.	Ordered	Pre- sented
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH—<i>Continued</i></b>			
Annual Report of Anti-Tuberculosis League for 1933 .....	13	....	25
Return <i>re</i> Correspondence between Government and Dr. Alice Mooney Wells of Weyburn Mental Hospital.....	36	55	61
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	30	....	45
Return <i>re</i> Public servants who have been given indefinite leave; and have been taken back into the service since July 19, 1934.....	49	78	101
Return <i>re</i> Public servants appointed since July 19, 1934.....	52	70	107
Return <i>re</i> Public servants who have resigned, have been superannuated or have been dismissed since July 19, 1934.....	53	78	107
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BOARD:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	3	....	17
<b>LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY:</b>			
Annual Report, dated November 15, 1934.....	4	....	17
<b>PUBLIC WORKS:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	26	....	39
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY BOARD:</b>			
Annual Report, from May 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934 .....	32	....	32
<b>RAILWAYS, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	44	....	75
Return <i>re</i> Coal Inquiry in Estevan and Bienfait districts ( <i>Not Tabled</i> ) .....	....	121	....
<b>TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION COMMISSION:</b>			
Annual Report, Including Actuary's Report, June 30, 1934.....	23	....	35
<b>TELEPHONES:</b>			
Annual Report, April 30, 1934.....	5	....	18
Return <i>re</i> Purchases from W. H. Hetherington and Sales Corporation (Western) Ltd. in 1930 to 1934.....	14	(1934) 89	25
<b>TREASURY:</b>			
Annual Report of administration of Agricultural Aids Act, 1933-34.....	15	....	27
Annual Report <i>re</i> administration of estates of mentally incompetent, 1933-34.....	7	....	18
Annual Report under Deferred Charges Act.....	16	....	27
Public Accounts, 1933-34.....	2	....	16
Statement of Attorney General's opinions, Treasury Board decisions and Special Warrants, 1933-34 .....	8	....	18
Statement of facts <i>re</i> implementing of guarantees .....	6	....	18
Statement of Temporary Loans chargeable to Consolidated Fund .....	17	....	27
Return <i>re</i> Provincial and municipal indebtedness and interest payable thereon, as at December 31, 1933—( <i>Not Tabled</i> ).....	....	64	....
Return <i>re</i> Provincial Debentures and Government Stock forming the Funded Debt as at April 30, 1934, and Treasury Bills outstanding as at April 30, 1934—( <i>Not Tabled</i> ).....	....	112	....
Return <i>re</i> Purposes for which additions were made to the Public Debt in each fiscal year from 1919-20 to 1933-34.....	61	82	116
Return <i>re</i> Sale of Saskatchewan Bonds and commissions and interest on same.....	19	28	30

SESSIONAL PAPERS— <i>Continued</i>	S.P. No.	Ordered	Pre- sented
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD: Annual Report, 1934.....	41	....	71
GENERAL: Return <i>re</i> Insurance carried by Government. ( <i>Not Tabled</i> ) .....	....	93	....

**SPEAKER:**

Election of Hon. J. M. Parker, 9.  
Announces his election to Lieutenant Governor and claims for the Assembly its rights and privileges, 9.  
Announces elections to Representation, 12.  
Reports Speech from the Throne, 12.  
Reads Messages from Lieutenant Governor, 51, 64, 104.  
Presents Bills to Lieutenant Governor for Assent, 43, 122.  
Present Appropriation Bill to Lieutenant Governor, 124.  
Deputy Speaker, Charles Agar appointed, 25.  
Tables Report of Legislative Library, 17, (S. P. No. 4).

**SPEAKER'S RULINGS:**

*Re* Objection raised to Answers to Questions referring inquirer to Statutes or official documents; disallowance of Questions *re* Government policy, etc., and Answers containing comments, etc., 58.  
*Re* Notice of Motion containing preamble and dealing with matters already before the Assembly; 86. Ruling sustained; 87.  
*Re* Tabling of documents or letters cited by a Member in his speech; 76.  
*Re* Points of Order raised on amendment to third reading of Bill No. 3, respecting Debt Adjustment; 41. Ruling sustained; 42.

**SPEECH FROM THRONE:**

At Opening of Session, 10.  
Address in Reply ordered, 81.  
At Close of Session, 125.

**SUPPLY:**

Assembly agrees to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, 26.  
Estimates referred, 64.  
Assembly in Committee of Supply, 81, 84, 92, 104, 109, 118.  
Motion debated, 66, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81.  
Resolutions reported or received, 106, 108, 119.

**V****VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS:**

Ordered printed, 12.

**W****WAYS AND MEANS:**

Assembly agrees to resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means, 26.  
Assembly in Committee of Ways and Means, 119.  
Resolutions reported, 119.



# INDEX TO APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

Session 1934-35.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS: Respecting—	Member	Page
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>		
Baling outfits purchased by present Administration .....	Mr. Kemper	199
Barley shipped on Relief Freight Permit No. 14881 .....	Mr. Stork	140
Complaints re seed furnished to J. A. Miner of Spruce Lake.....	Mr. Hantelman	154
Feeder cattle purchases in 1930 to 1933.....	Mr. Laing	186
Horse shortage in south Saskatchewan, Government assistance to farmers for.....	Mr. Stork	153
Persons employed to purchase feed; and quantity of feed required.....	Mr. Macauley	127
Poultry feed relief repayment collections.....	Mr. Williams	140
Relief fodder shipments, Percentage of wheat straw, etc. in.....	Mr. Kemper	163
Relief oats for Blewett district.....	Mr. Macauley	146
Representations re discrimination in handling of fuel, feed and direct relief in R.M. No. 73....	Mr. Stork	204
Straw and hay purchases, Tonnage of since July 19, 1934.....	Mr. Hantelman	163
Testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis in City districts .....	Mr. Stork	165
Tuberculosis Free Areas for bovine tuberculosis.....	Mr. Kemper	168
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL:</b>		
Beer legislation, Draftsman of.....	Mr. Stork	213
Bence, A. E., Saskatoon Barrister, Payments to by Anderson Government.....	Mr. Hantelman	144
Civil juries, Cost of.....	Mr. Stork	155
Doherty, W. A., Appointment of as Registrar of Land Titles at Yorkton.....	Mr. Hantelman	158
Justices of the Peace, Government policy in appointment of .....	Mr. Williams	140
McDougall, J. L.....	Mr. Stork	213
Mackenzie, Mr., former Official Guardian.....	Mr. Stork	213
Matthews, J. S., Employment of as Deputy Sheriff in Wilkie Judicial District.....	Mr. Kemper	173
Roper, J. T., Appointment of as Clerk of the Court, etc. in Wilkie Judicial District.....	Mr. Macauley	166
Reported shooting of man by member of R.C.M.P. at Swift Current.....	Mr. Kemper	142
Sheriffs of Yorkton and Melville, Dismissal of.....	Mr. Kemper	154
Wainwright, G. E., Appointment and cancellation thereof as J.P.....	Mr. Williams	156
<b>CHILD PROTECTION:</b>		
Inspectors, Number of in June, July and December 1934, and January 1935.....	Mr. Hantelman	193
Mothers' Allowances in effect on July 1 and November 1, 1934.....	Mr. Kemper	129
Mothers' Allowances, Average payment of, as at July 1, 1934 and January 1, 1935.....	Mr. Kemper	155
Sarkissian, Mrs., Employment of.....	Mr. Hantelman	131
<b>DEBT ADJUSTMENT BOARD:</b>		
Monthly salary and expenses of Chairman and Members of Board.....	Mr. Hantelman	177

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
<b>EDUCATION:</b>		
Minister of Education, Authority of.....	Mr. Macauley	206
School Grants, Present schedule of.....	Mr. Macauley	127
School Grants, Increase of.....	Mr. Macauley	198
Teachers' salaries.....	Mr. Macauley	199
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:</b>		
Monthly amount of sustenance and expenses charged by Ministers of Anderson Administration from January 19 to July 19, 1934.....	Mr. Agar	175
Monthly amount of sustenance and expenses charged by Ministers of Gardiner Administration from January 6 to June 6, 1929.....	Mr. Hantelman	209
Number of Ministers in Anderson and present Governments, and salaries and expenses of same .....	Mr. Stork	172
<b>FARM LOAN BOARD:</b>		
Instructions to field representatives re Agreements with farmers, who have loans, to give Board transfer of mortgaged property.....	Mr. Stork	145
Leases to mortgagors.....	Mr. Williams	194
Salary and expenses of Chairman and Members of Board .....	Mr. Hantelman	177
Treatment of payments under Lease as rent or payments on mortgage.....	Mr. Williams	197
<b>HIGHWAYS:</b>		
Automobiles purchased for Hon. A. C. Stewart from September 9, 1929 to June 19, 1934.....	Mr. Donaldson	178
Carson, Fred, Employment of and rate of pay in 1934 .....	Mr. Dorrance	180
Expenditure authorized on highways and roads in Melfort Constituency from May 1 to July 19, 1934.....	Mr. MacFarlane	161
Expenditure on machinery by late Government from January 1 to July 19, 1934.....	Mr. MacFarlane	194
Fisher, Jos., Patrolman on No. 12 Highway near Rosthern .....	Mr. Stork	134
Highway Patrolmen in Cut Knife Constituency..	Mr. Macauley	136
Highway Patrolmen in Kindersley Constituency.	Mr. Hantelman	134
Highway Patrolmen in Shaunavon Constituency.	Mr. Stork	132
Location of cash or part cash roadwork undertaken in Turtleford Constituency prior to July 19, 1934.....	Mr. Ayre	160
Medvey, Mr. of Yorkton, Application for wages of .....	Mr. Hantelman	153
Road Foremen employed in L.I.D.'s Nos. 520 and 521 in October, November and December, 1934 .....	Mr. Williams	156
Roadwork undertaken in Tisdale Constituency prior to election.....	Mr. Hantelman	169
<b>KING'S PRINTER:</b>		
Contracts for printing Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon Telephone Directories for January 1935 .....	Mr. Kemper	149
Cost of printing Regina Telephone Directory for July, 1929 and July, 1934.....	Mr. Macauley	148
Garrett, Roland S., King's Printer, Dismissal of..	Mr. Hantelman	184
Payments for printing during 1929-30 to 1933-34 to Eyebrow Herald, etc.....	Mr. MacDonald (Morse)	170
Payments for printing to Commercial Printers, etc. from August to December, 1934.....	Mr. Williams	147
Prince Albert Herald, Printing done by.....	Mr. Stork	156
Printers and cost of Public Accounts for 1933-34 and 1932-33.....	Mr. Hantelman	148
Printers of Votes and Proceedings of 1934-35 Session .....	Mr. Kemper	202

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
<b>LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE:</b>		
Applications received since July 19 under Federal Government \$5.00 a month farm employment scheme for single men.....	Mr. Williams	148
Car used by Mr. T. M. Molloy.....	Mr. Macauley	201
Contracts for flour for municipalities relief requirements .....	Mr. Macauley	171
Cost of potatoes to municipalities.....	Mr. Macauley	172
Doctors and Dentists, Payments to for treatment of single homeless persons and transient families.....	Mr. Donaldson	205
Ens, Gerhard, Payments to.....	Mr. Williams	166
Foot, Albert V., Employment of on relief work in Willow Bunch Constituency.....	Mr. Macauley	210
Granting of relief to single unemployed at Dundurn Camp upon leaving camp without permission .....	Mr. Kemper	202
Kurtz, John, of Eldersley, Application for relief of .....	Mr. Williams	189
Payments to B. F. Harris of Crooked River on relief account.....	Mr. Hantelman	149
Nixon, J. R., Period of employment of and salary paid.....	Mr. MacDonald (Morse)	212
Physically incapacitated unemployed, Provision for .....	Mr. Hantelman	132
Potato purchases for relief purposes.....	Mr. Hantelman	144
Saskatchewan Coal, Use of by municipalities.....	Mr. Macauley	172
Sherwood Municipality relief works programme.	Mr. Kemper	142
Simmons, Albert, Employment and salary of....	Mr. Hantelman	139
Sproule, C. E., Employment of on relief work in Willow Bunch Constituency.....	Mr. Macauley	211
Winter Farm Relief Scheme cheques for Nov. and Dec. 1934 and Jan. 1935.....	Mr. Williams	161
Winter Farm Relief Scheme, Number of persons enrolled under.....	Mr. Williams	203
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:</b>		
Beer legislation, Draftsman of.....	Mr. Stork	213
Ens, Gerhard, Ex-M.L.A., Payments to.....	Mr. Williams	166
Former Members of Legislative Assembly now employed by Government.....	Mr. Macauley	197
<b>LIQUOR BOARD:</b>		
Beer Store Vendors, Dismissal of.....	Mr. Hantelman	152
Debden Beer Store Vendor.....	Mr. Hantelman	136
Dennison, W. E., of Assiniboia.....	Mr. Kemper	212
Dismissal of T. Stewart, J. Higgins and W. Robertson of Melfort.....	Mr. Hantelman	184
Hague Beer Store Vendor.....	Mr. Kemper	198
Insurance on stock at Shaunavon Liquor Store..	Mr. Stork	162
Monthly salary and expenses of Chairman of Board .....	Mr. Hantelman	177
Rosthern Beer Store Vendor.....	Mr. Stork	189
Wood, T. H., Employment of.....	Mr. Hantelman	202
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:</b>		
Monthly salary and expenses of Chairman and Commissioners .....	Mr. Hantelman	177
<b>MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:</b>		
Number of Secretaries in dried-out areas receiving \$30, \$25, \$20 or \$15 subsidy per month .....	Mr. Kemper	171
Payment of Municipal Secretaries for administration of direct relief and agricultural aid....	Mr. Kemper	138
Relief Inspector in R.M. of Last Mountain No. 250 in fall of 1934.....	Mr. Williams	215

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
<b>MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—<i>Continued</i></b>		
Representations re discrimination in handling of relief in R.M. of Stonehenge No. 73.....	Mr. Stork	204
Sherwood Municipality relief works programme.....	Mr. Kemper	142
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES:</b>		
Barnett, John, Payments to for services in Natural Resources investigation.....	Mr. Kemper	152
Brant, Peter, of Hodgeville, Employment of.....	Mr. Kemper	157
Free Homesteads.....	Mr. Williams	174
Game Bird and Big Game Licenses, Number issued in 1934 and revenue from.....	Mr. Norman	202
Resignation of clerk on or about October 13, 1934 and appointee to vacancy.....	Mr. Stork	128
Trapper's Lease issued to A. E. Fisher of Holbein on Pine Forest Reserve.....	Mr. Demers	213
<b>OLD AGE PENSIONS:</b>		
Average amount paid per pension as at July 1, 1934 and January 1, 1935.....	Mr. Hantelman	155
Commissioner of Old Age Pensions.....	Mr. Macauley	188
Inspectors employed in June, July and December 1934 and January, 1935, Number of.....	Mr. Hantelman	193
Maximum and minimum amount of pension payable.....	Mr. Williams	204
Old Age Pensions paid to Louis Schmidt of St. Louis, et al.....	Mr. Macauley	183
<b>POWER COMMISSION:</b>		
Monthly salary and expenses of Power Commissioner.....	Mr. Hantelman	177
National Light and Power Company's application for permission to extend service to Dunkirk Sodium Sulphate plant.....	Mr. Ross	207
Receipts from sale of energy, wiring permits and contractors' and electricians' licenses in 1932, 1933 and 1934.....	Mr. Kemper	180
Total operating revenue and cost of Commission in 1934; interest on capital advances and debentures and depreciation and replacement reserves, etc.....	Mr. Ross	185
Value of purchased plants and equipment not in use.....	Mr. Kemper	181
<b>PUBLICATIONS:</b>		
Payments for advertising from 1929-30 to 1933-34 to Eyebrow Herald, etc.....	Mr. MacDonald (Morse)	170
Travelling Libraries Branch.....	Mr. Kerr	206
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH:</b>		
Battleford Mental Hospital employees.....	Mr. Kemper	131
Civil Servants discharged from Division of Vital Statistics.....	Mr. Williams	191
Council of Health last meeting and names of members.....	Mr. Stork	198
Nurses, temporary and permanent, employed between July 19 and November 20, 1934.....	Mr. Kemper	129
Payments to Shaunavon hospital and doctors in Shaunavon and East End districts in 1933 and from January 1 to November 20, 1934.....	Mr. Stork	141
Salaries and allowances of Superintendents of Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals.....	Mr. Macauley	150
Testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis in City surroundings.....	Mr. Stork	165
Vaccination or inoculation of children in rural areas of Saskatchewan.....	Mr. Williams	164
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:</b>		
Appointment of N. B. Williams, Dr. G. W. Sahlmark and A. B. A. Cunningham.....	Mr. Stork	137

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—<i>Continued</i></b>		
Bonuses, superannuation or honoraria paid to J. E. Armstrong, T. A. McInnis and John Barnett upon their withdrawal from the service .....	Mr. Hantelman	130
Compensation or gratuity for unexpended sick leave for dismissed civil servants.....	Mr. Kemper	185
Competitive examination system, Present use of. Employees from Melville Constituency appointed since July 19 to November 15, 1934.....	Mr. Kemper	159
Employees from Rosthern Constituency appointed since July 19 to November 15, 1934.....	Mr. Stork	128
Employment of J. D. Munroe, J. J. Stevenson and A. W., F. and G. McCallum.....	Mr. Stork	138
Former Members of Legislature now in employ of Government.....	Mr. Stork	182
Girls from Souris-Estevan Constituency taken on temporary staff since August 20, 1934.....	Mr. Macauley	197
Lytche, Wm., Employment of.....	Mr. Hantelman	150
Number of employees who are still in the service; have resigned; have been superannuated or dismissed since July 19, 1934.....	Mr. Macauley	183
Refunds of contributions to Superannuation Fund from July 19 to November 15, 1934.....	Mr. Stork	162
Refund of monies deducted for relief purposes to dismissed civil servants in 1932 to 1935.....	Mr. Williams	135
Reimbursement of dismissed civil servants with monies deducted for relief purposes.....	Mr. Williams	183
Returned soldiers, Dismissal of ( <i>Withdrawn</i> ).....	Mr. Stork	51
Salaries paid to Deputy Ministers, Ministers' Secretaries and Chief Clerks in May, June, November and December, 1934.....	Mr. Williams	183
Sifton, Loy, Appointment of as Public Service Commissioner .....	Mr. Stork	51
Stephenson, Miss J., Employment of.....	Mr. Kemper	191
<b>PUBLIC WORKS:</b>		
Battleford Mental Hospital, Contract for conduct at .....	Mr. Williams	183
Boiler Inspectors, Number of in June 1929, to June, 1934 and number employed since July 19, 1934.....	Mr. Macauley	169
Car purchased for use of Premier Anderson in April, 1934.....	Mr. Stork	164
Car wrecked on No. 1 Highway on July 6, 1934.....	Mr. Clements	179
Charwomen, Number of dismissed since July 19, 1934 .....	Mr. McVicar	179
Ens, Gerhard, Payments to.....	Mr. Stork	154
Regina Jail dismissals.....	Mr. Williams	166
.....	Mr. Stork	158
<b>RAILWAY, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES:</b>		
Car used by T. M. Molloy in connection with Lignite Utilization Board.....	Mr. Macauley	201
<b>RELIEF COMMISSION:</b>		
Accounts unpaid; total commitments for relief advances and amount still unpaid at December 1, 1934.....	Mr. Stork	145
Purchases of flour, potatoes, meat and coal for relief purposes from January 1 to July 19, 1934 and from July 19 to December 1, 1934.....	Mr. Hantelman	143
<b>TELEPHONES:</b>		
Car destroyed by fire in 1927.....	Mr. Macauley	188
Cost of long distance line from St. Walburg to Meadow Lake .....	Mr. Ayre	159
Insulation of telephone buildings in Regina, etc.....	Mr. Stork	170

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS— <i>Continued</i>	Member	Page
<b>TREASURY:</b>		
Public Debt increases from 1919-20 to 1933-34..	Mr. Stork	173
Salary and emoluments received by A. P. McNab, ( <i>Withdrawn</i> ) .....	Mr. Stork	37
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Present indebtedness to Government of.....	Mr. Kemper	200



SPEECH DELIVERED BY  
MR. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.  
(WADENA)

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION  
in the Debate on the

# Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne

in the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

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Monday, November 19, 1934

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE*

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1935



SPEECH OF  
MR. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.  
(WADENA)  
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION  
in the Debate on the  
ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM  
THE THRONE  
in the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
Monday, November 19, 1934

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MR. SPEAKER: Allow me, first of all, to congratulate you on the high position to which you have been elected, and allow me to assure you that you will receive the full support of the Opposition in maintaining dignity and orderliness in this Assembly and, may I say, without dignity and orderliness this House would fall into disrepute and become a byword in this province. If at any time we should err, Mr. Speaker, I trust you will place it to our lack of experience in this Chamber and deal with us leniently.

I wish at this time to congratulate the mover (*Mr. Gregory*) and the seconder (*Mr. Mang*) of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, upon the excellent presentation they have made of a very difficult case. May I say, in passing, that it is significant that, of the 49 members the Government possesses, two of the more radical ones have been selected to move and second the address. My Liberal friends across the way will insist that this signifies the inward radicalism of the Liberal party. For myself, I have my doubts. I rather suspect that it merely shows that the Liberals are still good politicians; and though I hope to be proved wrong in this respect, I fear that radicalism, so far as official Liberalism is concerned, is merely lip-service. However, time will tell; and I do wish at this time to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder on the occasion of their "maiden" speeches in this House.

I was very much interested in some of the things said by the mover and seconder in their addresses. I was particularly interested in what the mover (*Mr. Gregory*) said when he referred to money as being merely a "token," and to all exchange as merely "barter." I will take occasion to remind the Government of this when I am replying to the particular clause in the Speech from the Throne to which this is apropos.

I notice also that the mover suggested that the Department of Natural Resources should be placed under a separate minister. This



would mean ten ministers, Mr. Speaker; and my memory flits back to the bitter criticism members opposite made of the late Government for having eight ministers, let alone ten!

The mover also suggested that the last election was a bitter struggle with the "salvaging of democracy" as the stake. I thought it was a struggle between fear and wisdom—and fear won. He also said that "Liberalism was an attitude of mind." I agree. It is an attitude of mind—which never reflects itself in action. He then went on to prove that very point. He said the Liberal party would thoroughly investigate crop insurance. Not do it, Mr. Speaker; merely investigate! Then he turned to state medicine. It would be carefully investigated, too. Then the seconder (*Mr. Mang*) told us of the Misner investigation of the dairy industry and advised us to read the report. Well, nothing has been done as a result of that investigation and report. Yes, Liberalism is an attitude of mind—never translated into action!

I also call to mind the matter of freight rates that impose so heavy a burden upon us. They were upon us, Mr. Speaker, when the federal Liberals were in power and, therefore, were a matter which the federal Liberal Government of the day did not cure.

I realize it takes a great deal of courage from the other side to speak in condemnation of the economic system as it exists today, and I want to congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion upon the courage they have shown. But—did I catch a threat to the Government in the words of the hon. member for Lumsden when he was talking to or at the Government and rather intimating to them that, if some of the things he believes in were not done, something untoward would happen?

I trust that attitude will be maintained, because I hold that service of the people is far more important than service of any party or group; and if his party does not fulfil the pledges made to the people then any legislator is justified in taking any action he deems necessary in order to obtain the things he thinks necessary for the people.

I was interested, while preparing my address, to read over the addresses of persons who have preceded me in the position I now hold. Particularly was I interested in reading the speech of the present Premier (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*) when he sat as Leader of the Opposition following the defeat of his Government in 1929. Running through that speech, I found it was mainly political criticism rather than a reasoned argument based on the economic needs of the day. I found page after page of it devoted to political charges and counter-charges with reference to highways. You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that, in that day, most of our highways were dirt roads; that was before the drought and depression came upon us. If it rained, the roads were muddy—perhaps that accounts for the tenor of the debate!

It is not my intention to harp back on the election campaign. The condition of this province is far too serious to warrant spending the

taxpayers' money on recriminations as to the methods used to win that election. I believe this is not the time to rehash the campaign. We fought a clean fight and, as far as possible, we intend to carry that cleanliness into this Legislature and bring dignity and despatch to its deliberations.

I would not be doing my duty, however, if, at this time, I did not call attention of this House to some of the pledges made by Liberals during the election campaign. In the issue of *The Saskatchewan Liberal* of June 7, 1934, I find this statement (I understand I am responsible for anything I may say or read, today; and it seems unfortunate for me to be responsible for anything appearing in *The Saskatchewan Liberal*):

"The Liberal party will not cut down relief quotas in Regina or anywhere else, but will see to it as the first duty of the Government that all people are properly cared for. The Liberal Government did it before and it will do it again."

Now, we find, Mr. Speaker, that delegations already have waited on the Government protesting relief cuts and (if possible worse than that) protesting the roundabout way in which these cuts are made effective. No doubt these promises had much to do with the support obtained by the Liberal party at the polls.

We, on this side of the House, recognize quite clearly that past relief schedules cannot be maintained under Capitalism. We realize that relief is a charge against the holdings of those who are fortunate enough not to be on relief as yet. We realize there is no solution under Capitalism. Our Liberal friends said there was—"Vote Liberal!"

I have before me two Liberal pamphlets—two of the many. One says:

"Vote Liberal and make a job!"

I wonder if they mean that; or did they mean:

"Vote Liberal and GET a job!"

and if so, how many? We cannot stretch the civil service indefinitely; and even if we could, it would take smoother tongues than even the Liberals possess to get the taxpayers to pay for it. Here is another one:

"No man has a right to millions while others starve!"

That from Liberals! Yet I see no reference to a capital levy or anything of that nature in the Speech from the Throne! Again—Liberalism is a condition of mind—almost an illusion of the mind, I might say. But let us read further:

"The Liberal party believes in equal rights to live, and equality of opportunity for every man. Cast in your lot with the Liberal party and demand a new deal. Vote Liberal and help to distribute the burden of debt equitably and fairly among those who should bear it. . . ."

But, why go on? These promises were made to win elections. They cannot be kept. It is impossible to retain Capitalism and, at the same time, keep the Liberal promises.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen on your right were elected to do those two contradictory things, while we, on your left, are here to insist that the Government keep their election promises—but not that they retain Capitalism.

We note that the Speech from the Throne contains a reference to a new Public Service Act. We wonder whether these amendments, or changes, will strengthen the Act or destroy it. There is, without the shadow of a doubt, a tremendous feeling of insecurity among the civil servants of this province. Rumors of dismissals fly around these buildings like grasshoppers in the dried-out areas. Fear and uncertainty are the daily portion of the civil servant. No one feels safe. No one can trust his fellow-worker for fear of being denounced as a supporter of any party other than the poor old Liberal party. The feeling in these buildings is akin to the feeling which existed in Paris during the "Reign of Terror." No man or woman feels safe from denunciation. All vie with each other in protesting their partisanship even while they abhor the whole business of patronage.

How different is this from the condition spoken of by Bourinot as being the happy situation in Canada, when he wrote:

"At last we see all the provinces politically united in a confederation, enjoying responsible government in the completest sense, and carrying out at the same time, as far as possible, those British constitutional principles which give the best guarantee for the liberties of a people. With a federal system which combines at once central strength and local freedom of action; with a permanent executive independent of popular caprice and passion; with a judiciary on whose integrity there is no blemish, and in whose learning there is every confidence; with a civil service resting on the firm basis of freedom from politics and security of tenure; with a people who respect the law and fully understand the workings of parliamentary institutions, the Dominion of Canada need not fear comparison with any other country in those things which make a community truly happy and prosperous."

Mr. Speaker: Can it be that, under a Liberal administration in this province, we are going to forfeit that freedom and security we sought so patiently to attain? If the changes in *The Public Service Act* are to mean this; if again they are to throw the civil service open to rampant political patronage, then I want to warn the Government that, in so doing, they will drive out of the Liberal party the best people that party contains. The justice-loving people will resent that kind of thing and such an action will but drive one more nail into the coffin of Liberalism.

On behalf of those fearful civil servants (in whose appointment our party had no hand), I am going to quote certain statements made by members of the Government when they sat in Opposition, in hopes that it may stem what appears to be a rising tide of hiring and firing. Those civil servants have done their best and are worthy of fair play.

The present Premier spoke in this Assembly in April, 1930, and is reported as follows, in the *Moose Jaw Times* of April 5:

"The Bill was one which had been heralded with much talk by the politicians of the Government side of the House. He remarked that Premier Anderson had not found it necessary to dismiss a single employee of the Department of Education, and expressed the opinion that the people of the province had reason to be proud of the entire civil service, both inside and outside staffs. It went without saying that out of a staff of 1,700 employees, there would be individuals who took a great interest in public affairs, and he hoped that under the new system they would not be debarred from taking that interest. He also desired to see that the House would make the Bill effective to the present members of the civil service from the moment it passed the House . . . ."

and further on in his address was this significant sentence:

". . . Full control should be given to the commission in respect to all dismissals and engagements."

I want you to note the significance of that last sentence. I shall repeat it:

"Full control should be given to the commission in respect to all dismissals and engagements."

On a later date, the present Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. Davis*) stated—as reported in the *Moose Jaw Times* of April 30, 1930:

"He (Mr. Davis) was in accord with the principle of the Bill, and would reserve his remarks to the committee stage. He had no personal knowledge of the members of the new commission. Mrs. Reilly, he understood, was a superior woman. Mr. Ward was a loyal civil servant of years' standing; and Mr. Shelton was one whose appointment could be commended."

While the present Minister of Public Health (*Hon. Dr. Uhrich*) declared—as reported in the same issue of the *Moose Jaw Times*:

"He (Dr. Uhrich) was in favour of the principle of the Bill. He wanted fair treatment for all civil servants."

We hope these statements still reflect the sentiments of these members of the Government. We hope that what they preached in Opposition they will practise in power; and they might do well to heed the kindly warning of the gentleman who wrote an article entitled "The Spoils System", in a recent issue of the *Regina Leader-Post*. I propose to read that article in full:

"To the victors belong the spoils . . ."

"One of the 'victors,' a newly-elected M.L.A., was speaking to the writer of this article, and quoted this tag that has done duty—in my opinion, sad unfortunate duty—in so many Canadian political campaigns. For long it was taken for granted, and a certain type of politician never dreamed that it would be challenged. Evidently some of his kind are still abroad, but some of us feel that the time has come when this attitude of mind should be challenged, and sharply challenged. That is what I propose to do, if the Editor allows.

"To begin with, it should be said that the writer himself belongs to the present victorious party in the Saskatchewan provincial election. He is a life-long Liberal and suffered in various ways for his Liberalism in 1928-29, when the Saskatchewan tide was running against his point of view and a certain now-forgotten organization was abroad in the land

bedevilling political and religious life of the province. If I, who write, wanted to be vindictive and politically hidebound, I would rejoice to know that my victorious party was intending to exact the full fruits of the present overwhelming victory. But I do not wish to be vindictive. The victory should be enough for the keenest of us, politically speaking. Surely in the victory itself those of us who opposed the tide in 1928-29 are thoroughly vindicated. Now in the hour and incident of victory, we can richly afford to be magnanimous and my present plea is that those who represent us in the seats of power show the large-mindedness and restraint of men who aspire to be statesmen.

"It may be that there is no cause for disquiet and that our newly-elected Government has no intention of exploiting the spoils system in the way that some of the members of the new House evidently are contemplating. If so we shall rejoice that our protest in advance was not necessary and give the new Government credit for its practice of genuinely Liberal principles. But if, as the writer fears, there is some fire where there is so much smoke, then we desire to utter our protest.

"Every reasonable person knows that there must be some dislocation at the coming into power of a new government. There are posts in the public service where policy has to be implemented, where principles and action have to be interpreted to the public. Obviously, that cannot be done by one who is conscientiously opposed to a certain government and was used as a mouthpiece by a previous government with different ideas and principles. Where policy has to be interpreted, changes are inevitable and one would imagine that such persons would scarcely wait for a request to retire. Such posts are not many, and they may be left out of present consideration.

"What is under consideration in this article is whether, in this year of our Lord, 1934, it should be taken for granted that 'to the victors belong the spoils.' Whether, in short, the entrance on the scene of a new government, whatever its complexion may be, shall continue to be the signal for wholesale dismissal of public servants and the substitution of others who bear the party label. Is that unwholesome practice to continue forever? 'The other fellow did it and why should not we?' is asked, but surely to answer that plea is easy. Did we ever hear that two blacks made a white or two wrongs tended to create a right? We know we did not, and we know when we speak it that the truth is not in us. To dare to be the first to do a supremely right thing is better than to follow a bad practice and then excuse ourselves on the ground of precedent.

"The further plea is made that to fail to take full opportunity of the patronage system is to fail to reward men who labored for the party. Perhaps that is one of the best reasons why the time has come for the final quietus to be given to the spoils system. If men's regard and labor on behalf of a political party are influenced by the desire for a political job, then is their political allegiance not a real but a fictitious and selfish thing, of no service to the party, and certainly of no service to the state. A political chieftain who will dare to declare that those who work for his party must work for it because they believe in its principles and with no hope of ulterior reward, will begin a revolution in Canadian politics. I appeal to Mr. Gardiner to do a courageous and manly and, in the end, highly politic thing, and to disappoint some of those who are looking for jobs and will dog his footsteps until they get them! When I appeal in that way, I know I am not speaking for myself but for many who are sick to death of this plagued thing, this spoils system that degrades our political life.

"The truth is—and every man who thinks and is not merely echoing the prejudices of the crowd, knows it—that the spoils system is bad right through, bad for the political parties, a thorough nuisance to every incoming Premier and his ministry, a most unsettling thing for the public service whose efficiency is a matter of public care and interest. It is maintained by unlovely qualities of mind, among which vindictiveness has a large part. It breeds sycophancy and servility. It encourages hypocrisy. It sours the spirits of men and women who live in fear and uncertainty, and are supposed to work zealously under such conditions. In short, it is a drug on the body politic.

"Is this thing, antiquated and bewhiskered and discredited, to be continued? Many of us will wait for the answer—and watch with diligence what happens."

No more thoughtful or wholesome contribution than that can be made. We have just one word to add: if this warning is not heeded it is going to be just too bad for the Liberal party at the next provincial election.

*(Government interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker, we, on this side of the House, will endeavor at all times to show courtesy to hon. gentlemen opposite and submit that we are entitled to receive the same treatment from them.

I have in my hand a copy of the Speech from the Throne, and I want to call your attention to some of the contradictions, some of the anomalies, that speech contains.

In the fifth paragraph we find these words:

"My Government has already established a committee, headed by the Minister of Education . . ."

Some of us, on this side, are in doubt whether we have a Minister of Education, in view of the fact that the Statutes say that post was terminated on August 1, 1934.

"My Government has already established a committee, headed by the Minister of Education, which has collected valuable information regarding the financial position of the Province, municipalities, school districts, telephone companies, and agriculture . . ."

Not one word, Mr. Speaker, of the living conditions of the people of the province. Apparently, this committee only is interested in the financial conditions, not the living conditions. The paragraph continues:

". . . and legislation will be presented which, it is believed, will assist in re-establishing the credit of all."

I saw the interim report of that committee as presented in the press, and that interim report gave a very rosy picture of the condition of Saskatchewan municipalities. It said that only a few municipalities were in a financial condition that could be called invidious, and that most of them were solvent.

I wonder how this committee arrived at this finding, Mr. Speaker! I wonder if they took back taxes at 100 cents on the dollar; if they took the assessed valuation of the land, not the actual value as it is today after years and years of drought. If that is the case, no one is fooled. The people are not fooled. All we will do will be to fool ourselves. I agree with the mover and seconder of the Address: it is time we got down to fundamentals, and got through with fooling ourselves.

Coming to the sixth paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, we find this:

"This legislation will affect debt adjustment between individuals, between individuals and corporations, between individuals and governing bodies, between governing bodies themselves and will acknowledge the view that the time for adjustment rather than postponement has arrived."

The time for adjustment? I wonder if, instead of that word "adjustment," we would not be better to use the word "liquidation"?

I have before me copies of two letters showing that what is taking place in this province, today, is not adjustment but liquidation. I shall not quote the first letter in full, only the part which is significant:

"A neighbour and myself applied for adjustment of debt under the 'Creditors' Arrangement Act' a little while ago, and the impression we were given by the commissioner was that 'We' (the commission) would make the creditors come to terms if they were not agreeable.

"Our meetings were held in Rockglen yesterday. The result was most disappointing in both cases. All the unsecured creditors were willing to take substantial reductions from 50 to 60 per cent. The dissenting creditors being, in each case, the loan company; in my case the machine company, on the strength of the lien against my drill, which is two-thirds paid for, the second mortgagee from whom I bought the farm and the most strange thing of all, if I am not very much mistaken, was the following—During the meeting Mr. Bartholomew of The Monarch Life Assurance, which company I am dealing with, asked the commissioner who the dissenting creditors were which included the Saskatchewan Relief Commission.

"In view of the fact that our Government promised the cancellation of relief in their campaign, here seems to be another instance of the duplicity of our opponents . . ."

HON. MR. DAVIS: I do not wish to interrupt my honourable friend: This particular party represents that the Relief Commission is a dissenting creditor. I doubt the truth of that statement. This is the first I have heard of such a thing. I can assure my honourable friend no such advice was sent out to anyone.

MR. WILLIAMS: I am quite prepared to accept the Attorney General's statement.

PREMIER GARDINER: Mr. Speaker, the writer's own statement shows he himself is in doubt.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, I agree.

HON. MR. UHRICH: Why read it to the House then?

MR. WILLIAMS: I assume full responsibility for what I read in this House. This letter states that the manager (I presume Mr. Bartholomew is the manager) of the Monarch Life asked the commissioner who the dissenting creditors were and in the answer, apparently, the Saskatchewan Relief Commission was included. Let me continue this letter, Mr. Speaker:

"To continue my story, it was the second mortgagee who applied for foreclosure against me with no move on the part of the loan company. At the meeting, Bartholomew dominated and the sum of his discourse was that considering the circumstances I was not worthy of consideration which was one of his expressions actually used. I am convinced that this stand was taken in view of the fact that the second mortgagee has 640 acres of land with up-to-date machinery and no incumbrance against any of it so that they actually more than triple the collateral security of their loan.

"After the meeting, Bartholomew, speaking like a dutch uncle to me, privately advised me to give to my oppressor a quit claim (if he would take it), for which he would act as mediator. Later he spoke to me and said that I could get a release in exchange for a quit claim. I, of course, refused.

"My conclusion is that the loan company is the sum total of the universe and no element of human justice is taken into their calculations and that I will not have much chance in combating these sharks when it comes before the board of review."

That is at Borderland in southern Saskatchewan. The letter is dated November 7, 1934.

We have another case, in Northern Saskatchewan this time—and this is with the approval of the Debt Adjustment Bureau. I have a letter from the Debt Adjustment Bureau to one, Ludwig Kohlruss, of Star City, dated November 10, 1934:

Dear Sir,— *re Campbell Agreement: S.1½ 8-44-16-2d*

"We have to advise you that we have received an application from C. R. Woolard, solicitor for Mr. Campbell, for a permit to take action for cancellation of the agreement for sale under which you are purchasing the above property. We are given to understand that no cash was paid on this agreement and that no taxes or insurance has been paid and the only payment made on the agreement was a share of crop delivered this year. Apparently no share of the oats or barley was turned over out of this year's crop. We are further advised that in December of last year you undertook to execute a quit claim deed on the understanding that you would be allowed to lease the land for 1934. Apparently the necessary documents were never executed by yourself or Mrs. Kohlruss.

"We have received the report of our Inspector, Mr. Kyle, who states that you have no equity in this property and that permit for cancellation should be granted. In view of this information we will have no option but to issue a permit unless you can submit some very satisfactory reasons against the issue of same. We shall expect to hear from you within ten days' time stating your intentions in this connection."

That is from the Debt Adjustment Bureau. Here is a copy of the letter the gentleman sent to the board following receipt of their letter to him. This is dated November 16, 1934:

Dear Sirs:

"I have to hand your letter in reference to Campbell agreement and in reply wish to say that your agent at Tisdale together with Mr. Campbell's solicitor have not stated the true facts of the case. They have received their share of the crop which included oats, barley and bundles. Mr. Campbell has at all times refused to give me a receipt of any kind for the share of the crop which has been delivered to him. Mr. Campbell has also advised me that he was not in any hurry to receive his share of the oats and barley this year which share he will receive as always. The suggestion of quit claim deed was made to me by your agent, Mr. Kyle, and had I been able to locate another place,



I might have considered it. I wish to conclude by asking you to withhold any permit for cancellation as I have lived up to my share of the agreement hence why should I be put off the farm.

"Hoping this will be satisfactory and awaiting your reply . . ."

PREMIER GARDINER: When was that reply? The date.

MR. WILLIAMS: His reply to the Board? November 16. There is no reply to him from the Board.

PREMIER GARDINER: Then why bring it in? Perhaps no permit has been issued. Why bring it in?

MR. WILLIAMS: Because it illustrates the point of view of the Debt Adjustment Board in respect to a person in unfortunate circumstances; and the question is whether this condition of mind will continue and whether, in reality, there is "adjustment" or only "liquidation."

We note this debt adjustment legislation to which the Speech from the Throne refers:

". . . will be drafted having regard for the fact that federal legislation has been passed dealing with this matter since we last met."

Those conversant with the federal legislation will realize that the farmer must assign his property to the board to which he makes application; and, if a compromise cannot be agreed upon by creditor and debtor, then the case goes to the board of revision and any compromise the board of revision sees fit to make should be binding on creditor and debtor alike. It is significant that, of all the cases given publicity to date (if there is one exception I do not know of it) the preferred creditor has refused to accept the adjustment and will go before the board of revision; and it rests with the board to say whether there will be adjustment (as you and I know adjustment, Mr. Speaker) or whether it will be liquidation.

In paragraph seven of the Speech from the Throne we find this:

"This legislation may also affect the incidence of taxation."

It is currently recorded that this means the income tax will be done away with and a tax levied on luxuries put in its place. No one knows what the term "luxuries" tends to cover. As a matter of fact I cannot say definitely, reading the Speech from the Throne, whether this is the intention or not. I only know this is currently reported. I only wish to say, if the report is correct, a change of this kind is an economic fallacy. If you place a tax on goods sold to the consumer, the purchasing power of the people, being constant, is not capable of being stretched and can only buy a certain amount of goods at a certain price. If you increase the price to the consumer by levying a tax, you reduce the turnover; and if you reduce the turnover fewer goods will be required and fewer men will be employed in the manufacture

of goods and the purchasing power of the people is thereby decreased. On the other hand, the income tax is an equitable tax, particularly if the levy is placed high enough, for then it is money which otherwise would be placed in reserve for investment credit and, therefore, it is not a tax on the purchasing power of the people. Any change of this kind I say, is an economic fallacy and should not be countenanced by this Legislature.

I note this further:

"It is thought by my Government that the ability of people to pay taxes should be given greater prominence in any system maintained."

"Ability of the people to pay"? Does the Government rather mean "the ability of the Government to collect"?

It is currently reported that the Government is having great difficulty in collecting some of these income taxes and, therefore, it might easily follow that a sales tax, being easy of collection, would give the Government greater "ability to collect." If it is a question of ability to pay, however, I would say continue the income tax to fall chiefly on the higher incomes, for those with greater incomes have greater ability to pay, not the man with small wages, who would be hardest hit by a sales tax or a luxury tax. I would call the attention of this Assembly to the fact that sugar, in times past, was considered a luxury, whereas, today, it is a necessity. This Legislature would be well advised not to change their policy.

In paragraph eight of the Speech, we read:

"The agricultural industry of this province must be re-established upon the experiences of the first generation in their attempt to build permanent homes."

The word "attempt" is well chosen. It marks a precision that does not often occur in cases of this kind. The first generation tried to build permanent homes and has not succeeded. The experiences they have had in their attempts to build permanent homes remind me of the mouse that fell into a bowl of cream. It made many attempts to get out, crawled up the sides of the bowl nearly to the rim, but always slipped back again. It tried and tried and its struggles gradually became weaker and weaker and it appeared that the time for "adjustment" seemed to have arrived, "postponement" was no longer possible (to use the words of the text). Just about this time the family cat came around, reached in its paw and—the mouse was "liquidated." Mr. Speaker. May it not be that, in this case, the mortgage companies will be the cat?

I find, in paragraph nine, of the Speech from the Throne:

"This experience has shown that, because of changing climatic conditions, sections of our population are without seed and other necessities sufficient for re-seeding. It is the opinion of my Government that a permanent plan should be established whereby seed may be provided and sown each year without becoming such a charge upon the province as to make the ordinary financing of government impossible."

What is the suggestion? Reading the text, it would seem to be this: that the person in the south with a small crop is to be told, "You must retain so much as seed, and you must not use it to live on." It must be remembered that, under the present relief schedule, if a man has a crop and retains any for his own use, the amount of his relief is cut down.

HON. MR. PATTERSON: With regard to the statement, Mr. Speaker, that if a man has wheat his relief is cut, I would inform the honourable gentleman that only happens if a man has a certain quantity.

MR. WILLIAMS: You mean if he has over and above a small quantity he does not get relief?

HON. MR. PATTERSON: No. If he has sufficient to keep him he does not get relief.

MR. WILLIAMS: If he has sufficient to live on? Then is it the intention of the Government, having decided how much wheat is necessary to keep the man, in setting the relief schedule, to require him to set aside so much for seed?

HON. MR. PATTERSON: No. The seed is over and above that.

MR. WILLIAMS: Will you give assurance to the people that, in setting the relief schedule and in regard to seed, the amount held for seeding will not be deducted from the man's relief?

HON. MR. PATTERSON: It would be very foolish to say anything else. If he uses it to live on we will have to supply him with seed the next spring.

HON. MR. DUNN: That's your policy you are talking about.

MR. WILLIAMS: Our policy is this: we will do justice to the people and not give the entire consideration to the mortgage companies. However, we are not dealing with our program in the Speech from the Throne.

We find in paragraph 10 of the Speech, the following:

"As a result of information secured through the Soil Survey, my Government is laying plans for the re-establishment on better lands, preferably in the same section of the province, a limited number of farmers now on poorer lands."

Note that clause—"a limited number of farmers." What of the other chaps? Are we going to pick and choose who are going to be saved? Are we going to take care only of a limited number or of all those persons who are on poor land and should be moved if they are to have a chance? The Government will have an opportunity of telling us what it actually proposes to do in working out this program. It is not necessary to answer at this period.

The paragraph goes on:

“. . . and for the conservation of water for stock and small irrigation works at suitable places as soon as financial conditions permit.”

I suppose this means that there will be a number of small dams “at suitable places.” I am not opposed to small dams all over the province, but, in view of the fact that we have a Liberal Government in power, I wonder if one “big dam” would not be more appropriate!

We note from the Speech that this will only be done “as financial conditions permit.” Those conditions depend on the drought situation, and thus whether or not we will be able to irrigate the lands depends on what happens in the future. If the drought continues, our difficulties will continue. Unless the seed is there, we cannot have the necessary financial conditions. If we do not have crops, we shall have financial difficulties—and round and round it goes.

Paragraph 12 of the Speech reads:

“My Government is seized of the absolute necessity for the re-establishment of our position outside the province.”

And we read statements made in Eastern Canada suggesting that we should go back to a former method of financing relief in which the accounts of those who loan the money were guaranteed rather than this form of relief we are now engaged in.

PREMIER GARDINER: That has been corrected in the Press. Probably my honourable friend has not read the correction.

MR. WILLIAMS: If it has been corrected, I have not read it; but I am pleased to get the statement from the Premier that this is not correct.

The next paragraph reads:

“Our credit must be improved by keeping our undoubted, permanent, relative provincial financial strength to the front. It is the opinion of my Government that this can be done only by keeping our expenditures, provincial, municipal and individual, within our revenues; by maintaining our people in active productive employment; by sane legislation regarding contracts; and by meeting our just obligations.”

You will note, Mr. Speaker, the paragraph refers to “sane legislation.” By inference, it would suggest that past legislation has been insane.

HON. MR. PATTERSON: No. Only the C.C.F. platform.

MR. WILLIAMS: You have not had the opportunity yet of seeing the C.C.F. platform in operation. When you do, you will know what sane legislation is. Reference was made to the debt legislation of the past few years as being “postponement.” I wonder if the term “sane legislation” is intended to foreshadow a reversal of that policy!

I want to call attention to this remarkable fact: in all this there is not one word of public ownership; not one word of control of currency or credit; not one word of the more radical things our friends the mover and seconder spoke of, or of the C.C.F. platform. When our radical friends were speaking, Mr. Speaker, I seemed to notice that the Government benches were not very well pleased.

PREMIER GARDINER: They were not radical enough to suit us.

MR. WILLIAMS: Not radical enough? I would repeat that radicalism, so far as the official Liberal party is concerned, is merely lip-service. However, time will tell—and we will give you the time.

In view of the fact I shall not be able to finish my address this evening, Mr. Speaker, I would move adjournment of the debate.

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Resuming the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, on Tuesday, November 20, 1934, Mr. Williams said:

MR. SPEAKER: Last evening, when the House adjourned, I was about to deal with that section of the Speech from the Throne, having to do with the Liberal program. The particular section to which I would refer deals with that hardy perennial known as "The Tariff"—the thing, that ancient and venerable "wolf," the Liberal party always talks so much of and has done so little about.

In order to support that argument, I wish to quote to my friends opposite an authority they will hardly challenge. I wish to read the words of a person who did yeoman service for the Liberal party during the last campaign. I refer to Mr. George F. Edwards.

Some years ago, Mr. Edwards was an official of the farmers' organization and, at that time, he went to Ottawa with a delegation to plead with the Liberal Government that they implement their own pledges with respect to this ancient and venerable thing, the tariff. I will quote what he wrote at the time:

"We ask that the practice of the Customs Department of placing a different value on the same goods, depending upon whether imported by jobbers, large or small dealers, departmental stores, or consumers (who get no discount from the price list) be discontinued, and that the value of goods for Customs purposes be the fair market value when sold for home consumption, by the manufacturers, in quantities taking the maximum discount.

"We are also printing the tariff plank of the Liberal platform in order to show how closely in line with the Liberal platform our requests are and also to show how little progress has been made in seven years toward carrying out the promises contained therein.

"Tariff plank of the Liberal platform adopted July, 1919:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs' taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First,

diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion; the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress of our country.

“That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour, and all products of wheat, the principal articles of food, farm implements, and machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and dressed lumber, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, etc, nets, net twines, and fishermen’s equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

“That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) . . . .”

The good old word “luxuries” again, Mr. Speaker:

“ . . . as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

“That the British preference be increased to 50 percent of the general tariff, and the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provision of this revision when returned to power.”

And they were returned to power, Mr. Speaker, and the tariff did not go down, Mr. Speaker—and the words here do not go down either; note how carefully they follow the suggestion made at that time:

“It is the opinion of my Government that, if this is to be accomplished, all obstructions must be removed from trade in food products, in machinery, in clothing, in oil and other things necessary to the carrying on of our industry. . . .”

Mr. Speaker, after these many years one would think that possibly they had come to the conclusion that the time for this kind of thing—these promises, promises, promises and failure to keep them—is past. It is time to do things and talk about them afterwards; or if we talk about them first be sure we will be able to do them afterwards.

I come now to paragraph 16 in the Speech and find this:

“My Government is of the opinion that a closer relationship should be established between the fact that Saskatchewan is the source of the greatest export trade in cereal food products in Canada and the further fact that we desire commodities produced in Britain in exchange for such food products, to the end that we can secure directly at lower costs more funds from Great Britain, the cheapest money market in the world, with which to re-establish our industries and maintain our institutions. It is the intention of the Government to explore this field of external possibility.”

Note the way the wording is arranged, Mr. Speaker. “We desire commodities produced in Britain in exchange for such food products.” Why? So that, on this side, we can borrow money. Why? So that we can re-establish our industries. Why? So that we can borrow more money to re-establish industries to produce more manufactured goods—and then we will not need British goods!

I desire now to leave the direct current of criticism of the Liberal program and turn to the more serious problem of economics. In so

doing I wish to compliment the member for Lumsden (*Mr. Mang*) for directing attention to one phase of the Capitalist failure, and, lest there be any suspicion that there has been some collaboration in the preparation of our addresses, I hasten to assure the front benches opposite that no such collaboration took place. I propose to deal with the economic system, Mr. Speaker, so that you and members of this House will recognize that a change is needed to solve the difficulties now confronting us.

Mr. Speaker: For the first time in the history of this province, there is a fundamental dividing line between the Government, on the one hand, and the Opposition on the other. In the past, the difference has been merely one of administration, not of policy; for Government and Opposition formerly both were in agreement on policy and their only division was on the question as to how that policy should be administered. Now for the first time we have in this House an Opposition which disagrees with the Government on a fundamental question of economics.

The gentlemen to your right will hardly deny that they are supporters of an economic system known as Capitalism, and that they believe a solution to our economic ills can be found within the orbit of that system. We, on your left, hold that the solution to our difficulties can be found only by substituting for the present system a newer, broader, sounder economic system known as Socialism.

I am quite aware of the fact there are, on the Government side of the House, forward-looking men whose allegiance to Capitalism is very much tempered with doubt, and who are supporting Capitalism in just about the same way many people voted Liberal at the last election—"to give it one more chance." To these men I would say: be honest with yourselves; stay where you are so long as you are sure Capitalism can offer a solution; but when you reach the time when you are convinced no possible solution can come from that system, then be courageous enough to cross the floor and join the ranks of the Socialists here in the Opposition. There is plenty of room for you over here.

*(Government laughter and interruptions.)*

I might remind my hilarious friends that, at the start, there were only twelve followers of Christianity. I would remind them of that.

HON. MR. DAVIS: Do you put yourself in their class?

MR. WILLIAMS: The reformer was always scoffed at; the scoffer was never the reformer.

To these radically-minded Liberals I wish to say this: I appreciate your lot. You have a hard row to hoe. Nothing but futility and disillusionment faces you; and if, at times, some of the things we say of economic Liberalism cut deep, please do not take it as a personal attack.

We want you to understand Socialism not as the intolerant fanatic would have you understand it, but as the reasoning, careful student of economics understands it. We would welcome the opportunity to reason, both inside and outside the House, with radical members of the Government side on the economic questions of the day.

We realize that, while the gentlemen opposite disagree with our economic beliefs, nevertheless, if the press and campaign speeches are to be credited, the amount of disagreement varies. Some of them almost professed us to be devils—even my humble self—while others almost embraced us and seemed, in the language of the Scriptures, to be “almost persuaded.” Be that as it may, it is our intention to lay before the House our views, our hopes and our beliefs, and then this House will do as it wills with respect thereto.

I hope those who sit on the other side of the House for the moment do not take unto themselves credit for all wisdom; nor do I wish them to feel that we, on this side, are taking to ourselves credit for all wisdom; but I do wish to point out that questions of economics have rarely been discussed on the hustings. When economic problems have been discussed, the spirit of the Roman arena has prevailed, and calm reasonableness has not been the order of the day. We wish at this, the opening of a new Legislative Assembly, in presenting the viewpoint of a new group, to do it in a new way. I wish, calmly and carefully, to outline our position and our views, and perhaps it will not be too much to hope that some members opposite may finally and fully be persuaded to join our ranks by profession of faith.

It is our belief that a change in our economic system is long past due, and that this Legislature should be constituted a body to plan in understanding and tolerance for the common good, rather than remain a political battleground.

The corner-stone of our economic belief, and the point at which we find ourselves diametrically opposed to members opposite, is that we believe the so-called depression is the direct outcome of the economic system known as “Capitalism,” and can never be permanently rectified until the system is changed and another substituted for it known as “Socialism.”

Throughout the election campaign, I noticed a tendency to define certain economic terms in a manner far from factual. I have noticed in the press, from time to time, utterances by people from whom I expected greater economic knowledge, to the effect that “capital” and “Capitalism” are synonymous terms and that as we would always need capital, Capitalism would always be with us. To those who believe that, I would urge they make a study of economic systems. If they do, they will find that capital is common to both Capitalism and Socialism, but that the manner in which capital is controlled and the resultant condition brought about by the employment of capital are quite different in the two economic systems.



It is well to remember that the science of economics is, after all, an attempt on the part of humanity to produce the maximum amount of goods and services with the least expenditure of human energy. This is what humanity has tried to do since the dawn of time. We have always tried to produce more and more goods, more and more services; more trained doctors, teachers, nurses and, strange as it may seem, even more lawyers—so trained as to perform the greatest amount of services with the least amount of fuss and bother; and to produce the maximum amount of goods—tables, chairs, automobiles and even silk hats—with as little work as possible in order to have more and more leisure in which to enjoy them. This is the science of economics. It is not a science that needed to be created. It is a basic science, and its development has marked the development of the human race.

As the human race has developed, age after age, generation after generation, we have found some predominant factor in human history which has more or less determined the manner in which our economic necessities would be obtained or created. Most of our records date from about the time we began to till the soil. Obviously, in the pre-industrial period, the ownership of the land with its great productive capacity was the dominant feature of the day; and we find that period of economic history called "Feudalism," because it revolved around the feudal holding of land; and we find that, in that day, the laws were laws to protect the interest of the feudal kings and barons.

With the advent of the sailing ship and with the greater impetus of the steamboat, trade began to develop and industrial goods began to be exchanged. In their raw state, of course, these goods came from the holdings of the feudal lords; but, as time went on, the processing and exchange of goods became more and more important and, to facilitate the exchange, tokens, representing goods, became recognized as a medium of exchange. Sometimes the basis of the medium was bone or wampum, then silver, then, for a time almost universally, gold, and now it is largely paper with a rapidly vanishing gold backing. But in all cases the real value of the token lay in its power to purchase goods, not in its own intrinsic value. Possession of these tokens gave the owner power to command the delivery, present or future, of goods and services, and became known as "capital."

Gradually the possession of capital became more and more important because it represented the potential ownership of the natural resources as well as of goods and services; and, therefore, the laws, the State, began to revolve around capital rather than around feudal kings and barons, and we began to evolve laws to protect the ownership of capital, to protect invested capital, to guarantee earnings to capital. As capital rather than land became the most potent factor in the economic system, and as land could now be acquired by the ownership of capital instead of by feudal succession alone, our economic system began to be known as "Capitalism" rather than "Feudalism," because, as I have said, capital had become more powerful than ownership of land.

Thus we find that one economic system passed on and out, and another took its place. Feudalism was unable to take care of the growing needs of society and was superseded by Capitalism, quite naturally, because Capitalism gave greater service to humanity than Feudalism.

We find now that Capitalism, in its turn, fails to meet the needs of modern society, and is about to be superseded by Socialism—not without a struggle, of course. Not easily did the feudal barons yield place to the growing strength of Capitalism; so also do the barons of capital struggle to maintain their hold over society. Nevertheless, civilization must be served and change sweeps relentlessly on.

One thing common to both these economic systems is that both are competitive. In both, the individual competes with his fellow man to get the better of the deal; each strives to make profit; each seeks to avoid a loss. It may easily come about that future historians may refer to both Feudalism and Capitalism as the "Age of Competition," and to what we now call Socialism as the "Age of Co-operation": for it is a truism to say that true co-operation and Socialism are synonymous terms. On the front page of *The Canadian Co-operator* you will find these words: "All for each and each for all." That is true Socialism and true co-operation.

Every economist will tell you that when an economic system, whether it be Feudalism, Capitalism or Socialism, is producing the maximum amount of goods and services that its machinery of production is capable of, is at the same time distributing those goods and services to the people so that they become the personal property of the people, and giving the people enough leisure to use and enjoy them, that economic system is a success.

The twin theories of Capitalism have always been that the best possible way to produce the maximum amount of goods and services was to give the individual the right to make a profit and the amount of that profit was to be limited only by free and unrestricted competition; and with respect to distributing the goods, that there would be enough capital paid out to the people in the form of wages during the process of production to enable the goods to be purchased by the people. In practice, however, these fine theories have not worked out that way at all. We all know that so far as distribution is concerned the system has broken down and we find that our failure to distribute the goods bears a direct ratio to the increasing volume of goods produced and the profit taken in the course of production.

When a Socialist advocates that these goods now produced be produced for use rather than for profit, there are those who either do not understand what a profit in reality is, or, if they do understand, seek to confuse. We often hear it said, "No one will work without a profit" and then we hear this assertion paraphrased as, "No one will work without wages"; and the impression is given that wages and profit are

the same thing. They are not. Profit is the difference between the cost of the thing we have to sell and its selling price, and part of that cost is wages; therefore, wages and profit cannot be the same thing.

Of course, if you sell for less than cost of production, you have no profit, in which case you suffer a loss; and if you continue to suffer losses you eventually go bankrupt and are forced to become a recipient of relief. So we all strive to keep our costs down and our selling price up, to obtain that elusive thing called "profit," around which Capitalism revolves; and to keep down costs we curtail wages, which is purchasing power, and so make it more and more impossible to distribute the goods we produce.

It is well to remember that the four main items that constitute the cost of any article are: (1) Cost of raw product; (2) cost of equipment; (3) cost of finance, and (4) cost of wages.

It will be noted that only by two of the costs do we put money in circulation to buy the goods produced, namely, by (1) and (4)—by what is paid out for purchase of raw product and what is paid out in wages. Truly it can be argued that money used to buy equipment does indirectly go into circulation to buy goods produced by that equipment, but it must be remembered this equipment soon pays for itself and we find that, from that time on, though we have already used up the capital put into circulation by paying for the equipment, nevertheless the equipment goes on producing more and more goods to be sold at relatively the same selling price. Thus the gap between purchasing power and the amount of goods produced remains unbridged.

This is even more the case with the finance cost, because the percentage of cost represented by interest charges is not reflected in purchasing power as this money does not go into circulation to buy goods, except by a loan, which necessitates further interest charges and, therefore, further costs. It is true that a small portion of it does find its way into circulation in the form of wages paid by financial houses to their employees, but the great bulk of it goes into reserves and investment credits and is never reflected in purchasing power.

It might be argued that investment credits supply purchasing power because they are used to provide equipment for new enterprises; but it should be remembered that, as investment credits, they are part of the second cycle of production and this capital already has been reflected as a cost in the selling price of one lot of goods as finance costs, and are again reflected in a second set of costs as equipment costs, before it becomes effective as purchasing power. And again the gap remains unbridged; two lots of costs and only one of purchasing power units, as my friend from Lumsden said.

It will be seen that, if all the money extracted in the form of interest charges were turned back immediately into circulation in the form of investment credits, the gap between purchasing power and

selling price of goods would still remain unbridged. This would be bad enough, but, to make matters worse, we find that, as profits become more and more elusive because of dwindling purchasing power, larger and larger sums of capital are diverted into reserves and become stagnant because of the increasing spread between purchasing power and selling price.

Summing up these facts it will be noted that, even if goods were sold at the cost of production, there would still be insufficient money in circulation as purchasing power, because part of the so-called cost is, in reality, a profit on equipment and a profit paid to someone on invested capital. To aggravate the situation still further, the selling price must be greater than the cost or there is no profit, and if there is no profit the business goes bankrupt. Thus we find that the selling price of goods is greater than the amount of money released into circulation to buy the same goods, and so the gap between the purchasing power and selling price becomes wider and wider.

Theory after theory has been advanced as to how we could overcome our difficulties and cause Capitalism to distribute the goods it produces. These schemes range all the way from such arrant nonsense as suggesting we should go back to the pick and shovel rather than use modern machinery, to attempts to curtail profits by a process of profit-sharing. To date, each attempt has proved a dismal failure.

For a time it was argued that this disparity between purchasing power (that is, wages paid) and the selling price of goods could be overcome by what is sometimes called the turnover speed of money, the theory being that one dollar released into circulation purchased many dollars worth of goods before it became frozen by becoming a financial reserve or an investment credit. In actual practice, however, this fine theory did not work out as expected. It was found that, of a dollar paid, say for a pair of shoes, only a small portion was paid out to the shoe clerk in the form of wages, only a small portion went to the farmer for the leather, and the great bulk of it rapidly found its way into financial reserves and investment credits or huge production plants. It was found that, with modern mass production, concentration of large sums of capital was inevitable and small enterprises rapidly disappeared. Gentlemen, you cannot turn back the hands of the clock; the days of *laissez-faire* are over. With the concentration of capital, the small enterprises rapidly disappeared and trade between small traders and individuals became an insignificant thing in the volume of goods produced.

Inflations were tried; inflations of different types. It was found that, if it was a consumptive loan either directly to individuals or by instalment buying through a finance corporation, the selling price of the goods advanced to eat up the extra capital thus put into circulation, additional profits were taken and very little extra consumption of goods took place unless the inflation was made continuous as was the case during the war years: And then it was found that, when the inflation

eventually was halted by curtailing loans, the productive capacity remained constant, and all productive enterprises found themselves with large surpluses of goods on hand which they could not dispose of, because the people no longer had adequate purchasing power. Each enterprise finding sales dwindling began to curtail wages, and curtailed wages meant less purchasing power in circulation and, therefore, more stagnation and more general bankruptcy.

This condition might possibly be cured by another war. Another war might, quite easily, bring another period of inflation and temporary prosperity; but, Sir, as a returned soldier, I maintain that the cost is too great. It is to be remembered that, after the war ended, we would find the productive machine keyed up to a tremendous tempo of production and a great volume of goods on hand. Then would come deflation with curtailment of purchasing power and again market gluts, closed factories, unemployment and poverty would be our lot. Added to this there would be the further taxation burden incident to the destruction caused by the war and the profit taken by war profiteers.

If the inflation took the form of production loans to build more factories, the situation was only aggravated, because while production increased, the increase of purchasing power did not keep pace with it; and the gap between wages paid and selling price grew wider as the volume of production grew greater.

I might go on and deal with each one of the cures Capitalism has tried, each one of which has proved a dismal failure. Indeed Capitalism appears to have tried every cure except the one that will work. One would naturally have supposed that, as soon as we began to produce more and more goods with less expenditure of energy because of better technique and modern machinery, we would have decided to distribute the work and leisure rather than have long working hours for some and protracted unemployment for others. One would naturally have expected that, as we produced more and more goods, we would have paid out more and more in the form of wages to make it possible to buy the goods produced. This would seem sensible; but this is one thing Capitalism did not try to do because to do so would be to increase the costs which, in turn, would do away with profits—and to do that would have been to produce Socialism, because we would then be producing goods for use and not for profit. It would not only have meant production for use, but the people, acting through the State, would have had control of currency and credit and would have used them for the distribution of goods to the masses rather than for profits to the few. Capitalism did not try that cure.

My friends opposite, who were elected to make Capitalism work and who must either do that or admit failure, may say, "We will curtail profits and thereby more nearly balance purchasing power with the selling price of the goods." To them I say: when you embark on that course and before you curtail profits, the Government will have to interfere in business—and I seem to hear one of my friends say: "The Government cannot do that!" They will find they will have to exercise control over industrial enterprises.

My friends will learn that it is an axiom of Capitalist economics that profit is the motive for which capital is invested by those who possess it and that, if they do away with profit, those who have capital will refuse to invest it. They will learn that private owners of capital will absolutely refuse to lend or invest it unless they are guaranteed against loss and assured of profit. For instance, I would remind honourable members of the \$60,000,000 bank loan guaranteed to the banks by the Federal Government on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and I would call in witness also the guarantee given by the Provincial Government to the banks for money loaned to municipalities for relief purposes.

It is significant that liquid capital, now the property of private investors, is being invested largely in government bonds instead of in private enterprise. The reason is obvious: it is felt there is less danger of loss and greater assurance of profit—and here we might pause to reflect that we recently had to sell Saskatchewan bonds at 85.19 percent and pay four percent interest plus commission even though all the taxpaying powers of the people of Saskatchewan stand behind these bonds, in addition to the 49 legislators who believe in Capitalism.

If the Government keeps the promise (implied in their election pledges) of curtailing profits, they will find that they will have to curtail those profits to the vanishing point and then they will find those who have capital will refuse to invest it and, therefore, they will have to take over control of capital. They will find capital cannot be invested without danger of loss let alone lack of profit, unless competition is curbed. They will find that uncurbed competition with the tremendous production of which modern machinery is capable, will glut and ruin any market: then comes disastrous price-cutting combined with destructive wage cuts, dwindling purchasing power, unemployment and distress bringing about a general breakdown such as is likely to occur in the Estevan coal fields. My friends will find they must have State Planning. They will find the State will have to control currency and credit; the State will have to control wage scales; the State will have to set the hours of labour. In short, they will find they will have to have Socialism.

MR. DAVIS: That is not Socialism!

MR. WILLIAMS: There are none so blind as those who will not see!

MR. DAVIS: What kind of Socialism is that?

MR. WILLIAMS: I do not have to answer those questions; but that is the form of Socialism the C.C.F. preaches.

To continue, Mr. Speaker: These gentlemen will find that once they set their feet upon the path of reform they will have to go on up the path of Socialism or they will fail and forfeit the confidence of the

people. They will find that, if they are to succeed, they will have to march on into a new era of legislation where capital is no longer the dominant feature, but where we will rather build our laws around the needs of society—and we will call it “Socialism.” In that day, it will be found that each man is indeed his brother’s keeper and that truly no man liveth to himself alone.

While it may be argued that we have not the power in this Legislature to embark upon a complete social economy, it is nevertheless true that there are many things we can do for our people that are within the powers of the Legislature. Having accepted the principle that a change in the economic system is necessary, it would be within the powers of the Legislature to set up a Provincial Planning Board which will advise this Legislature as to what steps are, in its opinion, wise and prudent to take in the interests of our citizens in regulating business in this province. Having embarked upon a planned economy, we could use the powers we now have to give the people security of tenure in their homes and on their farms. Having decided to mobilize the wealth of this province both in regard to natural resources and productive capacity for the service of our citizens, we could provide socialized medical services, adequate educational facilities, materially reduce unemployment and raise the wage scales of our people.

I therefore would move, seconded by the honourable member for Cut Knife (*Mr. Macauley*), that the following be added to the Address:

“We respectfully submit to your Honour that, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, the Government should immediately inaugurate a planned economy for this province, to the end that we shall so mobilize our resources as to give security of tenure to our people in their homes and on their farms, provide them with specialized medical service, adequate educational facilities free from political interference, and safeguard their living standards by accepting Socialism as the basis of our economic activities, through which we will co-operate for the general good rather than continue to compete for profits.”

It is our intention, in order to support the argument contained in the amendment, to follow step by step some of the things that have taken place in this province in recent months, and particularly would I refer to the interference of the Government with education.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking to the amendment?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.

I might point out, Mr. Speaker, our amendment states “Adequate educational facilities free from political interference”; and we might point out that what has taken place does not come under such a provision. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, while the amendment to Chapter 7, of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, did not come into force until August 1, 1934, as was also the case with Chapter 36 of the 1934 Statutes, and while the Government might, therefore, acting through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, appoint a Minister of Education and be within their constitutional rights, nevertheless the question arises as to what has been the status of the member for Saskatoon City, Mr. Estey, since August 1, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable gentleman is not permitted, under the rules of the House, to mention a member by name.

MR. WILLIAMS: There happen to be two members from Saskatoon.

HON. MR. UHRICH: You should refer to him then as the "Minister of Education."

MR. WILLIAMS: But we are under the impression there is no such minister, the official position having disappeared.

I may say I have taken advice from legal gentlemen on this matter, and they are all of the opinion that the Government apparently have acted in an unconstitutional manner, although all did say that possibly there might be some loophole by which the Government could escape.

It is recognized he (*Mr. Estey*) is still a member of the Executive Council. There is no dispute there. It would appear, however, that he should not properly be designated as an officer, in that the office to which he was appointed when the Government took over, automatically disappeared on August 1, 1934. It would seem to follow, therefore, that any act performed by him as Minister of Education since August 1, 1934, would be unconstitutional. We would be pleased to learn how the Government found it possible to evade the law in this connection.

To say the least, the whole attitude of the Government towards this Act is ridiculous in the extreme. In fact, the apparent attitude of the Government towards all legislation, good or bad, appears to be this: "If we did not pass it—away with it!" We think that attitude is ridiculous. No matter what one's political faith may be, one cannot but be disappointed with the Government's failure to recognize good legislation no matter from what source it comes; and I may say that, in our opinion, *The Education Administration Act of 1934* had in it a very sound principle. It was a step in the right direction, because it did bring us one step nearer to the elimination of politics from educational affairs—and thus is one step nearer to the point we desire in our amendment: "Adequate educational facilities free from political interference."

Those who have made close study of educational matters are firmly of the conviction that those at the head of our educational institutions should not be shifted every time a government changes, and, I submit, it is not good usage and certainly not in the best interests of the province, if the whole Department of Education is subject to change every time the Government changes.

Before taking my seat, I wish to warn the Government it is not the intention of our group to allow this debate to drag on week after week. We came here to do business and to see that the Liberals do



business. We are not interested in saving the Conservatives, nor are we interested in hearing them criticized. We are interested in the affairs of this province and of this country. We are interested in the sensible consideration of the problems we find facing us today, and in dealing with those problems with promptness and efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, we await the business of this House.

# Budget Speech

(Session 1934-35)

DELIVERED BY  
THE HONOURABLE J. G. GARDINER, LL.D.  
PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF  
SASKATCHEWAN

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Thursday, January 24, 1935

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# INDEX

	PAGE
Cost of Debt Low Before 1929 .....	5
Revenue Increase, 1925-1929 .....	5
Debt Charges Kept Down .....	5
Liquor Profits "Nest-Egg" Before 1929 .....	5
Accumulated Surpluses .....	6
Debt Greatly Increased .....	6
Services and Surpluses Suffer .....	6
The Debt Analysed .....	7
Part of Debt for Relief .....	7
Federal Government Acknowledges National Responsibility .....	9
Accounting Still To Be Made .....	9
Capital Expenditures Withheld .....	10
Cause of Saskatchewan's Financial Problem .....	10
Ways to Provide Balanced Budgets and Services .....	10
Is Refunding Possible .....	11
Government Has Considered Wage and Sales Taxes .....	11
Reason for No New Tax .....	13
Period of High Values .....	14
Period of Low Values .....	14
Production Down—Taxation Up .....	15
Not Increasing Further .....	15
Alternative Left .....	15
Statement of Revenue Receivable .....	15
The Government in Business .....	16
Liquor Business .....	17
Tighter Tax Administration .....	18
The Year 1934-35 .....	19
Estimates for 1935-36 .....	19
Revenue .....	19
Expenditure .....	20
Voted and Statutory Appropriations .....	20
What of the Future? .....	20
Experienced People Confident .....	21
Why Are They Confident? .....	21
Soil and Climatic Conditions Known .....	21
Soil and Climatic Conditions Known by Federal House .....	21
Press Claims on Ottawa .....	21
1908—1913 .....	22
1914—1921 .....	22
1922—1928 .....	22
1906—1928 .....	22
Saskatchewan Became Famous as a Grower of Wheat .....	22
1929—1935 .....	22
Saskatchewan Map .....	23
Empire's Bread-Basket .....	23
Why Optimistic? .....	23
Conservation of Resources .....	24
Restoration of Services .....	25
Unemployment .....	25
Our People Deserve Comfortable, Contented Homes .....	26
Schedule I—Comparative Statement of Distribution of Revenues .....	27
Schedule II—Comparative Statement of Distribution of Expenditures.....	29

# BUDGET SPEECH

(Session 1934-35)

Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE JAMES G. GARDINER, LL.D.  
(Premier and Provincial Treasurer)

on  
THE BUDGET  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan  
Thursday, January 24, 1935

Mr. Speaker: In rising to move the motion that you do now leave the Chair that Supply may be granted to His Majesty, I wish to state that this is the second occasion on which I have had the privilege of moving this resolution in this Chamber, the previous occasion being in 1927, approximately eight years ago.

In the spring of 1926, I had the privilege of taking over the Premiership of this province from my predecessor, the Honourable C. A. Dunning.

## COST OF DEBT LOW BEFORE 1929

During that year, the cost of carrying the Public Debt in this province was \$2,836,000. During the last year we were in office, which was the year 1928-29, the cost of carrying the Public Debt was \$2,931,000.

## REVENUE INCREASE, 1925 TO 1929

The total revenues for 1925-26 were \$12,828,000. The total revenues for 1928-29 were \$15,463,000.

## DEBT CHARGES KEPT DOWN

It will be seen that, while the total revenues increased by \$2,635,000, the cost of the Public Debt only increased by \$95,000. This left \$2,540,000 to be used for additional services. The greater part of this sum was used for a pay-as-you-go road policy. The remainder was used to promote Agriculture, Public Health, Child Welfare and Education.

## LIQUOR PROFITS "NEST EGG" BEFORE 1929

We followed the practice during all the time we were in office of keeping approximately one-half of the liquor profits for the purpose of clearing-off unforeseen expenditures charged to deferred charges in previous years, and of meeting unforeseen expenditures during the years through which we were passing. In other words, we estimated approximately one-half of liquor profits each year for ordinary revenue expenditures.

The result was that we paid off \$3,485,939 of past expenditure charged up to capital account and took into the consolidated revenue of the province, for expenditure on current account, \$3,924,398. This left a surplus from liquor profits of over \$1,430,125 at the end of 1928-29, which had neither been used for revenue purposes nor for paying off part of the Public Debt, but was available for emergencies in the future. It was the "nest-egg" available for the difficulties which came in 1929 and succeeding years.

#### ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

In addition to liquor profits there remained \$219,000 in accumulated surpluses. Thus at the end of that year, there was available for the use of the Government of this province, over \$1,650,000 of liquor profits and accumulated surpluses with which to meet emergencies during succeeding years.

The total Public Debt when we went out of office on September 8, 1929, was \$65,742,142.

It will be seen that, under the policy followed previous to 1929, Public Debt charges were maintained at a very low level. Luxury revenues such as liquor profits and (to some extent) gasoline taxes, were estimated low. There were two reasons for this. First, it was known that bad times inevitably come and such revenues just as surely are greatly reduced in a short space of time. Secondly, the surpluses accumulated by such action would be of great value when the years of crop failure are upon us. It was felt by the Government of the day that the period of good crops would be followed by a period of comparatively poor crops in certain parts of the province and, for that reason, we allowed the surpluses from previous years to accumulate until we had acquired a total of \$1,650,000 which would have gone a long way to carry us through the deficits of the following two years.

#### DEBT GREATLY INCREASED

When we came back into office, as at July 31, 1934, the Public Debt was \$160,767,145. As I stated above, for the last full year we were in office before, the cost of carrying the Public Debt was \$2,931,000. The carrying charges on the Public Debt for this year will be \$6,650,000. Let me repeat those figures: as against \$2,931,000 in 1928-29, the carrying charges for 1934-35 will be \$6,650,000, and for the fiscal year 1935-36 the carrying charges on the Public Debt, according to the latest estimates, will be \$6,900,000. The increase in the carrying charges on the Public Debt from 1928-29, the last full year we were in office, until 1935-36, the first full year for which we will again be in office, will be \$3,969,000.

#### SERVICES AND SURPLUSES SUFFER

Because of the great increase in the carrying charges of the Public Debt, services had to be lessened or discontinued and revenues were overestimated in an endeavour to foretell a surplus or a balanced budget. The result was that instead of accumulated surpluses and a "nest-egg"

in the form of luxury profits, we had growing deficits. By the end of July 1934, the cash deficits had reached the enormous total of \$12,000,000 on revenue account, and the deficits, including other expenditures properly chargeable to revenue and unpaid accounts, were \$14,454,000. The deficits were capitalized and again swelled the costs of carrying the Public Debt.

#### THE DEBT ANALYZED

Before going on to consider the estimates in detail, and because of the important bearing which our present Public Debt has upon them and will have upon future financing in this province, I intend to analyze the increase in the Public Debt as between September 1, 1929, and July 31, 1934. The figures are as follows:—

	September 1, 1929	July 31, 1934
Public Buildings .....	\$20,182,191.22	\$23,185,125.05
Public Improvements .....	17,846,880.49	36,268,103.16
add Interest Capitalized .....		2,097,500.00
Telephones .....	11,647,587.23	13,927,591.26
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators....	2,126,423.63	1,847,718.74
Drainage Districts .....	384,099.58	394,583.92
Patriotic Aids .....	153,542.53	65,435.67
City of Regina .....	586,351.55	586,351.55
Sask. Co-operative Creameries .....	672,831.30	2,010,374.22
Lignite Utilization Board .....	279,684.73	279,684.73
Power Commission .....	1,000,000.00	6,723,166.43
Wheat Pool Guarantee .....		13,752,000.00
Cancer Commission .....		129,411.26
Natural Resources .....		86,984.24
Agricultural Aids .....	181,871.85	562,833.15
Farm Loans .....	10,240,678.64	15,703,351.07
Implementing Guarantees .....		126,943.23
Relief—Direct, etc. ....		9,512,356.70
Re-establishment of Agriculture .....		16,846,418.45
Provincial and Municipal Public Works .....		2,207,066.30
Deficit and Unpaid Accounts .....	440,000.00	14,454,145.97
	<u>\$65,742,142.75</u>	<u>\$160,767,145.10</u>

#### PART OF DEBT FOR RELIEF

It will be noted that the debt with respect to Public Buildings increased from \$20,182,191.22 to \$23,185,125.05, so that it cannot be said our debt was increased materially by the erection of public buildings in Saskatchewan. Public Improvements represents money spent altogether on roads in Saskatchewan. The Public Debt for roads in the province down to the year 1929, was \$17,846,880.49. When we came back into office, the debt for roads including interest which had been capitalized was over \$38,000,000, which means there was an increase for road building and interest capitalized upon road building in the neighborhood of \$21,000,000.

So far as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators are concerned, the debt in this connection is gradually going down. It was \$2,126,423.63 in 1929 and now \$1,847,718.74. I would call the attention of the House to this fact when anyone is making an analysis of the increase in the Public Debt. The fact that there is a reduction of a considerable amount in respect to Co-operative Elevators must be taken into consideration in figuring what the actual increase may be in other directions. The amount by which the Elevator debt is decreased would have to be added to the total increase shown between the totals given at the bottom of the column.

Coming to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, I would remind members who were then in the House that we were told, at the last session of the Legislature, that the Creameries were paying their way. Well, the Public Debt in connection with the Co-operative Creameries was \$672,831.30 when we left office in 1929. When we came back into office it was over \$2,000,000 and, so far as I know, there has not been a new building added to the system, any addition built to an existing creamery, nor any considerable increase of the plant. On the other hand, many of the creamery buildings have been closed up during the period. Yet, when we came back into office we found the debt increased to over \$2,000,000 where it was \$672,000 when we left office. You can draw your own conclusions as to whether the system has been paying its way.

The debt with respect to the Power Commission was \$1,000,000 when we left office in 1929. It was \$6,723,166.43 when we came back in 1934. The other items, from the "Power Commission" down the list, with the exception of "Farm Loans", are largely items not previously found in the Public Debt. Farm Loans had increased, during the period, from \$10,240,678.64 to \$15,703,351.07, an increase of over \$5,000,000.

The other items which were not on the list a few years ago include the Wheat Pool Guarantee of \$13,752,000, and three other items of considerable size which I wish to analyze. These show Relief expenditures of \$28,565,000. Many times was it said by ministers of the former Government and by their followers, that Relief expenditures were responsible for the increase in the Public Debt during the last five years. These figures indicate that out of an increase of \$95,000,000 only \$28,565,000 can be attributed to relief in any form.

I have a special reason for wishing to make an analysis and explanation of this item of \$28,565,000; but, before doing so, I would call your attention to the last item in the list, "Deficit and Unpaid Accounts". It will be recalled that, when the former Liberal Government brought down its last statement in the Legislature in 1929, there was an accumulated surplus of \$219,000 in addition to liquor profits of \$1,430,125. On the first of September, 1929, there were Unpaid Accounts of \$440,000 which might properly be charged to revenue account, and in this statement we are adding that to the Public Debt as at September 1, 1929. Placing the same construction on the condition as at July 31, 1934, we found, on coming back into office, a cash deficit of \$12,000,000 and by adding to that a sufficient sum to take care of Unpaid Accounts and

other items, which might properly be charged to revenue account, we get a total of \$14,454,000. The Public Debt as at September 1, 1929, was \$65,742,142.75, and \$160,767,145.10 as at July 31, 1934. It will thus be seen that the three items to which I wish to call particular attention aggregating \$28,565,000 do not come anywhere near accounting for the total increase in the Public Debt of \$95,000,000.

The three items which require special mention are:—

1. Direct Relief .....	\$ 9,512,000
2. Re-establishment of Agriculture .....	16,846,000
3. Provincial and Municipal Public Works .....	2,207,000

Total.....\$28,565,000

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Nearly all this \$28,565,000 has been borrowed from the Federal Government. It represents the amount which the province has had to borrow from the Federal Government because of drought and unemployment largely resulting from the drought. In writing to me on November 2, 1934, the Honourable E. N. Rhodes stated:

“The Government has from the outset recognized that there was a grave problem in Saskatchewan in the drought areas which could be properly regarded as national in character, and which called for special assistance from the Dominion Government.”

#### ACCOUNTING STILL TO BE MADE

For the time being, the Federal Government has been loaning this province money. We have been administering the expenditure of it as did a Commission appointed by the Provincial Government before we came into power. The check which the Federal Government has kept on the expenditure would indicate that it has been their intention from the beginning to assume part of this indebtedness. There would be no justification for the check and, of course, we would have grounds for objection were it otherwise. As it is, we welcome their action. In the meantime the interest is being settled with Treasury Bills, and in turn becomes part of the debt of the province owing to the Federal Government. From the beginning the interest on these borrowings from Ottawa has not been paid. Treasury Bills have been issued to cover the interest when due, and this is added to the debt of the province to the Dominion.

The statement of Mr. Rhodes is an indication that the Government considers this a national responsibility. We can, therefore, by deducting these three items, reduce the total amount of the debt for which the province is absolutely responsible to \$132,000,000, that is, at the present moment.

You will note that the carrying charge on the Public Debt is approximately five percent of \$132,000,000, or \$6,900,000 for 1935-36. In other words, the \$6,900,000 does not carry the whole debt of \$160,767,-



145.10 which we find charged up against the province, but only takes care of the \$132,000,000 to which I have referred, the other \$28,000,000 being owing to the Federal Government and being subject to final accounting later on. Relief is not now and has not been a factor in current budgeting. Relief has not entered at any time in the budgeting of this province, since the Government started to borrow at Ottawa for the purpose. I think it proper that it should not have been.

The statement of Mr. Rhodes, as I have said, is an indication that the Government considers this a national responsibility. We can, therefore, reduce the total amount of the Public Debt for which the province is absolutely responsible to \$132,000,000; and the carrying charge on that amount, at five percent, is \$6,900,000.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURES WITHHELD

It probably goes without saying that since reckless expenditure of borrowed money has got us into difficulties, we should wait until mid-summer at least before deciding to launch out upon further capital expenditures. If a crop is in sight, we might then consider some activity. But if there is no crop in sight and the people of the province are not in a position to shoulder additional burdens in the way of carrying charges on the new debt required to carry on such activities, we, as a Government, are not prepared to launch out upon those expenditures.

#### CAUSE OF SASKATCHEWAN'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Saskatchewan's whole problem in finance is bound up in the fact that this province borrowed recklessly during the latter months of 1929 and the years 1930 and 1931 for ordinary purposes, because the Public Debt of this province at the end of the 1931-32 fiscal year was approximately \$130,000,000. This means that practically the whole increase since that time was debt incurred in taking care of people who have got into difficulties and have been suffering as a result of conditions in the province. The money for that purpose was borrowed from the Federal Government and, though charged up to the Provincial Government, will be largely borne by the Federal Government.

The interest on the borrowings from that time do not figure in our revenue statement. The charges have been capitalized and added as Treasury Bills to the amount we owe the Federal Government, and for which a future accounting must be made. The problem will be recognized when I point out to you that total revenues for 1928-29 were \$15,463,000 whereas estimated total revenues for 1935-36 will be \$15,624,000. This is an increase of \$161,000 in revenues whereas the increase in Public Debt charges alone is \$3,969,000. This represents a net decrease in the amount available for ordinary services as between 1928 and 1935 of \$3,808,000.

#### WAYS TO PROVIDE BALANCED BUDGETS AND SERVICES

If we are going to have the budget balanced, or if we are going to

have further services it will have to be done in one of five ways or a combination of two or more of the five:

- (1) We might, if it were possible, refund the present debt at lower rates of interest;
- (2) We might increase taxation in some form sure of collection;
- (3) We might, by more careful administration of collecting amounts owing to the Government, bring in sufficient revenues without increased taxation;
- (4) We might administer those business activities we are engaged in so as to make them pay greater profits to the state, and,
- (5) We might make an effort to prevent evasion of the gasoline and income taxes, and I may say I am not convinced there has been as great evasion on these taxes as might appear on the surface, particularly in connection with the income tax. After checking the provincial tax I find it compares very favourably with returns under the Federal income tax.

#### IS REFUNDING POSSIBLE?

So far as I have been able to find out, the only refunding which has been done at lower rates of interest in this country or any other part of the British Empire on government bonds has been done in connection with bonds which have a callable feature in them. Since none of the bonds which are outstanding can be called in by the Government of this province for refunding in time to affect the budget for 1935-36, and since arrangements must be made with the bondholders for any refunding that may take place where there is not a callable feature, it is hardly likely that anything can be accomplished along that line in time to affect greatly the amount of revenues required in 1935-36. I might state that there are certain bonds falling due next year. These will be refunded and, we hope, at a lower rate of interest than would be possible at the present time. I might also state that we are in favour of refunding any part of the Public Debt we can possibly refund at lower rates of interest, but we feel that this is not a solution for the difficulties of 1935-36—and it is of that year I now speak.

#### GOVERNMENT HAS CONSIDERED WAGE AND SALES TAXES

Now, coming to the second matter—new taxation—the Government has examined fully into the possibilities of introducing new forms of taxation. In our opinion, there are only two available forms of taxation which would yield funds at present in any considerable amount. One is the Sales Tax and the other a Wages Tax. I might say I do not consider either of those taxes can be said to be equitable; but that is probably true of any tax. Some say we should not have a sales tax because, in the case of a family with one child such a tax would not fall equitably as compared with the case of a family of ten, where the standards of living are the same. I would submit that a man who has to provide a house and other necessaries of life sufficient for a family of ten has considerably more purchases to make than a man with a family of one, and that his expenses

at the same standard of living, including the tax, would be many times as great as those of the man with one of a family. The rate of tax on the articles purchased by the two families would be the same, but the amount of tax paid by the two families would be proportionate to the amount of goods they required, and, therefore, the tax might not be considered equitable in the circumstances.

It is very difficult to figure out any system of taxation that would be equitable. I understand our friends opposite are very anxious to have an income tax affecting particularly the higher incomes. Many features commend such a tax, and I may say that we intend to make use of it at the present time. So far as the present income tax is concerned, there is no doubt the surtax feature is inequitable. A case was called to my attention this afternoon, which concerned an employee in the civil service. This young lady was getting a salary of \$1 or \$1.50 short of the \$750 which would make her liable under the Act, and she was asked to come back and work some overtime. She earned three dollars by coming back and that amount put her salary over the \$750, and made her liable for income tax. She was called on to pay the \$5 surtax as well and so, for the privilege of working overtime and earning \$3, she was called on to pay over about twice that amount in income tax. So that tax is not quite equitable either, particularly the surtax.

With regard to both the sales tax and wages tax, both present a certain feature which is inviting. They get revenue when money is passing. That is, a wages tax obtains money at any time a wage is paid, and a sales tax obtains money at any time money is passed in making a purchase. Both, I say, have that inviting feature. As a result, countries all over the world are looking to such taxes as the sales tax more than ever before, as was indicated by the hon. member for Regina (*Mr. Kerr*) a few days ago. This is more particularly true of the country to the south of us. I understand that 14 States there have adopted that form of tax, and that 41 all told have considered the possibility of adopting that form to take care of their relief responsibilities.

Let me repeat, both present a certain feature which is inviting. There are difficulties growing out of our constitution, however, in the way of putting on a sales tax. We hope to get some of those difficulties corrected immediately the Federal election is over—and I do not intend to infer by that remark that it depends upon a certain thing happening at the polls. I think both major parties in Canada are committed to calling a conference with the provinces as soon as possible after the election, to discuss amending the constitution of Canada in order to find a way out of the difficulties arising from the terms of the British North America Act.

If we must proceed under the constitution as it is, we would be better to do so in co-operation with Manitoba (at least) and Alberta (if possible), for reasons that will be obvious to every member. There was a day when all the wholesale business in this province originated from Winnipeg or Brandon, and even at the present a considerable amount

of business is done in the Manitoba cities, particularly by the people in the eastern part of the province. That makes it difficult to place a sales tax in this province that would be acceptable to all our people and, at the same time, obtain revenue from all those who should pay the tax. To have the sales tax placed on the people who do this inter-provincial business would call for co-operative action between this province and Manitoba, and similarly with Alberta. I understand there are, at present, members of all three Governments who believe a sales tax the best available through which to get the increased revenues required to take care of the situation in these provinces.

Because co-operation of these Governments cannot be arranged at present, we have decided not to proceed at this session with this sales tax. The wage tax has objectionable features and we feel that some of its acceptable features can be more successfully met through amendments to *The Income Tax Act*, although this will not bring much new revenue.

#### REASONS FOR NO NEW TAX

There are more important reasons why additional taxation would not be advisable at this sitting of the House, and I want to take the time of the House to discuss these reasons at some length.

We are of opinion that from 90 to 95 percent of all the wealth produced in this province comes from the land. We are also of opinion that any taxation which is going to be collectable in this province must come ultimately from the land. It is, therefore, important that we examine into the condition of agriculture in the province and compare its present condition with the past.

During the three years of greatest wealth production from our lands, namely, 1926, 1927 and 1928, farm products were produced to the following values:

	1926	1927	1928
Grain Crops .....	\$303,376,000	\$336,075,000	\$338,245,000
Field Crops .....	6,477,000	12,653,000	11,058,000
Dairy Products .....	20,810,300	19,610,000	20,606,400
Live Stock .....	20,743,000	21,956,000	23,390,000
Poultry Products .....	10,582,000	10,700,000	10,778,000
Garden Products .....	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,000,000
Game and Furs .....	1,367,000	1,610,000	1,821,000
Honey .....	37,800	104,600	77,700
Wool Clip .....	147,000	157,000	238,000
	<u>\$365,540,100</u>	<u>\$405,165,600</u>	<u>\$408,214,100</u>

From 1930 to 1934 we have had a series of poor crops and low prices with the result that for 1931, 1932 and 1933, the value of farm production has been as follows:

	1931	1932	1933
Grain Crops .....	\$ 67,487,000	\$ 95,017,000	\$ 74,727,000
Field Crops .....	2,984,400	3,213,300	2,929,000

Dairy Products .....	16,007,900	13,033,100	13,666,900
Live Stock .....	16,664,000	10,996,000	11,027,000
Poultry Products .....	8,829,000	4,957,000	5,161,000
Garden Products .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Game and Furs .....	1,133,000	1,044,000	1,201,000
Honey .....	73,300	45,500	99,800
Wool Clip .....	61,000	52,000	171,000
	<u>\$114,239,600</u>	<u>\$129,357,900</u>	<u>\$109,982,700</u>

This marked reduction in the value of farm products from \$1,180,000,000 in 1926 to 1928 to \$354,000,000 in 1931 to 1934 has, of course, resulted in a depreciation in estimated farm value. The estimated value of lands, buildings, implements and machinery during the years 1927 and 1928 was \$1,203,217,279. The estimated value of lands, buildings, implements and machinery during the years 1932 and 1933 was \$983,159,000. In this connection some might ask why, if production has dropped to one-third of its former value, there has been such a slight reduction in the value of the plant which produced it. The only answer I can give is that the authority who compiled those figures has confidence in this province, and still believes this land will produce considerably more than it has produced during the last four years.

#### PERIOD OF HIGH VALUES

During the years 1926 to 1928 inclusive, our farms were producing wealth at an average rate annually of \$393,000,000. During those three years, the average annual revenue collected by the Provincial Government from all sources was \$14,000,000. During the same years, 1926 to 1928 inclusive, the average amount of taxation levied by the Provincial Government was \$6,000,000 a year. That \$6,000,000 was levied annually during the years when we had production of approximately \$400,000,000.

#### PERIOD OF LOW VALUES

Coming now to the period of low production and low values, we find this:

During the year 1931 to 1933 inclusive, our farms were producing wealth at an average rate annually of \$118,000,000. During those three years, the average annual revenues collected from all sources by the Provincial Government was \$13,700,000. During the same years, 1931 to 1933 inclusive, the average of taxation levied by the Provincial Government was \$6,500,000 a year.

We know that taxation was much lower in this province than in any of the other western provinces in 1926 to 1928 inclusive. We know also that taxation per capita on the people of this province is still much lower than that in the provinces on either side of us. But we also realize that in a province dependent entirely upon agriculture, taxation must be kept low in order that cost of production may be kept low, and

that must be governed by the relationship which this province bears to the markets where our produce must be sold.

#### PRODUCTION DOWN—TAXATION UP

Despite the fact that average production on the farms fell in the last three years as compared with the first, from \$392,700,000 annually to \$118,000,000 annually, total revenues collected provincially were reduced by only \$300,000 while taxation went up from \$6,000,000 annually to \$6,500,000 annually.

#### NOT INCREASING FURTHER

There is nothing to indicate at the moment whether production from the farms will increase this year or not. That cannot possibly be known earlier than August, and at this period we know very little as to what the value of the crop will be if we have a good crop during the year 1935. We are therefore proposing no new taxes in this budget. We do propose, however, to add one cent to the gasoline tax and make provision for certain refunds not included in the recent announcement by the Minister (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*). We also propose to make certain changes in the income tax legislation.

#### ALTERNATIVE LEFT

Let me repeat: It would appear to be impossible to refund any considerable part of our debt in time to assist in balancing the budget during 1935-36. It would also appear that we should not impose new taxes at present. There are therefore left only three ways of securing new revenues with which to bring about a balance. We might apply business methods to the collection of outstanding amounts owing to the Government; we might insist upon greater profits being secured from certain lines of business in which the Government is engaged, or we might tighten up on methods of collection and slightly increase taxes already levied. We intend to follow all three methods in an attempt to balance the budget in 1935-36.

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVABLE

Our statement of Revenue Receivable will indicate the extent to which revenue may be increased by better collection methods. Amounts outstanding are as follows:

Wild Land Tax .....	\$ 276,684.00
Public Revenue Tax .....	4,722,517.00
Interest on School Lands .....	5,522,567.00

and thus, in spite of the fact there has been written off principal to the extent of \$13,761,612 and interest, \$5,888,442, making a total write-off of \$19,650,000, there still remains uncollected and owing to the province \$5,522,567.

Farm Loan Board, Interest and Advances .....	\$ 2,959,501.00
Drainage Districts .....	144,990.00
Saskatchewan Power Commission .....	170,484.00

Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent	83,377.00
Loans to School Districts .....	106,914.00
Motor Licenses .....	156,005.00
Taxes on forfeited lands .....	111,975.00
Land Sales .....	3,005,830.00
Institutional .....	366,216.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,627,060.00

The item with respect to the Farm Loan Board, Mr. Speaker—\$2,959,501.00, Interest and Advances—and those items immediately above it, should prove to the House, if my previous argument has not done so, the impossibility of going out to increase our revenues by further taxes on the land until lands in this province are producing more than they have done in the last few years.

In making our estimates of revenue, we have not taken into account any part of these arrears which may be collected. Our reason for this is that, unless crop conditions improve, collection may be difficult. We do believe, however, that before putting on additional taxes to balance our budget, one honest effort should be made to collect these outstanding accounts from those who are in a position to pay. We intend to do so, and if we have the co-operation of those owing, we feel that we can balance the budget in 1935-36. But, as I have said, we have not included this amount, or any part of it, in the budget as it has been presented to the House on this occasion. In other words, we have not presented a balance and do not intend to bring in the figure that will present a balance until the collection is actually made.

#### THE GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

It is the intention of the Government to insist upon greater profits from certain lines of business in which the Government is engaged.

We are in the Creamery business. We are in the Power business. We are in the Telephone business. We are in the Loan business. We are also in the Liquor business.

It is my opinion that the people who are getting the benefits of the first two services will have to pay for these services, or the Government in the end will be forced out of them. I think it must be obvious to every member of the House that unless these services are paid for by those receiving them at reasonable rates, the Government will in the end have to go out of the business; partly because those services are used only by a minority of the people in the province and it is unjust for us to expect the majority of the people to put their hands in their pockets to pay for services enjoyed by the minority.

Perhaps the only one which can be called a public utility in the sense that it serves a considerable majority of our people, is the Telephone business. That has been conducted at a profit during all the years down to the last two or three, and any losses sustained in recent years are moderate as compared with those suffered by similar companies elsewhere.

We have decided, as a Government, to permit the Federal Farm Loan Board to operate in this province. The Government intends to watch this Board in operation for some months with a view to determining whether we should remain in the field in competition with the Federal Board or not. Our Board cannot be allowed to become a burden upon farmers other than the Board's own borrowers, when these other farmers are already paying higher interest rates than the Board's borrowers. If we are going to continue the scheme some method will have to be found to provide that those who borrow from the Board will finance their own business.

#### LIQUOR BUSINESS

The Liquor business of the Government will have to show more profits. This should be accomplished not by pushing sales, but by more economical purchases by the Board and lower costs of administration. I understand that we are paying more in this province for some of the products sold in the stores than any other province, and I, for one, do not intend this condition of affairs shall continue. We, in this province, should not be called on to pay more for the products sold in the stores here than is being paid for the same products for sale in stores of other provinces of Canada. I think that, if we can effect a saving in purchasing, we can do something towards increasing the profits of the Board.

We should be able to narrow our estimated deficit through more businesslike administration of any one of these activities than has prevailed in the last five years, although we have only provided in the estimates for so doing in connection with the Liquor business.

Our reason for so estimating in relation to the Liquor business is to be found in the following figures:

Year	Turnover	Profit
1925-26 .....	\$ 7,858,352.76	\$ 1,897,758.07
1926-27 .....	10,331,554.55	2,114,866.64
1927-28 .....	11,739,744.73	2,443,890.68
1928-29 .....	14,125,983.69	3,083,947.46
1929-30 .....	12,445,365.92	2,398,413.78
1930-31 .....	9,205,266.13	1,516,245.67
1931-32 .....	5,802,838.45	843,417.01
1932-33 .....	4,835,035.51	864,657.21
1933-34 .....	4,837,952.88	918,926.92
Total.....	<u>\$81,182,094.62</u>	<u>\$16,082,123.44</u>

That is to say, Mr. Speaker, the profit during all these years represents less than 20 percent of the entire turnover. It is my opinion, and the opinion of the Government, that so long as the Government remains in the business, we should have a profit of 25 percent on the turnover; and if we have a profit of 25 percent we can reduce the deficit considerably in the next two or three years.



## TIGHTER TAX ADMINISTRATION

There is a feeling in Government circles that we are not getting as great returns from certain taxes as we should. There is an intention, therefore, to change legislation and re-organize collection services with the hope of making them bring returns which will make possible refunds to farmers on the gasoline tax; or better, the exemption of farmers from the necessity of paying tax on gasoline purchased for farm work. An endeavour is being made (I do not know how successful it will be) to work out some system whereby we can say to the farmer: "Instead of having to wait two, three, four or five months for the return of the money you have put up as tax on the gasoline you buy for use on the farm, you will not be required to pay the tax in the first place and so have that money available for other operations." If some system can be worked out it will be applied. But we think that if we have to go on imposing the tax as at present, it will be necessary to place an additional one cent tax on the gasoline and probably we may have to retain that one cent even on the gas the farmer buys, if we have to go on making refunds as we now do.

We believe that, from these sources, we can get revenues sufficient to balance the budget next year.

We believe also that when better crop conditions return our people will willingly pay the increased taxation necessary to again give social, educational and municipal services similar to those given by the Liberal Government when it was in power before. What I wish to stress is: The public trusted the Liberal party at the time of the election, first to re-organize finances on an economical basis. We believe this budget is a proposal in that direction. They expect the Liberal party, after re-organizing finances, to give the required services. The Liberal party will not lose a moment in doing so. In the meantime, we appreciate the confidence expressed through the patience of the people of the province.

I have had the privilege of sitting on the Treasury benches in this House on a previous occasion, for three and a half years of that time as Premier; and in spite of all the difficulties we have been going through in this province, in the months that have elapsed since we took over the Government, greater patience has been demonstrated to us as a Government by the great majority of the people than we experienced during the most fruitful years previously. People know the province is in difficulties. People know the Government has to curtail services. People know that if they were to have these services, they would have to pay for them. People know that the Government would have to inflict new taxation upon them if they were to restore those services and at the same time make revenues and expenditures balance. But they also expect that, once we have re-organized finances and balanced the budget, we will give them, and maintain in this province, services similar to those given previous to the change of government in 1929.

## THE YEAR 1934-35

Coming to the year now passing (1934-35), the condition of our revenues in relation to expenditures would indicate that expenditures will be kept approximately as estimated one year ago with election expenses added. Last year, although everyone knew there had to be an election, the expenses of the election were not placed in the estimates and voted by the House. This must be taken into account in comparing the expenditures with the estimates of a year ago.

It might be said that on previous occasions in this province, election expenses were not included in the estimates for the year in which the election was held. Governments in this province, with one exception, always went to the country in four years and, consequently, there was some doubt at the time the last estimates were prepared whether or not an election would be held in that year. On this occasion, however, there was no doubt. The Legislature of the day had run its full course and knew the election was bound to come. It would have been quite proper for the Government, therefore, to estimate the costs at the time and include them in the estimates brought down.

Let me repeat: Expenditures will be kept approximately as estimated a year ago with these election expenses added. It was impossible to cut them lower than last year to any great extent because most of the expenditures were incurred or authorized before we came into office; but we have held them down by economizing in many directions since the first of August.

Revenues on the other hand were greatly overestimated last year with the result that there undoubtedly will be a considerable deficit at the end of the current year. The only thing a government accomplishes by over-estimating revenues is to fool itself by increasing expenditures in every department. That is only natural. If a certain amount is allocated to a department, the natural thing for the officials of that department to do is to take for granted the money is there and go out and spend it. But if the Government says to the department heads the money is not there and that expenditures must be kept down, it will have the whole-hearted co-operation of every member of the Civil Service in its efforts to keep expenditures down. For that reason, no good purpose is served in going out and saying that the budget is going to balance in 1935-36, whether that be true or not.

## THE ESTIMATES FOR 1935-36

### *Revenue*

We have estimated total revenues for 1935-36 at \$15,624,358. This is less in every department of government than was estimated last year. There is no reason for believing that revenues will be less this year than appeared to be likely when we were considering the same matters one year ago. Yet we are cutting them down because we know that we cannot collect more if times remain so difficult. Should we experience good crops over the entire province, there will be no difficulty in increasing

those revenues by \$1,000,000. We shall estimate for good times when we see them either about us or in the immediate offing.

### *Expenditure*

We have estimated the total expenditure at \$16,391,885. There are only two increases of any considerable amount:

Treasury .....	\$223,452.00
Child Protection .....	167,292.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$390,744.00

This has been made up by economies in other directions, leaving the estimated expenditure much lower than one year ago when one considers what everyone knew at the time, that an election had to be paid for during 1934, although it was not estimated for, and knowing further that debt charges have increased by one-quarter of a million.

### VOTED AND STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS

There is one further fact upon which short comment should be made regarding this year's estimates as compared with last. It is to be found on the last page of the "Summaries of Revenue and Expenditure". It is not one of those things upon which I place great importance, but since it usually has been mentioned, should be mentioned again:

1935

Statutory Appropriations .....	\$ 7,719,322.00
Sums to be Voted .....	11,088,667.00

1936

Statutory Appropriations .....	\$ 8,141,279.00
Sums to be Voted .....	10,651,057.00

It will be noted that we have decreased the voted sum by the amount of increase which we are bound by law to provide.

### WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would not think I had completed my task this evening, if I did not say something as to the future, and the reason why I desire to make some comment on it has to do with the fact that the only way by which we can proceed towards the further development of the province which it deserves, is to create confidence among people not only in the province but outside it.

Having analyzed the situation as it is and as we believe it might be in the immediate future, I believe the Government owes it to the province and more particularly to those outside the province to say something of our confidence in the future. Those who know Saskatchewan best have greatest confidence in her future. This is true of people living outside her bounds as well as those within.

## EXPERIENCED PEOPLE CONFIDENT

As I go into different parts of Canada and the United States, I am astounded at the unbounded confidence every man connected with business in a big way, who has lived long here, has in this area called Saskatchewan. Confidence based upon experience, though it be a trying experience, is the only kind worth having.

## WHY ARE THEY CONFIDENT?

When I recall my boyhood on the prairies in the "90's", when I recall the frozen crop of 1907, when I recall the crops in the Kindersley district in 1910, when I recall the total failure of crops in 1914 in the southwest, when I recall the grief of 1919, 1920 and 1921, I wonder why they are optimistic.

The answer is obvious. To recall the "90's" in Manitoba and the south is to remember the early years of the century. To recall 1907 is to remember that all south-western Saskatchewan was settled between then and 1914. To recall 1914 is to remember 1915. To remember 1919-20-21 is to recall 1922 to 1928. To experience the difficulties of 1930 to 1934 is to drive the conviction into our souls that Joseph was the first and best economist civilization has produced.

## SOIL AND CLIMATIC CONDITION KNOWN

Let me recite to you what the experiences of the past really reveal. These experiences show that when western Saskatchewan was settled those responsible knew the conditions of soil and climate. If one takes the speeches made in the House of Commons in 1907-8 when the Pre-emptions Bill passed through the House, one finds that both eastern and western members were aware of both soil and climatic conditions.

## KNOWN BY FEDERAL HOUSE

The Honourable Thomas Greenway, for a number of years Prime Minister of Manitoba, who was a member of the House of Commons in 1908, asked: "Is a portion of this in the semi-arid region?" The Honourable Frank Oliver replied: "Yes."

Mr. Oliver explained that these were lands left by the railways when they were forced to select their lands in the early years of the century. He further explained that his object in offering the pre-emptions was to induce those experienced in dry farming elsewhere to come to this area as settlers. The Dominion Government assumed full responsibility for bringing settlers into the area, knowing full well the difficulties to be experienced. That is one reason why we are holding them to their responsibilities now. Through holding them to their responsibilities, we hope to reduce the Public Debt of Saskatchewan ultimately from the \$166,000,000 of the present to approximately \$130,000,000 where it stood at the end of the fiscal year 1931-32.

## PRESS CLAIMS ON OTTAWA

It will be the policy of the present Government of Saskatchewan to

press our claims upon Ottawa no matter what government is in power at the federal capital.

To recall the difficulties of the years enumerated is to remember that there have been four well-defined periods of experience in the south-west since it was settled.

#### 1908 to 1913

There was a comparatively good period over the greater part of the area from 1908 to 1913. Crops were fair to good, and prices were fair in comparison with cost of production. In addition, there was development on every hand.

#### 1914 to 1921

There was the period of comparatively poor crops from 1914 to 1921, with the smallest crop of its whole history in 1914, but with two bumper crops thrown in during 1915 and 1916, and the high prices of the war period. The higher prices, the bumper crops and the Government saw the people through.

#### 1922 to 1928

From 1922 to 1928 there was a good crop period together with a period of good prices, which placed Saskatchewan on the map as the greatest wheat producing area in the British Empire.

#### 1906 to 1928

I would ask this question, Mr. Speaker: Are our people aware that in 1906, before this south-western area was producing, we grew only 63,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds of which only 35,000,000 bushels was wheat?

And again: Are they aware that in 1928, Saskatchewan, with the southwest opened up and the older part producing 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, produced 524,000,000 bushels of grain of which 321,000,000 bushels was wheat?

#### SASKATCHEWAN BECAME FAMOUS AS A GROWER OF WHEAT

During the period from 1906 to 1928, Saskatchewan grew from an unknown, unsettled and untried area with questionable agricultural possibilities to become the outstanding wheat producing area of the British Empire.

#### 1929 to 1935

Whatever the period from 1929 to 1935 may have done to us as individuals, it cannot take away from Saskatchewan that fertility of soil and those conditions of climate which grow more No. 1, Northern Manitoba wheat in one year on occasions, than Manitoba herself grows in six years. Saskatchewan is the great wheat growing province of Canada, and in spite of the fact that we call our wheat "Northern Manitoba No. 1", this province produced in the one year (1928),

321,000,000 bushels while Manitoba produced only 56,000,000 bushels and that is her average crop.

#### SASKATCHEWAN MAP

If we take a sheet of paper and fold it corner ways we have a map of Saskatchewan. There are approximately 500,000 people living on either side of the line dividing this province diagonally. Those north and east of the line produce, in a good year, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, have 400,000 hogs and 900,000 cattle. Those south and west produce 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in a good year, have 200,000 hogs and 600,000 cattle.

#### EMPIRE'S BREAD-BASKET

The bread-basket of the Empire is Saskatchewan. The bread-basket of Saskatchewan so far as the Empire is concerned, is the southwest. It is our job to keep that wheat in the form of bread on every table in Europe as far as possible. If we do that, the weather will eventually do her part and put us in a position to pay.

#### WHY OPTIMISTIC

Our possibilities are well illustrated in the figures given at the beginning of my speech. In three good years with good prices, Saskatchewan farmers produced \$1,180,000,000 worth of new wealth with which to pay the price of home-building in this province. In three bad years with poor prices, the worst in our history, the same Saskatchewan farmers produced \$354,000,000 worth of new wealth. The most pessimistic man in Saskatchewan or outside it, would not say that we owe \$800,000,000. Some put it as low as \$400,000,000. Others run as high as \$600,000,000 but none, so far as I know, have estimated the amount owed in the province as high as \$800,000,000.

These figures demonstrate that if we had for three years the same crops and prices as we had in the three good years I have mentioned, we could, if we so desired, pay all our debts and have twice as much to maintain our homes, on an average, as we have had during the past three years. When a man gets up and tells me that we can never pay our debts, I tell him he does not know the facts or that he has not lived long in Saskatchewan.

Of course Saskatchewan will come back. Of course it will need the help of those interested inside the province, and also the co-operation of those interested living outside the province. We also need a change in sentiment in other countries of the world. I am one who believes that, when there is a change of sentiment in one country, it is likely to be reflected in other countries. If there is a radical change of sentiment, regarding trade here, there is likelihood of a rapid change in sentiment in line with our own in the countries with which we do business because of all the conveniences of communication we have in these times.

I am one of those who believe the sentiments prevailing in Canada today towards international trade are growing too in other countries of the world. When those sentiments dominate other countries of the world, we in Canada with better crops and better prices, will see better times, will see times when we will be able to pay the debts we justly ought to pay.

Saskatchewan is the lowest taxed province in Western Canada and, therefore, has the greatest future taxing possibilities. We pay in taxes \$6.57 per capita; Manitoba \$10.94; Alberta \$8.70. If we had the same per capita tax rate as Manitoba, we would not only balance our budget this year but would have two million of a surplus. If we had the same per capita taxation as Alberta, we would have a balance this year instead of having to announce a deficit.

That is why we are optimistic. These facts make us optimistic. We know our province. The worst enemies we have today are those who think we can never come back.

#### CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Experience has taught us some lessons as a Government. What are they?

Our present system of taxation is copied from older areas and is not suited to an area where experience teaches you must prepare in good years for the bad. In a province like ours, we must take a leaf out of the book of older civilizations built up under somewhat similar circumstances. We must build up reserves in the good years to carry us over the bad periods which are bound to come, not because of our economic system, but because of world conditions which no economic theories can change, and climatic conditions—and though our Socialistic friends claim they can revolutionize economics, I do not think they have yet claimed that they can control the sun, moon and stars.

This Government must encourage the conservation of resources in good crop periods. It must do so by encouraging storage on farms and elsewhere in the province. It must do so by providing taxation methods which will carry funds out of good years into bad. It must do so by providing through a system of insurance or otherwise for seed and seeding operations following years of crop failures. It must, in short, follow the established rules of economics where neither dreams nor illusions reign supreme.

We must strive also to have the best methods of dry farming followed in good price years and good crop years.

I have transgressed in common with others. When wheat was two dollars a bushel, I cropped every acre I could get into wheat. When wheat was \$1.75 and \$1.50 I still cropped it every year, figuring the next year would probably bring low prices. Well, the cut-worms finally got my crop and it was the best calamity that ever happened to me. They did more to clean my land than I had done. This old Nature of

ours that produced its plagues back in Biblical days, still can; and no economics of Socialism or anything else can stop it. Over-cropping brings its plagues today as of old; and we have to govern ourselves accordingly.

Some of the things of which I have spoken must be done immediately. Others cannot be dealt with until there is another crop in sight for the people of this province. If there is a crop in sight in August of this year, this House will again be in session, and these matters will be immediately dealt with. It is not necessary to wait until next winter to meet again. So far as members on this side are concerned, and I am sure members opposite will agree, if it is necessary to come back in August to spend two or three weeks in order to take care of these matters affecting the future of our basic industry, the members will be prepared to do it and not charge the people of the province a sessional indemnity for doing so. I think all will agree that one sessional indemnity a year is enough and that, if it is necessary and possible to deal with these problems, everyone will be pleased to come back and take part in the discussions leading to a solution of those problems.

#### RESTORATION OF SERVICES

Having set up the economic basis upon which the structure must rest, it will then be our duty —

to re-establish social services on a proper basis;

to re-establish education on a basis which can be maintained through good years and bad;

to so organize development in building, road construction and farm improvement that those services will continue unhampered through good years and bad, thus avoiding unnecessary unemployment.

It will be noted there is a reduction in the vote for agriculture in this province. That is due partly to necessity and partly to the fact that agricultural staffs will be engaged in taking care of distribution in connection with the re-establishment of agriculture out of moneys coming to the province as result of Ottawa recognizing the responsibility as being, at least partly, theirs.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

In any system of taxation built up, the facts of unemployment must be recognized. We do not want any more of those industries in this province which bolt and close their doors upon labour immediately the storm clouds arise. We in this House have passed legislation that flew in the face of statutory provisions which prevented the state from giving financial inducement to industries to come to the province. Industries which have had these special inducements have, in turn, induced hundreds of workers to come into Regina and elsewhere and, when storm clouds arise on the horizon, they have said to labour, "We



are closing up. You will have to find employment elsewhere". I say, and say advisedly, we do not want any more of that kind of industry in Saskatchewan. Our farmers do not understand that philosophy. An industry which requires labour in its days of prosperity to make its dividends must, in the days of prosperity, make provision for its labourers in times of hardship a first charge upon earnings.

Some will say that farmers are not employing labour as before. If you go around the country and visit the farm homes, you will find grown-up sons and daughters there with their parents. They are doing the work at the present time. The sons and daughters are living at home because as a result of the conditions through which we are passing, they cannot find employment in the cities and towns. But the people on the farms are not unemployed. When any man in Saskatchewan, any statistician anywhere in Canada or anyone else who makes up a column of figures which includes farmers among the unemployed, he does not understand conditions in this province. Our farmers are working the land, working long hours, week in and week out, giving the best years of their lives in trying to produce in this province, and in many cases, in recent years, getting nothing for it. They have needed assistance through no fault of their own—but that situation must be taken care of when we get conditions in this province which will make it possible for us to conserve in good times to take care of such periods as we are now passing through.

Our duty is to see that everything possible is done to maintain the population with the experience of conditions in the locality where they gained that experience.

#### OUR PEOPLE DESERVE COMFORTABLE, CONTENTED HOMES

We have a people who have a generation of experience in this country. Saskatchewan people have a character developed through those experiences.

Our job for the present is to maintain them where they are at the necessary cost to themselves. Our job for the future is to make those experiences count to their everlasting comfort and contentment on the lands where they are located.

We submit this budget together with our understandings with Ottawa as the means through which the present duty will be carried out. We undertake to make a full study of the situation and base policies upon that study which will tend to establish the latter condition just as soon as it can be established.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, I would move that you do now leave the chair.

**SCHEDULE I**  
 PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE, 1933-34.

	1932—1933		1933—1934	
	Percentage		Percentage	
<b>1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>24.4064</b>	<b>\$ 3,093,205.33</b>	<b>25.5568</b>	<b>\$ 3,114,191.25</b>
(a) Subsidy.....	16.6707	\$ 2,112,803.00	17.4709	\$ 2,128,889.00
(b) School Lands.....	7.7357	980,402.33	8.0859	985,302.25
<b>2. PUBLIC DOMAIN.....</b>	<b>3.6263</b>	<b>459,586.56</b>	<b>3.5402</b>	<b>431,389.37</b>
(a) Provincial Lands.....	1.3046	165,339.94	1.2555	152,982.21
(b) Forest and Fisheries.....	1.0875	137,821.79	.9587	116,821.25
(c) Mines.....	.3118	39,519.98	.4012	48,892.60
(d) Water Rights.....	.1777	22,525.07	.1834	22,350.06
(e) School Lands Administration.....	.7447	94,379.78	.7414	90,343.25
<b>3. TAXATION.....</b>	<b>38.1019</b>	<b>4,828,928.56</b>	<b>37.6544</b>	<b>4,588,324.98</b>
(a) Public Revenue (Less Commission).....	10.4293	1,321,778.34	11.5800	1,411,071.55
(b) Wild Lands (Less Commission).....	.8467	107,304.93	.3941	48,024.27
(c) Supplementary Revenue (Less Commission).....	.0065	823.35	.0030	360.74
(d) Relief Income Tax.....	3.1866	403,857.06	3.0501	371,660.21
(e) Inheritance Tax.....	1.3996	177,375.54	1.2224	148,943.56
(f) Corporation Tax.....	5.9308	751,649.32	5.7860	705,045.63
(g) Railway Tax.....	4.8762	618,000.00	3.3154	404,000.00
(h) Fur Royalties.....	.4229	53,595.77	.6422	78,255.67
(i) Gasoline Tax.....	11.0034	1,394,544.25	11.6612	1,420,963.35
<b>4. LICENSES.....</b>	<b>14.1307</b>	<b>1,790,890.30</b>	<b>13.4810</b>	<b>1,642,707.15</b>
(a) Auctioneers.....	.0274	3,475.50	.0357	4,355.00
(b) Peddlers.....	.0509	6,455.00	.0544	6,626.70
(c) Marriages.....	.1473	18,664.00	.1311	15,972.00
(d) Motors.....	12.1227	1,536,398.64	11.4376	1,393,716.17
(e) Motors—Operators.....	.4810	60,972.21	.4661	56,790.64
(f) Gasoline.....	.0278	3,522.00	.0028	340.00
(g) Moving Pictures.....	.2004	25,398.45	.2325	28,323.90
(h) Company.....	.0982	12,440.00	.0967	11,780.00

(i) Insurance.....	.6083	77,091.18	.6020	73,356.84
(j) Fur Dealers.....	.0463	5,864.25	.0951	11,587.25
(k) Game.....	.1580	20,023.00	.1456	17,745.02
(l) Trappers.....	.0635	8,054.52	.1069	13,028.79
(m) Dog Trainers.....	.0013	160.00	.0032	390.00
(n) Slaughter House.....	.0100	1,266.50	.0099	1,204.00
(o) Plumber.....	.0003	49.00	.0002	29.00
(p) Undertakers.....	.0030	384.00	.0027	326.00
(q) Steam Boilers.....	.0212	2,685.00	.0224	2,730.00
(r) Cow Testing and Creameries.....	.0290	3,671.05	.0268	3,269.84
(s) Collection Agents.....	.0002	22.00	.0002	20.00
(t) Electrical Licenses.....	.0336	4,254.00	.0074	906.00
(u) Book Agents.....	.0003	40.00	.0001	10.00
(v) Detective.....			.0016	200.00

5. FEES.....	4.5883		581,507.45	5.2230		636,446.99
(a) Notary Public.....	.0147	1,860.00		.0144	1,750.00	
(b) Commissioner for Oaths.....	.0039	492.00		.0033	408.00	
(c) Police.....	.0947	12,008.18		.0921	11,217.26	
(d) Succession Duty Fees.....	.0255	3,231.07		.0246	2,996.00	
(e) Land Titles.....	1.6226	205,644.27		1.4399	175,462.14	
(f) Court and Sheriff.....	.8622	109,273.81		.6582	80,209.72	
(g) Company.....	.0803	10,175.25		.0816	9,944.00	
(h) Examination (Education).....	.5391	68,320.31		.5709	69,570.28	
(i) Teachers' Certificates.....	.0187	2,365.05		.0195	2,378.86	
(j) Normal Schools.....	.2435	30,863.74		.3580	43,617.91	
(k) High School Correspondence Instruction	.2058	26,077.36		.1611	19,630.94	
(l) Brands.....	.0165	2,092.71		.0166	2,020.38	
(m) Stallion Examination.....	.0070	888.00		.0103	1,259.00	
(n) Stallion Registration.....	.0184	2,336.50		.0198	2,411.05	
(o) Vital Statistics.....	.0557	7,064.07		.0659	8,030.22	
(p) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent.....	.0618	7,830.98		.0779	9,497.27	
(q) Steam Boilers Act.....	.0953	12,075.72		.0957	11,662.49	
(r) Liquor Permits.....	.0142	1,799.50		.0102	1,242.00	
(s) Inspection Fees.....	.0227	2,881.85		.0344	4,193.15	
(t) Service Fees.....	.0073	929.12		.0182	2,221.48	
(u) Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	.0114	1,439.00		.0133	1,615.00	
(v) Public Utility Board Fees.....	.2529	32,047.90		.9938	121,101.17	

**SCHEDULE I—Continued**

(w) Debt Adjustment Fees.....	—	—		.1621	19,747.72	
(x) Miscellaneous.....	3141	39,811.06		.2812	34,260.95	
<b>6. MISCELLANEOUS.....</b>	<b>15,1464</b>		<b>1,919,616.37</b>	<b>14.5446</b>		<b>1,772,314.51</b>
(a) Repayment of advances and loans.....	1,3635	172,808.68		.7147	87,091.97	
(b) Institutional Revenue.....	.7071	89,611.44		.7940	96,750.11	
(c) Fines, Forfeitures and Estreated Bail.....	.2073	26,277.01		.2513	30,618.13	
(d) General Interest.....	1.5166	192,204.82		1.4547	177,255.78	
(e) Sale of Publications, Materials, Liquor Profits, etc.....	9.0843	1,151,323.91		8.3138	1,013,070.72	
(f) Relief Deductions from Salaries of Public Servants.....	1.9329	244,970.61		2.6678	325,086.09	
(g) Casual Revenue.....	.3347	42,419.90		.3483	42,441.71	
	100.00	\$12,673,734.57	\$12,673,734.57	100.00	\$12,185,374.25	\$12,185,374.25

**SCHEDULE II**

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, 1933-1934

	1932—1933		1933—1934	
	Percentage		Percentage	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE.....	3.6938	\$ 489,512.64	3.5997	\$ 488,817.73
2. LEGISLATIVE.....	1.2723	168,607.64	1.2308	167,139.78
3. PROTECTIVE.....	10.1083	1,339,597.81	9.7695	1,326,617.40
(a) Police.....	1.7838	236,395.80	1.7495	237,556.35
(b) Courts.....	2.4506	324,765.19	2.4383	331,094.04
(c) Goals.....	2.0107	266,469.32	2.0104	272,986.49
(d) Land Titles.....	1.9192	254,335.04	1.8310	248,647.03
(e) Miscellaneous.....	1.9440	257,632.46	1.7403	236,333.49
4. DEVELOPMENTAL.....	62.7803	8,319,877.78	61.4582	8,345,640.74
(a) Education.....	23.9100	3,168,636.79	20.5502	2,790,585.90
(b) Public Health.....	10.0192	1,407,302.61	10.9485	1,486,731.44
(c) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
(1) Agriculture.....	6.0230	798,188.92	7.1345	968,822.45
(2) Highways.....	17.9177	2,374,521.27	18.6200	2,528,474.37
(3) Labour.....	1.1108	147,196.70	1.0740	145,842.83
(4) Natural Resources.....	3.1996	424,031.49	3.1310	425,183.75
5. SOCIAL SERVICES.....	12.5975	1,669,464.72	11.3738	1,544,494.81
6. MISCELLANEOUS.....	9.5478	1,265,310.85	12.5680	1,706,656.56
	100.00	\$13,252,371.44	100.00	\$13,579,367.02



# PUBLIC HEALTH AND STATE MEDICINE

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY

**The Honourable J. M. Uhrich, M.D.**

Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

---

Monday, January 28, 1935

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# INDEX

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	Page
Departmental Activities .....	6
Public Health Nursing .....	6
Summary of Nursing Work .....	6
Work of Hospitals .....	7
Preventive Service .....	8
Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign .....	8
Results Illustrated .....	9
Diphtheria Program .....	9
Division of Sanitation .....	10
Milk Pasteurization .....	10
Tuberculin Testing of Cows .....	11
Undulant Fever .....	12
Periodic Health Examination .....	12
Co-operation Necessary .....	13
Provincial Laboratory .....	14
Campaign against Cancer .....	14
Delay dangerous .....	15
Early Diagnosis essential .....	15
Cancer Treatment .....	16
Ignorance the Greatest Enemy .....	16
Situation not Hopeless .....	17
Fear of Cancer Unwarranted .....	18
State Medicine—	
Progress of Medical Profession .....	19
Result of Long Growth .....	20
Evaluation of System .....	20
Meets needs of all .....	21
Financial Aspects .....	21
Public Health Program .....	21
Adequate and Assured Payment .....	22
Expense Increasing .....	22
Field of State Control .....	23
British Columbia Investigation .....	23
Saskatchewan Survey .....	24
Division of Costs .....	25
Present Provincial Contribution .....	25
Additional Grants and Services .....	26
Group Payment of Costs .....	26
Taxation necessary Adjunct .....	27
Conclusion .....	28

SPEECH OF  
THE HON. J. M. UHRICH, M.D.  
*(Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary)*  
in  
THE BUDGET DEBATE  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Monday, January 28, 1935.

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*The Honourable Dr. Uhrich*, participating in the Budget Debate and discussing in particular problems of Public Health and State Medicine, said:

MR. SPEAKER,—As in previous years, when I was in charge of the Department of Public Health, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity presented in the debate on the budget to review in as concise a manner as possible the various activities of the department. In doing so, I shall adhere to the method pursued by me in former years, and refrain as far as possible from using technical phraseology.

The simplest definition of political science is: "The organized body of knowledge pertaining to the state." Members of the Legislature ought, therefore, to be familiar with the modern aspect of public health. It is an important phase of public service, and its promotion is undoubtedly an essential duty of any government. This is so because the development of an improved national vitality is fundamental to the progress of any country. Herbert Spencer wrote: "The government that does not diligently protect the health of its citizens is neither intelligent nor moral." Sanitary, civil and moral decadence was the worm at the root of every discredited and submerged civilization of the past.

In the year 1876 the great French scientist, Louis Pasteur, startled the world by announcing his discovery of bacteria as a cause of disease. The history of preventive medicine since then reads like a romance—a wonderful story of achievement, of work and struggle, of disappointment and hope: a constant fight against ignorance which cloaks disease. And now that we have learned the cause of many diseases and how to fight them, the great problem that confronts us is: how can we best apply this knowledge to the problem of keeping our people well? Every year the battle against disease continues: every year the rules of health are better understood, better applied and better observed. To secure the desired result, we must all co-operate; parents, teachers, nurses, physicians—all must join hands with health officers in a campaign for a healthier, happier people.

## DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

For practical purposes, the activities of the Department of Public Health are divided into six divisions:

- (1) Division of Child Welfare and Hospital Management;
- (2) Division of Sanitation;
- (3) Division of Communicable Disease;
- (4) The Provincial Laboratory;
- (5) Cancer and Venereal Disease Clinics;
- (6) Division of Vital Statistics.

The war brought home to us a realization of the fact that a nation's power lies in the mental and physical strength of its citizens. By the neglect of the physical welfare of the child, the man and woman power of a nation is sapped at its source; therefore, the health of a people must be safeguarded from infancy. Defects which can be prevented must be avoided, and those which require attention must receive treatment early.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

A large amount of this work is done by public health nurses, of whom we have eleven in the field. True, that is not a sufficient number to cover the province, but, owing to the disturbed financial condition, it is impossible to enlarge the scope of this service at present. For years I have been of the opinion that sanitary instruction is just as necessary as sanitary legislation. The public health nurse has a definite place in the administrative control of child welfare and communicable disease. She is out in the field, maintains close co-operation with the medical profession, with the school authorities and with all official and unofficial agencies.

The public health nurse makes a universal appeal to all interested in community welfare. She ministers to all, regardless of colour, race, creed or class. More intimately than the physician or the clergyman, she comes into touch with the home life of the people, with its skeletons in the closets, its hopes and fears and hardships; and, may I say, both comedy and tragedy cross the nurse's daily path. She has no need of the stage or of the movie to get an idea of life in the raw. If she were free to tell all she knows, she could supply a Dickens or a Balzac with material for a lifetime. This intensely intimate contact with life gives the public health nurse unlimited opportunity for service, demands a high type of character and should elicit sympathetic response from all classes in the community.

*Summary of Nursing Work.*

In order to bring to the attention of the House what is being done by the eleven public health nurses covering the province, may I submit, Mr. Speaker, a brief statistical summary of their activities during the year 1934:



<i>School Work</i>		
Number of schools visited .....		543
Number of pupils inspected .....	19,789	
Number of health talks .....		778
<i>Pre-School Work</i>		
Number of pre-school clinics .....		40
Number of children examined by doctor .....	1,319	
Number of weighing centres .....		87
Attendance .....		862
<i>Immunization</i>		
Number of schools .....		86
Number of pupils vaccinated .....	2,109	
Number of pupils given Diphtheria Toxoid .....	3,731	
<i>Home Nursing Instruction</i>		
Number of senior classes .....		66
Attendance .....	1,217	
Number of junior classes .....		149
Attendance .....		3,075
<i>Dental Clinics</i>		
Number held .....		106
Number of children treated .....	2,067	
<i>Trachoma Work</i>		
Number of treatment centres attended .....	1,237	
Number of treatments given .....	5,937	
Number of home visits .....	1,012	
<i>Special Work</i>		
Number of nursing homes visited .....		45
Number of meetings addressed .....		106
<i>Bedside Care</i>		
Number of maternity cases .....		30
Number of bedside care visits .....		570

That summary, Mr. Speaker, gives just a slight idea of the valuable work being done by the public health nurses out in the field.

### WORK OF HOSPITALS.

In reviewing the work being accomplished by the hospitals in the province, let me state this in preface: at least two per cent of the total population of Canada is constantly too ill to attend to their daily activities. If we apply this calculation to our own population in Saskatchewan, we find that 18,000 people are continually too ill to work. We know from our own statistics that approximately six percent of the people in the province are, at some time during the year, receiving medical care in our hospitals. We find we have in the government-aided hospitals and sanatoria of the province, 2,900 persons each day of the year receiving care and treatment. When we add to that number those in our mental hospitals, numbering more than 2,900 (the same figure) annually, we find that approximately 6,000 persons each day are receiving care and treatment in hospitals. This figure would be considerably increased if all the private hospitals and nursing homes were included in the calculation.

If we proceed further with the estimate, we find that at least 50 percent of all disease we have in Saskatchewan, in Canada or all

over the world for that matter, is preventable. Consequently, I think it is one of the prime duties of members of the Legislature and of everyone who plays a leading part in society, to be reasonably well-informed regarding public health. Years ago, medical science discovered ways and means of giving us immunity to several diseases, but we have not yet learned to demand this immunity. Man is a creature of habit. During the past centuries he has acquired the habit of regarding disease as unavoidable, as one of the dispensations of Providence, and to large extent he still continues so to regard it.

### PREVENTIVE SERVICES.

I remember when I was in the Government a few years ago, a delegation of 150 persons, on a certain occasion, interviewed the ministers and in the course of the interview they criticized the Department of Public Health and asked for additional services. In reply to that criticism I asked the delegation this question: "How many of you have taken advantage of those services now given gratis by the department?"

I asked: "How many here have been vaccinated?" I found only three. I then asked: "How many here have had their children immunized against disease?" I found only one. They admitted they did not know the department was providing such services, and that they were available to any one who wanted to take advantage of them.

It is all very well to ask additional services from the Department of Public Health and the Government. At the same time it must be remembered that we have numerous services, which today cost a considerable amount of money to give to the people, and we are constantly preaching day in and day out that the people should avail themselves of these services. I should like to ask the members of the Legislature: "How many here are vaccinated? How many here have taken advantage of our immunization service and had their children protected from disease? How many here are immunized against typhoid fever?"

All these services are available to any who want to take advantage of them, and are available to all their children—and, Mr. Speaker, it costs considerable money to provide those services. They are given free, and the people of this province should make use of them.

### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

While speaking of the prevention of disease, I should like to say something in regard to tuberculosis. I am going to use this incident and this particular disease to illustrate what can be done by methods of prevention.

Honourable members will remember that, in the year 1921, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the prevalence of tuberculosis in Saskatchewan, to find out all it could about it and to report to the Government. Many have read that report. Though we knew at the time that the situation was not very good, the report

startled us. One thing it told us was that 65 percent of the school children of Saskatchewan were infected with tuberculosis. Another thing it told us was that 18.50 percent of all the dairy cows were found to be infected with tuberculosis and carrying it daily to the children in the milk supply.

In 1921, when this Commission investigated the condition, we had one sanatorium in the province. Today we have three. What was done during those intervening years? Practically every organization in the province co-operated in the effort to rouse and educate the public, to create a public opinion in the province which would lead to the effective control of this disease. Physicians and surgeons, the service clubs, our school teachers, our councils, public bodies and other organizations all contributed to the work of creating this public opinion for the prevention of the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis.

#### *Results Illustrated.*

What has been the result? This past year, 1934, another test was taken in the province. In Saskatoon, all the children of King George and Victoria Schools were examined—a total of 845 children; and it was found that whereas in 1921, 65 percent of the children of school age re-acted and gave a positive test, at the examination of last year the percentage was reduced to 14.

We had the normal school population examined. We found that in the normal school, where 277 students were examined, instead of having a positive reaction of 75 percent as in 1921, we had a reaction of 17 percent.

How was it done? It was done by the people of the province applying the rules of prevention that do away with the disease of tuberculosis.

In that particular instance let me say this: In 1921, as I stated previously, 18.50 percent of the dairy cows were infected with tuberculosis. A test was made last year, and it was shown that now less than two percent are infected. The result of this test indicates immediately that the milk being used by the children, today, is practically free from tuberculosis, because we have not the bovine cases of tuberculosis now that we had in 1921. If we continue this campaign in the future as effectively as we have conducted it in the past, tuberculosis will be wiped out in this province in ten years.

That shows what can be accomplished. The first thing is to create a public opinion, have the people appreciate the work being done and have them assist in it. When that is achieved and proper methods of education are adopted, we find that practically any results can be secured in public health.

#### DIPHTHERIA PROGRAM.

In the year 1923, the Department of Public Health developed a program for the protection of children against diphtheria by the use

of toxin antitoxin and toxoid. In 1924, the mortality from diphtheria was 26.50 per 100,000 of population. Forty or forty-five years ago, before the discovery of antitoxin by Ehrlich, diphtheria was one of the great killers, and I am quite sure there are members now in this House who will remember the old epidemic of this disease, particularly the epidemic in Manitoba some forty-five years ago, when children died like flies. That was before the days of anti-toxin.

Even in 1924 when we had antitoxin, the death rate in the province from diphtheria was 26.50 per 100,000 of population. We embarked on a program of educational work and immunization in order that the children might be guarded against this disease. Our teachers helped us; women's organizations, service clubs and other public bodies assisted in the work, with the result that the mortality from diphtheria was reduced to the neighborhood of two per 100,000. That's all it is today. People are beginning to learn about and appreciate those means we have that give immunity to disease; and we generally find that the people who do the most criticizing are those who take least advantage of what we have to offer them. If all people had their children immunized against diphtheria (and we have today toxoid which gives particularly high immunity), that disease would now be in the same position as smallpox, which, years ago, wiped out whole communities but which, today, has practically disappeared.

#### DIVISION OF SANITATION.

Coming to the Division of Sanitation: the work of this division consists of the supervision of milk, water and other foods supplied for human consumption, and the disposal of sewage in the province. We find that the efforts of the division have been productive of good results, and, let me say, were the finances of the province in better shape, we would extend this work; however, it is impossible to do so at the present time.

During the past year, our sanitary officers have inspected 1,459 dairy farms in the province, and although under present financial conditions it has not been possible to bring about all the improvements desired, a standard of cleanliness and safety has been maintained, and our milk producers appreciate the dangers of carelessness in handling their product and are anxious to give the public every protection against infected milk.

This safeguarding of milk, water and food supplies under supervision of the Division of Sanitation, combined with the immunization of contacts with typhoid fever cases, has very materially reduced the mortality from typhoid fever in this province. In 1911, the death rate from typhoid in Saskatchewan was 33 per 100,000 of population. Today it is two per 100,000. In 1913, there were 1,101 cases of typhoid fever. Last year there were 19.

How was it done? It was done simply by supervision of milk and water supplies, by immunization of contacts with typhoid cases and by supervision of sewage disposal plants.

*Milk Pasteurization.*

We find that the most serious epidemics which have occurred in Canada during recent years have been caused by contaminated milk. In Saskatchewan, we have learned our lesson. Investigations of these epidemics have shown that the milk was handled by carriers. Had pasteurized milk been used these epidemics could not have occurred. Yet people get up and talk about pasteurization: I want to be sure of our milk. If you want clean milk, use pasteurized milk. That applies to the cities. So far as the people in the country are concerned modern pasteurization methods may not be available to them, but they can pasteurize for themselves. Our own mothers used to boil the milk. Perhaps they did not know why they did this, but it prevented disease; and if you use pasteurized milk the various diseases carried by milk will be eliminated.

In this connection I want to read what I found in a newspaper the other day. The individual who made the statement (which I shall quote) occupies an administrative position in the province. This is what he is reported to have said:

"I have been accustomed to drinking unpasteurized milk all my life, and I have never suffered from undulant fever or contagious abortion. We are apparently doing everything we can to discourage people from drinking milk. In my opinion there is more danger in immunization and 'serumization' than in drinking unpasteurized milk."

I want to bring to the attention of this House the fact that, during the War, not one Canadian soldier died of typhoid fever. Why? Because they were all immunized as a routine procedure. There were 11,000,000 men in the field, and those who died of typhoid can be counted on the fingers of one hand, whereas in the Spanish-American War, more soldiers died of typhoid fever than in action. Are Canadian lives less valuable in times of peace than they are in times of war?

Why not take advantage of the services now available? The Department of Public Health is spending good money trying to induce people to avail themselves of services that are for their own benefit and are given to them gratis.

*Tuberculin Testing of Cows.*

Officials of the Division of Sanitation for some years have been working in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with a view to promoting the tuberculin testing of dairy cows in the province and so eliminating the infection of milk supplies by bovine tuberculosis. I have already mentioned that when the test was made in 1921, 18.50 percent of the dairy cows were found to be infected with tuberculosis, and that less than two percent are infected today. In spite of that achievement, I do not think we should rest on our oars. There are at present 290,000 milk consumers in the province drinking milk from milch cows which have been tested and are free from tuberculosis. We have passed legislation empowering councils to pass milk bylaws, and as result of

activities of the Division of Sanitation, 57 towns and 160 villages in the province have passed bylaws requiring all cows supplying milk to the municipalities concerned to be tuberculin tested. Let me repeat: we have now 290,068 people drinking milk from clean cows, this number representing nearly one-third of the population in Saskatchewan. It takes public opinion, it takes education, to put these things over, but if people take as much interest in combating tuberculosis in the future as they have done in the past 15 years, we will eradicate tuberculosis in Saskatchewan.

As a result of what has been accomplished in the last fifteen years, the vital statistics show Saskatchewan with the lowest tuberculosis mortality, not only of Canadian provinces, but of any country in the world. Comparing it with other provinces we find: Prince Edward Island with a mortality of 81 per 100,000 of population; Nova Scotia, 91; New Brunswick, 84; Quebec, 98; Ontario, 41; Manitoba, 57; Alberta, 51; British Columbia, 76; and Saskatchewan, 31. That is the picture today: Saskatchewan 31 as against 65 for the whole of Canada.

#### *Undulant Fever.*

Just a word about Undulant Fever: we have heard a good deal about this during the last two or three months: newspapers have been carrying articles about it. What is undulant fever?

A few years ago, undulant fever was never heard of in this province or on the North American continent for that matter. At the same time, it was not unknown. In the old textbooks it was referred to as "Malta Fever", which had been prevalent for centuries along the Mediterranean. It is an infection carried from milch cows which have Bang's disease or contagious abortion, through the milk supply, to human beings. Some 27 cases have been reported in this province. Let me emphasize again that, in order to be sure you do not get undulant fever, use pasteurized milk. I am of opinion that in order to prevent this disease all herds should be tested, in the same way as they are now tested in connection with tuberculosis. The symptoms of which an adult patient suffering from undulant fever complains are very similar to those of typhoid fever.

#### PERIODIC HEALTH EXAMINATION.

In every well-organized and well-considered program of public health, attention is given to the prevention of non-communicable diseases affecting the adult population. This list includes mental and nervous disorders, nutritional derangements and deficiency diseases, defects due to faulty health habits, diabetes, and cardio-vascular troubles. The great menace, heart disease—which is the greatest killer in our province, affecting two percent of the population—is contracted, usually, in early life, and generally follows infections of the throat and teeth or attacks of acute rheumatic arthritis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chorea, etc. Then, during that period of life after the age of thirty-five years, when vitality

is not at its peak and when the machine is beginning to show signs of wear and tear, any defects resulting from these early infections begin to cause trouble. The problem, therefore, is fundamentally one to be solved by the prevention of such infections; and, secondly, by the detection of any damage done. The means of accomplishing this is through a periodic health examination. Here is the secret of rapid progress in public health work.

A complete annual physical examination, done with deliberation and care, beginning in infancy, continued through childhood, puberty, adolescence and adult life, is the greatest safeguard our modern medical science affords. If a sufficiently strong body of public opinion were created so that the average individual would go to his physician once a year, we could cut down the mortality thirty percent at least. We would have no old cases of tuberculosis, no old cases of cancer, no physical defects that could and should be corrected—defects of the teeth, defects of eye-sight, and so on.

#### *Co-operation Necessary.*

To do this, the co-operation of the people is required; but if the average individual will use his traditional common sense and such scientific training as he may have had, he will make facts, rather than fads, supreme; and truth and knowledge will reign in place of deception. The prevention of disease will become his economic and social problem. His obligation to himself, his family and society is so great as to demand that he maintain his physical efficiency at its highest level. It is his duty, therefore, to seek an annual medical examination and avail himself of the ounce of prevention before he needs the pound of cure.

“Every business man,” my friend (Mr. Williams) said this afternoon, “makes an inventory every year.” You do it in business. You even have your old automobile overhauled every year. Do you not think that most mysterious machine, the human body, needs an annual overhauling too? If people would have such an examination, we could cut down mortality in all diseases by 30 percent. We would find these diseases in their early stages and, after all, early diagnosis is the real sheet-anchor of any effective health campaign. Research may provide the method, expert opinion may point the way, but only the average citizen can furnish the example and the support necessary in every community to raise its physical, mental and moral health to a high standard. Every citizen should realize that health education is one of the most effective methods of bringing to the attention of the public the benefits to be derived from the money spent by philanthropists and bodies politic in the domain of preventive medicine.

I wish to call attention of the House, for a moment, to some mortality rates. Taking the eight diseases which cause the most deaths in the province, we find that tuberculosis stood fourth in the list in 1917, while heart disease and cancer stood seventh and eighth, cancer being the lowest with a rate of 28 per 100,000 population. In 1927, heart

disease was the leader with a mortality of 67, and we find again, in the last year for which we have complete statistics (1933), heart disease and cancer heading the list, while tuberculosis stands eighth.

### PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Provincial Laboratory is increasing from year to year, and is done gratis for doctors and hospitals in the province. The total number of examinations made during the past year shows an increase of 13.3 percent over that of the previous year. Some 39,951 examinations were made, and a comparison of the number of examinations made during the past few years is very interesting:

Year	No. of Examinations Made
1924.....	17,144
1925.....	18,711
1926.....	17,419
1927.....	20,711
1928.....	22,932
1929.....	28,242
1930.....	28,534
1931.....	32,954
1932.....	33,469
1933.....	36,498
1934.....	39,951

When we consider that these examinations are made free of charge, we can readily understand that the service is appreciated by the doctors, hospitals and the thousands of people who send in samples for analysis by the laboratory.

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.

All members are aware that an attack already has been launched against that scourge of adult life, cancer, which causes one death out of every ten occurring today. The attack is being made more effective by increasing the efficiency of the diagnostic and treatment clinics, but more especially by a program of education with regard to the early detection of cancer which will prompt people to seek the advice of their physicians at a stage when a cure may be expected. Investigation reveals the fact that 30 percent of cancer patients consult their doctors at a time when no hope of cure is possible.

Thirty thousand Canadians will have been afflicted with cancer during the present year. Of this number, 10,000 will be relieved of their suffering only by death. Surely such a situation places upon the public and upon the medical profession an obligation to do everything possible to stem this ever-rising tide of catastrophic destruction. One fact regarding cancer stands out prominently, and that is, that every single case of cancer which goes untreated is fatal; no case recovers of itself.

It is not a self-limiting disease. A person may get pneumonia and recover without treatment. He may have an attack of acute appendicitis and recover, though he is playing with dynamite; but with cancer every neglected case is fatal. I do not want to alarm the people unduly; that



is not my purpose. We have been confronted in the past with situations similar to that which now exists with regard to cancer, and have met them successfully—tuberculosis, for instance. It is true, nevertheless, the disease which instils the greatest fear in the public mind today is cancer, and this fear is comparable to that which prevailed many years ago with respect to other diseases. While there is today no specific cure for cancer, the measures for treatment are infinitely superior to those used in diphtheria cases some forty or fifty years ago. Many of us can remember when the great causes of dread among the people were diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid. This fear has been greatly mitigated today, by the wider knowledge of treatment on the part of physicians and by an understanding of preventive measures on the part of the public generally. In the campaign against cancer, five things stand out among the many factors that must be considered: Methods of prevention, early diagnosis, clinics, a follow-up policy, and, lastly, scientific research.

#### *Delay Dangerous.*

The great complaint made by physicians who treat this disease is that the patient presents himself too late for treatment. Prevention, so far as cancer is concerned, is as necessary as prevention in connection with the eradication of other diseases, and much can be done in the matter by education and by the periodic examination of persons over 30 years of age.

Cancer is not infectious; it is not hereditary. It spreads by the division of cancer cells. The first cells are local, but as they proliferate, the cancer grows and grows, and as the disease becomes more advanced it spreads to other sections of the body. Therefore the need for immediate treatment cannot be over-estimated. The destruction of a small cancer in its early stages by the removal of irritation, followed by continued observation, would do much towards limiting the mortality from this dangerous disease. Cancer is at first a local disease and, if removed early, it is curable. Consequently, the outlook is not hopeless, so long as it is in this stage; but as soon as it spreads to other parts of the body, the danger is imminent.

#### *Early Diagnosis Essential.*

Cancer cells are very loosely held in the tissues. They can be brushed out with a camel's hair brush. The blood supply to the affected region is very profuse and the blood stream offers a ready path for the cells to reach other parts of the body. That is what physicians call metastasis . . . wherever any one cell lodges you get a new cancer. The difference between a malignant and a benign tumor lies in the fact that the latter does not spread in the way I have indicated—through the blood stream. If we can eliminate cancer cells by X-ray or otherwise, then cancer is curable, but in order to effect a cure we must get the cases early, for when the cells are located all over the body, it is too late. The sheet-anchor in the fight against cancer is early diagnosis and early treatment.

Unfortunately, however, the early signs are frequently obscure. In many cases there is no apparent tumor. Most cancers are painless until their size causes pressure on nerve filaments or interferes with the functions of an organ. But usually there are danger signals: a sore on the lip, the tongue or the inside of the cheek, which fails to heal; hæmorrhages; a little lump in the breast; continued hoarseness from a growth in the larynx; protracted indigestion which fails to respond to the usual remedies. Conditions such as these must be regarded with the gravest suspicion and every opportunity taken to prove or disprove their association with cancer. Neither patient nor physician can afford to gamble on the chance that any single one of those signs is harmless. Every available means of diagnosis should be used until the question of cancer or no cancer is determined.

Yesterday a man came to my office and in the course of conversation he stated he had a bone to pick with the medical profession. I asked "why?" and he told me that he had been sick and had visited a doctor in Winnipeg, who advised him to go to the Mayo Clinic. He said it cost him \$150 to go there only to learn he did not have cancer. My reply to him was: "Was it not worth \$150 to you to know you had no cancer?"

#### *Cancer Treatment.*

The chief resources in the treatment of cancer are surgery, deep X-ray therapy and radium. None of these can be termed a panacea, a "cure-all"; they are auxiliaries one to another. Not all curable cases of cancer can be cured by either radium or X-ray; the field of cancer surgery is becoming larger each year.

Thousands of reports regarding cancer have been accumulated, and all tend to show that this disease, discovered early, is never hopeless. Consequently, no cancer-phobia is warranted. The greatest obstacle to the treatment of the disease is the mental lethargy and fatalistic attitude of the public. This condition can be changed only by education and by the use of the knowledge available regarding cancer and the newer methods of treatment. People must be urged to present themselves for examination when the earliest signs appear. They must not disregard these little suspicious signs I have mentioned, and take a gambler's chance. Better still, they should have a thorough medical examination made once a year in the same manner as they visit a dentist. Remember, practically 75 per cent. of all cancer patients apply for treatment too late for the possibility of cure.

#### *Ignorance the Greatest Enemy.*

It is very illuminating indeed to review the reasons patients give when they come in for a late diagnosis. At one of our own clinics, a series of 200 cases of cancer, who came late, were closely questioned in relation to this matter of delay, and 413 explanations were given. Here they are—grouped:

1. "It has never given me any pain." (Thirty-two cases gave that answer);
2. "I did not think it was serious." (Sixty-four cases);
3. "I have long intended to have the condition examined, but just kept putting it off." (Procrastination—25 cases);
4. "I felt I could not afford to have it attended to." (I was surprised to find that answer given by 9 percent or 39 of the cases);
5. "I did not know anything was wrong." (Six percent, or 26 cases, gave that answer);
6. "I thought the condition was just natural." (Ten percent, or 44 cases, had that explanation to offer);
7. "I was afraid it might be cancer." (Cancer-phobia: 25 cases);
8. "I was afraid of an operation." (Twenty-one cases);
9. "I never thought of cancer." (Twenty-two cases);
10. "I previously had been advised that nothing was wrong." (Misdirection: That is very serious. Twenty-five patients who, had their condition been properly diagnosed in the first place, could have been cured, gave that answer);
11. "I have been trying various treatments thinking it would get better." (Twenty cases);
12. "I thought it was just indigestion, or some such commonplace condition." (Seventy cases, or 16.9 percent, had that to give as a reason for delay).

Analysing these answers we find absence of pain, simple procrastination, fear and misdirection make a most unfortunate contribution to the terminal picture that is so frequently seen. But ignorance is the reason most frequently mentioned and, let me say, ignorance is the cancer patient's greatest enemy.

#### *Situation not Hopeless.*

It is true that cancer mortality and cancer incidence are increasing, and we view the increase with some alarm; but the situation is very far from hopeless. Statistical study, after all, offers us a sound philosophy. It shows us that the reason more persons are dying of cancer is because fewer are dying from infectious diseases. We have to die of something and, as our public health activities save us from dying of typhoid, smallpox, cholera and so on, the more we save from these infectious diseases, the more will die of something else. At the present time that something else is cancer, cardio-vascular or renal disease, or diabetes. We cannot expect the mortality of all diseases to fall; as some fall others must rise.

We have fought numerous battles with death on many fronts and have won signal victories. Eighty-five years ago, one out of every four Irish immigrants who came to Canada died of cholera; today we do not know it as a cause of death in Canada. We have so far eliminated smallpox as a cause of death that, whereas formerly whole villages fell victims to the scourge, we had in 1931 only three deaths in a population of ten million.

As already stated, we have defeated death on a dozen fronts; we have pushed him back from trench to trench; but we have tended to forget that the ultimate victory will be his; that if we thrust him back

to the last line of defence he will still win, for the last trench must of necessity remain unassailable. The more we conquer infectious diseases, the higher will go the death-rate from others. I feel that we should not be too discouraged over the increasing death-rate from cancer, for it is an index to the number of persons we have prevented from dying of other diseases.

*Fear of Cancer Unwarranted.*

Let me once more assert, before I leave this subject, that in the early recognition of cancer is to be found the only assurance of cure. If we were all familiar with the facts, early diagnosis should not be difficult, and certainly not impossible. Fear of cancer, and particularly of the type which tends towards late diagnosis and delayed treatment, is absolutely unwarranted and invites disaster. Early diagnosis, as I have already suggested, is the sheet-anchor of successful treatment and safety.

The cancer victim's greatest enemy is ignorance. The complete eradication of this disastrous element must be our first objective, if we are to minimize the ever-increasing incidence and mortality which cancer is constantly imposing upon the people of this country.

I have here an extract which I clipped from an eastern newspaper and which, though it does not surprise me, gives me real pleasure. I shall read it to the House:

“NATIONAL FUND TO COMBAT CANCER

*Twenty-fifth Anniversary of The Accession of The King to The Throne to be Commemorated.*

Canada will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession of the King to the throne in May by the establishment of a national fund to assist in combating cancer.

Following statement announcing the fund was made public:

“His Majesty the King, in response to a request from His Excellency the Governor General, has graciously consented to the inauguration of a national fund to commemorate the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne. It is understood that this fund will be devoted to the campaign against cancer in Canada, and that, by special permission of His Majesty, it will be named “The King George V. Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada.”

I am quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that with such assistance, things will be done so far as cancer is concerned.

STATE MEDICINE.

I should like to discuss another phase of public health which has been mentioned two or three times in various debates in the House at this session. I refer to State Medicine. My friend the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Williams) has been asking the Government to declare its policy with respect to state medicine, and I should like to take a little time tonight, to discuss, and perhaps enlighten honourable members upon this particular subject.

The problem of providing satisfactory medical service to all the people of Saskatchewan who are in need of it, at costs which they can meet, is a pressing one under the conditions which exist at the present time and are likely to exist for some time to come.

Under present conditions, many persons do not receive service which is adequate either in quantity or in quality, and the costs of service are unequally distributed. The result is a tremendous amount of physical pain and mental anguish, needless deaths, economic insufficiency and social waste. True, we have not at the present time, the economic resources to meet the situation, but we have the organizing ability and the technical experience and I am satisfied that, in days to come, we will solve this problem.

A large part of the population, in its understanding of the care of the human body and public health, has not kept pace with the growth of scientific medicine. There is, and will continue to be, a lag between scientific advance and popular appreciation. The possibility of providing medical care for all, depends in part on education which is always a pre-requisite of change, and perhaps more so in this than in any other direction. The most satisfactory solution of the problem of providing adequate scientific medical service to every person according to his needs will be found only when the leaders of the public and of the profession join hands on a basis of mutual understanding, respect and confidence.

#### *Progress of Medical Profession.*

As a profession, medicine has gone forward with giant strides during the last century, especially during the last twenty-five years. Its progress in understanding the human body and in perfecting technique and instruments is almost unique in the history of civilization. Within the span of a single lifetime, the widespread utilization of anaesthesia, aseptic surgery, bacteriology, pathology and radiography has revolutionized the practice of medicine. Even in the last decade, medicine's advance in the unending warfare against sickness is little short of miraculous. Physicians and other men of science have displayed an unparalleled generosity in making available to their colleagues, and thus to mankind, the results of their research and inventive genius.

As an economic activity, however, medicine has made less progress. The predominant economic institution in medical practice today—a private individual practice—dates back to ancient times. Under this system, the situation is such, particularly during the strenuous times through which we are passing, that many persons either cannot or do not receive the care they need, or are heavily burdened by its costs. At the same time, many of the practitioners who provide medical services are inadequately occupied and poorly remunerated. A barrier, largely economic, stands between practitioners, able and eager to serve, and patients who need the service but are unwilling or unable to pay for it.

*Result of Long Growth.*

Now the present methods of providing medical services; of paying for them; of utilizing assistant personnel; of financing, constructing and operating hospitals; of carrying out public health activities; of educating practitioners; in short, the whole group of arrangements and devices through which the body of medical knowledge is translated into service, is the result of generations of growth. It is the creation, not of physicians alone, but of physicians, patients, hospital trustees and superintendents, health officers, educators, philanthropists, industrial employees and employers, and government officials.

From a larger point of view, the practice of medicine is, to a considerable extent, dependent upon the whole social fabric into which it is intimately woven. The social attitudes, the habits of mind, the cultural standards, the economic activities, the monetary returns and the spending habits of the people, all affect the practice of medicine. The widespread adoption of old age pensions, workmen's compensation and of unemployed insurance (which eventually will come) will materially influence medical activities.

All medical men realize that the practice of medicine is not irrevocably tied to present devices. Social conditions are constantly changing and medicine will change with them.

*Evaluation of System.*

In evaluating or forming a system of supplying efficient medical services it will be useful and necessary to have a clear understanding of the facts by which its soundness or effectiveness may be judged; these are mainly the following:—

1. The plan must safeguard the quality of medical services and preserve the essential personal relation between patient and physician and must absolutely retain to the patient the right of the choice of physician.

No plan is economically sound which does not safeguard quality, since efficient service is ultimately the most economical. Any plan, therefore, should be judged primarily by the effect it will have upon the quality of medical service. If it necessitates hurried or impersonal work, if it does not permit physicians to keep up-to-date through post-graduate work and contact with their fellows, if it develops an antagonistic relation between physicians and patients so that the element of confidence is lacking, if it sets up devices that put the practitioner's economic and his professional interests in conflict, these defects must be corrected or the plan condemned.

“Personal relations” between patient and physician involves not only the confidential communications which are recognized as inviolate (in the United States they are privileged under the law) but also the patient's medical history as given to any physician chosen by him.

The family physician should retain his place of responsibility and trust and his relation to specialists be so co-ordinated as to permit him to do his work effectively.

*Meet Needs of All.*

2. The system must provide for the future development of preventive as well as therapeutic services in such kinds and amounts as will meet the needs of substantially all the people.

The amount of care which people need is far greater than that which they are aware of needing, and greater than that which they are able to pay for under present conditions. If a system is eventually worked out in the province of Saskatchewan, I realize that it may not be possible to supply all the people's needs at once; but any plan to be satisfactory must provide for the continuous development of its component services until eventually they cover all the needs of all the people.

*Financial Aspects.*

3. The plan must provide services on financial terms which the people can and will meet, without undue hardship, either through individual or collective resources.

If adequate services are available but can be obtained only on financial terms which a large number of persons cannot or will not meet, the problem is not solved. Most municipalities today, in officially assuming at least a theoretical responsibility for the care of indigents, have already taken the position that no human being should be allowed to suffer, on account of poverty, from remediable illness or distress. Our present system, however, on the one hand lays an unjustifiable burden of unpaid service upon the physician and the hospital, and, on the other hand, frequently gives the individual of the middle economic level a choice only between becoming a recipient of charity or foregoing needed medical care.

*Public Health Program.*

4. Another fundamental principle is this: there should be a full application of existing knowledge to the prevention of disease, so that all medical practice will be permeated with the concept of prevention. The program must include, therefore, not only medical care of the individual and the family, but also a well-organized and adequately supported public health program.

Medical service should include systematic and intensive use of preventive measures in private practice and in public health work. The cost of adequate therapeutic treatment, already considerable, probably will increase with the further development of medicine. Through the prevention of disease further increase in the total cost of medical service can best be avoided. Moreover, physical and mental suffering

and other personal and social costs which cannot be measured in monetary terms are often caused by diseases which might be prevented. For these reasons, any program for the provision of medical service should have as its paramount aim the prevention of disease. The physician is the first contact man between medical science and the people. He occupies the front-line trenches in man's warfare with disease and in this way is the important factor in a campaign of prevention.

#### *Adequate and Assured Payment.*

5. Adequate and assured payment must be provided to the individuals and institutions which furnish the medical care.

A major essential of a satisfactory medical service is the provision for adequate compensation to physicians, dentists, nurses and other scientific practitioners, and adequate support to hospitals. The training required of those who render service is long, costly and arduous, and their responsibilities are exacting. They should be paid accordingly. Many hospitals and health agencies likewise need a more nearly adequate and stable basis of support if, in sickness, the best advice and treatment is to be placed within the reach of every man, woman and child of the community.

Let me impress this point upon members of the House by reference to the statement of Dr. Mayo, who said that, of every 100 cases entering hospitals for care and treatment, 15 can pay the hospital bill without any worry. Of the remaining 85, another 15 cannot pay at all and are dependent upon charity, while the remaining 70 pay for their hospitalization eventually, but not without considerable worry and sacrifice which may continue over two or three years.

#### *Expense Increasing.*

Surgical and medical knowledge have advanced so rapidly in the last few decades that the means of diagnosis and treatment in the hands of the medical profession are far more elaborate, far more efficacious and far more costly than they were heretofore. The old clinical diagnosis is supplemented by X-rays, chemical tests, sera-diagnosis and so forth, and an accuracy and certainty attained that formerly were impossible. These elaborate processes are expensive. Many require special buildings, costly apparatus, and men of long experience and special skill to apply them; and so, under present circumstances, they cannot always be brought to the service of the sick. Sera and vaccines, new powerful drugs, anaesthetics, aseptic surgery, have brought about a wonderful change; but the treatment by these is an expensive matter and entails the employment of highly skilled nurses. The total result of all these changes is that the expense of making an accurate and fully-confirmed diagnosis and of giving thoroughly sound treatment and nursing is very high and practically unattainable to a large part of the population, except by charity, and charity to a large extent has pauper-



ization in its train. The ideal is a healthy race, each man paying for himself or paying his share of the cost of the maintenance of the common health.

*Field for State Control.*

Such a system is logical and in keeping with the spirit of the times. Great strides have been made in public health, in the control of preventable disease and in medical care for the people, since the inauguration of the province. In all countries there is a tendency at the present time, due largely to existing conditions, to take over the field of therapeutic preventive medicine. It is a proper field for state control. It is analogous to education, which is under state control. It applies even more universally than education. It has many of the aspects of fire and police protection which we consider indispensable to public safety. Furthermore, there is a legal basis for control of medicine by the state, because the state has certain police powers which aim at the protection of the national existence, the preservation of right and justice and the maintenance of public welfare. Public health is an important factor in public safety.

*British Columbia Investigation.*

Some years ago an extensive inquiry was made in British Columbia in order to secure all the facts relative to the institution of a scheme of state health control for that province. The Royal Commission appointed to make the investigation pursued its inquiries for three years, at the end of which it brought in a report which reflects credit on the men who made it. That report is very interesting indeed; but the conditions in British Columbia on which the report is based are not parallel to conditions prevailing in this province. For instance, in British Columbia it was found that the majority of the adult population and dependants are of the employee class. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, 63 out of every 100 live on farms. In this province, therefore, we have a health problem which is different from that of British Columbia. A similar investigation should have been made into Saskatchewan conditions and a report, based on the findings, should have been available to everybody.

It is our intention, Mr. Speaker, to compile such a report. Last year, a committee was set up under the provisions of *The Public Health Act* to investigate conditions and gather all data pertinent to the subject. This is a problem of tremendous importance—not one that can be solved over-night. Naturally, all the conditions have to be investigated and the conclusions analysed and verified in the light of changing circumstances, and, of course, the British Columbia commission gave us quite an insight into the methods that profitably might be pursued. As soon as all the data has been assembled and the picture is complete, we are prepared, as a Government, and with the assistance of the people of the province, to come out and give the people a better medical service. But remember: somebody will have to pay for it. Do not let anyone run

away with the idea it is not going to cost anything. Money does not grow on gooseberry bushes, and the only way such services can be paid for is out of the pockets of the people themselves.

*Saskatchewan Survey.*

A rather extensive study of conditions relative to Saskatchewan has been made by my friend, Dr. R. A. Dick, of Canora. His facts were given in a paper, read before the North-Eastern District Medical Society in Canora. Compilation of this paper entailed a large amount of work for which he should be given due credit, for he well deserves it. I am going to use some of the information contained in Dr. Dick's paper.

He analysed Saskatchewan's population—taking all his figures from the last census—as follows:

In Saskatchewan, the total population is 921,785, including 11,939 Indians; 63 percent, or 579,621, are residents of the rural municipalities; 37 percent, or 330,225, are residents of cities, towns or villages.

There are actually 141,891 resident farmers, representing 579,621 dependants, each resident farmer representing a family unit of 4.08, which is slightly higher than the generally accepted 4.03 per family unit.

The estimated number of employees is 65,280. Calculating each employee to represent a family unit of 2.4, then employees and their dependants would number 154,673.

This leaves out of reckoning 20 percent of the population of the province which, it is assumed, should be able to pay their own way for medical care.

There are 141,891 resident farmers representing 579,621 people. As the health of the farmer is the largest problem, let us see what it will cost to give the farmer free hospital treatment, free medical and surgical treatment, free drugs and maternity benefits in kind, with no cash benefits.

Using the same averages as the British Columbia commission used, we see that estimating 579,621 farmers and their dependants at an average morbidity rate (both male and female) of 7.75 days per capita, a total of 4,492,062 days' sickness is indicated.

A calculation of 4,492,062 days at 84.47 cents per day for hospitals gives us a sum of .....	\$3,794,444
A calculation of the same number of days for doctors at 66.88 cents gives us a sum of .....	3,004,291
A calculation of the same number of days for drugs gives us a sum of .....	616,760
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$7,415,495</b>
Add to this total:	
10 percent for administration.....	741,549
2 percent for contingency reserve.....	148,309
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$8,305.363</b>

*Division of Costs.*

The British Columbia commission recommends that the state pay two-ninths of this cost, the employer two-ninths, and the employee five-ninths. Since the farmer takes the place of both employer and employee, his share would be seven-ninths and that of the state two-ninths. On this basis the farmer would pay seven-ninths of \$8,305,363 or \$6,459,719. The state would pay two-ninths, or \$1,854,634. The resident farmer's share per year would be \$45.52, or \$3.79 per month.

If this seems rather a large amount for the farmer to pay, let us see what the amount would be per quarter-section.

There are 302 organized municipalities. Each municipality represents 1,296 quarter-sections, or a total of 391,392 quarter-sections in all. Dividing this into \$6,459,719, we see the cost would amount to \$16.50 per quarter-section.

Now, since the farmer has to pay from \$9.00 to \$16.50 per quarter-section for a telephone, it is unlikely that he will raise any serious objection to paying \$16.50 per year for free hospital and medical treatment for himself and family.

The cost of extending the same service to the employee class of 154,673 in Saskatchewan would, on the same basis, amount to \$2,216,299. Two-ninths of this would be paid by the state, amounting to \$492,510; two-ninths by the employer, also \$492,510, and five-ninths by the employee, or \$1,221,297. The amount each employee would pay would be \$18.84 per year or \$1.59 per month.

The total cost to the province for caring for 80 percent of the population would be \$2,383,154. The other 20 percent (as I said before) should be able to pay their own way.

*Present Provincial Contribution.*

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting indeed to recall what the province is paying today for medical treatment and hospitalization, and all those services which are component parts of this particular proposition. There are seventeen countries where a system of state medicine in one form or another is in vogue. In Saskatchewan we have taken several steps in such a direction. We have 20 union hospitals,; 14 municipalities and part of six others are providing free hospitalization for their residents: that is, free in the sense that, when people in those municipalities are sick, they get hospitalization free, the cost being paid on an assessed taxation basis. At the present time we have 62 government-aided hospitals in the province, three sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, and nine government-aided Red Cross Outposts. The approximate cost to the Government for hospitals during the last fiscal year (1933-34) follows:

Grants to hospitals and sanatoria .....	\$605,248.50
Mental hospitals .....	796,041.95
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>\$1,401,290.45</u></b>

That, Mr. Speaker, is what the Government is paying, today, for hospitalization in this province.

*Additional Grants and Services.*

In addition to that, however, we have other activities. We have free distribution of biological products, sera and vaccines, costing \$11,269.75; free treatment of venereal disease at government dispensaries, costing \$23,931.48; cancer costs \$26,552.83; Maternity Grants, \$10,107.57. In addition to these payments we have been giving emergency relief grants towards medical and hospital care, amounting to \$143,295.86. That sum has been paid in additional grants to doctors, to hospitals and to dentists. The total annual costs to the Government, as the province's share in the care of sickness, amount to \$1,629,324 I wish my honourable friends in this House to notice that the Government is doing something towards hospitalization and doing as much as the resources of the province will allow at the present time, when it is contributing \$1,629,324 towards extending hospital and other treatment free to the people of the province.

There are some 531 physicians practising in the Province of Saskatchewan. Fifty-nine are full-time municipal doctors whose salaries, paid by the municipalities, amount to \$203,268.66, though many of the poor fellows are not getting anything at the present time. In addition to these full-time municipal doctors there are 50 part-time municipal doctors getting a total of \$38,910.

During 1934, the provision of medical and hospital care under *The Workmen's Compensation Act* totalled \$56,413.77.

Here then is a picture of what the province is already doing with regard to hospitalization, and the amount of money paid by the province and other governing bodies, urban or rural, at the present time in providing what might be termed state medical services. I bring these facts and figures to the attention of the members, only in order to emphasize the point that, in event of this province embarking on a system of state medicine the costs, based on the British Columbia commission's figures, would not entail a very large increase in expenditure so far as the Government is concerned, but—and I wish this noted—it would mean a tremendous increase in taxation so far as the people of the province are concerned.

*Group Payment of Costs.*

All commissions and investigators who have studied the question most thoroughly are unanimous in one conclusion (and I think rightly), namely, that the cost of medical care should be placed on a group payment basis through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation,

or through the use of both. Insurance is a well-established procedure for the distribution and equalization of costs, while taxation for maintenance of health is in accord with the thoroughly well-recognized principle expressed by Dr. William H. Welch, dean of American medicine, that "there is no more important function of government than the prevention of disease, the protection of the health of the people."

Let us review the procedure so far as insurance is concerned:

The distribution of the costs of medical care among that part of the population which is able, or partially able, to pay, but cannot meet emergencies, clearly creates a situation to which the well-established methods of insurance ought to be applied by the Government as sound business procedure. All experience points to the desirability of the compulsory form of insurance as well as to the public control of its administration, including the collecting of insurance premiums. But the compulsory health insurance can only be a partial solution, and that for several reasons. One is, that that proportion of our population which is indigent and on an economic level so low as to preclude the payment of all of the insurance premiums, obviously cannot be provided for by the insurance method; this proportion varies greatly with the ebb and flow of prosperity, but when, as under present conditions, these people are unable to pay their taxes, we could not expect them to pay a \$40 a year insurance premium.

#### *Taxation Necessary Adjunct.*

Another reason why I think an insurance system would only partially solve our problem is that there are many rural areas in which not only are many of the population unable to pay insurance premiums, but medical personnel and facilities are sadly lacking. Furthermore, there are certain types of disease to which the insurance method is not easily applicable—diseases in which the treatment is necessarily protracted and very expensive. Communicable diseases, for example, properly are a menace to the public and their prevention as well as their care constitutes a public function. Tuberculosis, cancer, orthopædic defects, syphilis, are matters not only for public concern but require expensive treatment far beyond the ability of the ordinary individual to pay, or for a strictly insurance system to provide. Hence, recourse must be had to public sharing of some of the costs, through taxation; and it would appear that to meet the needs of this province, we should have a system of insurance plus a system of taxation. Public medical service along these lines and compulsory insurance against the costs of other medical service are to be regarded as complementary parts of a state-wide system of payment for medical care.

As I said before, we are gathering our material. When it is complete and we have a true picture of the situation before us, we will then be able to state the position with more detail and greater accuracy. All we can say at present is based on the information contained in and conclusions drawn from the report of the British Columbia commission.

## CONCLUSION.

I have taken some time to bring these factors and figures before the members of the Legislature to show the intricacy and magnitude of the problems involved. It is all very well to talk glibly of these things; but after all, when consideration is given to the amount of money at stake, the amount of taxation it would mean, the number of people in the province who could not, under present conditions, meet the additional costs, members will agree it is incumbent upon us to move carefully and certainly not before all the facts are available.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it should be remembered at all times that the rendering of medical services must be done by physicians according to the standards and in ways deemed by them to be most satisfactory and efficient. I am sure the medical profession, the nursing and dental professions, and the druggists are only too willing to co-operate in developing a program or a system whereby all the population of the province may receive medical services, adequate in quantity and in quality, on terms they can meet.

Mr. Speaker, I shall, of course, support the motion.



# Debt Adjustment

AND

# The Personal Covenant

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SPEECHES DELIVERED BY  
THE HON. T. C. DAVIS, K.C.  
(ATTORNEY GENERAL)  
in moving the Second Reading of  
THE DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT, 1934  
and  
AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIMITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS  
ACT, 1933  
in the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

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Session 1934-35

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# INDEX

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## DEBT ADJUSTMENT

	Page
The Debt Problem .....	5
The Farmer's Equity Shrinking .....	6
Keep People on Lands .....	7
Debtor Entitled to Consideration .....	8
Mutual Agreement Best .....	8
History of Debt Adjustment in Saskatchewan .....	9
Early Debt Adjustment Legislation .....	9
First Debt Adjustment Board .....	10
Debt Adjustment Legislation .....	12
Legal Position of Province .....	14
Legal Position of Federal Parliament .....	15
Policy of Liberal Party .....	22
Three Things in View .....	23
Law Must be Flexible .....	24

## THE PERSONAL COVENANT

Limitation of Civil Rights Act .....	25
The Personal Covenant, Meaning of.....	26
Mortgages Heretofore .....	27
Foreclosure Proceedings .....	29
Reserve Bid on Sale .....	30
Extinguishment of Debt .....	31
Inspection Fees .....	33
Position of Exemptions .....	33
Waiving Exemptions .....	34



# DEBT ADJUSTMENT

SPEECH OF

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

in moving the Second Reading of

THE DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT, 1934

in the

*Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1934.

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Mr. Speaker: The subject matter of the Bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debts," the Second Reading of which I am about to move, has been the subject of very great discussion in this province for the last few years and has been the subject of a great deal of legislation by this House.

As a matter of fact, the subject of this legislation is one of the foremost problems with which governments, particularly those of the western provinces of Canada, are faced.

In the first place let me say that I am of the opinion that this Legislature is practically unanimous upon the necessity of debt adjustment, and that it is absolutely essential that legislation to provide a means of debt adjustment should be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

All are only too well aware that, at this time, we are passing through the greatest period of depression the world has ever known, a depression which, of necessity, has been accompanied by a state of unusually depressed prices, particularly of agricultural commodities. Agriculture is the basic industry of Saskatchewan and, by peculiar coincidence, this period of depressed prices for agricultural products has been accompanied also by the severest and most intense drought that Western Canada has ever experienced. Then, too, associated with the drought has been the affliction of grasshoppers and other pests disastrous to agriculture. As a result the value of agricultural production, in many instances during the last few years, has been entirely wiped out or seriously curtailed.

### *The Debt Problem.*

During the time elapsed since the depression came upon us, and particularly during the period of drought, very little additional indebtedness has been incurred in this province for two very good reasons; first, everyone has been too busily engaged in trying to handle the debt heretofore incurred to give much thought to the taking on of additional burdens and, second (and a very excellent reason), as no one was prepared to lend anything, no one could go into debt even if he so desired.

The problem, therefore, with which we have to deal is largely a problem of debt incurred prior to the depression and prior to the drought period.

During this whole time, by reasons of depressed prices and lack of production through drought, there has been very little reduction in debt by payment, but, on the contrary, there has been a large increase through the addition of interest which our people, through no fault of their own, have been unable to pay.

These conditions have brought about decreased values of land, because, of necessity, the value of land is based on the value of the production thereof, and decreased production either in volume or amount brings about decreased land values. We have, therefore, had an ever increasing lowering of values of farm land. Hand in hand with this, there has been an ever increasing amount of debt charged against the land by reason of the increase of secured charges through addition of interest.

#### *Farmer's Equity Shrinking.*

The farmer's interest or equity in the land is the difference between the value of the land and the amount he owes thereon; and, as the value of the land has become progressively less and the amount of the charges against it progressively greater, his equity, therefore, has become progressively less with the very grave danger of the farmer's equity being entirely eliminated by reason of the ever increasing approach of the value to the amount of the debt.

We must remember that these debts were incurred at a time of high price levels, and under conditions which those who borrowed the money and those who loaned it reasonably believed would continue. They believed, and reasonably, that the conditions which prevailed when the money was borrowed and loaned, would continue on an even keel during the period over which repayment of the debt would be made. In other words, no one anticipated the drastic drop in prices of farm commodities and the total lack of production in the drought areas of the province.

By virtue of these conditions, the question, therefore, arises as to who should bear the loss occasioned by these conditions—conditions over which neither the borrower nor the lender has had any control, conditions not due to fault on the part of either.

Under ordinary business conditions, the loss occasioned by inefficient management or other matters over which the borrower has control must, of necessity, be borne by the borrower; but when abnormal conditions are upon us, then the ordinary business rule must, in my opinion, be varied in operation to meet the exigencies and circumstances of the case.

Therefore, one of the major problems for settlement in this province is the question as to who should absorb the consequent loss.

It has been argued in this province that, when money was loaned on the security of land, the value of the land was ascertained and the lender entered into partnership with the borrower, and the respective interest of each in the partnership property (namely, the land) was in the same proportion as the amount of the mortgage bore to the value of the land.

There is not now and never has been any logic to this argument and I am certain that, if conditions were as good as they were some years ago, with prices and production as high as then prevailed, no person with a reasonable charge against his land would have been prepared to share with the lender of the money the proceeds of his farm operations on a partnership basis. This suggestion is only made after it becomes apparent that it might ease the burden if the relationship were treated on this basis.

The fact remains that, when money is borrowed on the security of land, the borrower, subject to payment of taxes and prior charges, gives the lender a first charge on the land for the amount of the mortgage plus interest at the agreed rate. Notwithstanding this relationship and notwithstanding the legal position which might entitle the lender to repayment of the whole of the amount advanced plus all interest thereon, yet, when we are faced with the economic conditions of the depression through which we have passed and are passing, and when we are faced with a national calamity such as the drought conditions which have prevailed in this province, we realize that this legal position must be altered.

#### *Keep People on Lands.*

I think we all realize too that our lands have value only so long as there is someone living on them, cultivating them, and producing something from them. Vacant land has no value except the possibility of the unearned increment which may come about as a result of the effort and production of others.

It is essential, therefore, in the interests of our people and of those who are interested financially in our province, that a condition be created which will permit our people to remain on their lands, pay their debts, and be once more happy and contented.

I am positive that, in the majority of cases, no one realizes better than the creditor class the truth of the statements which I have made, with the result that every day there is going on in this province a steady stream of debt adjustment.

It has been said (and for some time I thought with possibly sound logic) that nobody could adjust debt or could reasonably ask for debt adjustment until he had something with which to adjust debts, that is, until he had some money to pay to his creditors and at the time of

payment ask for some adjustment. Further thought on this subject has led me to the conclusion that this position is not sound. We must, of necessity, maintain the morale of our people, and appreciate the fact that a man, who sees his debts ever increasing through no fault of his own and sees gradually slipping away from him everything he has in the world, has not the heart nor the spirit to continue the battle against the conditions which presently prevail.

If he is assured that, when the time does come, he can secure an adjustment and that an adjustment will be made, then he will tackle his problems with renewed heart and with renewed vigor.

#### *Debtor Entitled to Consideration.*

It is, therefore, essential that there should be indicated to our people the fact that they are entitled to, and will receive, reasonable treatment in connection with the sharing of the loss, as between creditor and debtor, which has been occasioned through circumstances over which neither of them has had any control.

There are many cases where the amount of the secured debt, with addition of all interest, would not yet equal the reasonable value of the land and, under ordinary circumstances, the creditor might reasonably expect to receive the last cent, but in so doing he is imposing on the debtor the obligation of assuming the entire loss which has been occasioned by prevailing conditions which, as I have said, have been beyond the control of either party. This class is entitled to consideration by way of a sharing of the burden of the interest which has accumulated, and which has not been paid because of adverse circumstances.

Then there is the matter for consideration of the relationship between the secured and the unsecured creditor. It is natural, under ordinary conditions, that, as the debt to the secured creditor increased by the addition of interest, and the value of the land decreased, the chances of the ordinary unsecured creditor getting anything are correspondingly decreased.

I think, therefore, it is only reasonable that, in any system of debt adjustment, the entire loss should not be thrown upon the unsecured creditor; and while it is only reasonable to expect that he should bear a greater burden of the loss than the secured creditor, yet the latter should make some concession to the extent of helping the unsecured creditor in some degree.

#### *Mutual Agreement Best.*

I think we all agree, too, that the best type of debt adjustment is one mutually agreed upon by the parties immediately concerned and not one brought about by compulsion. If compulsion must be used then it is only used because the parties cannot agree, and if they cannot agree then neither party is very likely to be satisfied with the decision of the

body which has the power of compulsion. All that I have said with respect to the rural residents of the province, of course, applies with equal force to urban residents.

With these thoughts in mind, I want to divide the subject matter of my remarks under several headings which I will list at this point and deal with separately, thereafter:

1. Early legislation in this province having to do with Debt Adjustment;
2. The setting up of the first Debt Adjustment Board in Saskatchewan with a résumé of its operations;
3. Debt Adjustment Legislation of 1929;
4. Debt Adjustment Legislation of 1931 to 1934 inclusive;
5. Legal position of the province in respect to debt adjustment;
6. Legal position of the Parliament of Canada with respect to debt adjustment, including consideration of *The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*;
7. The policy of the Liberal Party with respect to debt adjustment;
8. This Act, and the underlying intention of it.

#### *Early Debt Adjustment Legislation.*

I shall now deal with these subjects in the order in which I have listed them, and, therefore, first of all will deal with early debt adjustment legislation of this province.

As many will remember, immediately after the declaration of war, the Legislature of this province was convened in the month of September, 1914, for the short session of that year. The advent of this catastrophe left the people of the world in a position of not knowing just what was likely to happen in connection with the operation of our whole economic system.

At that session there was passed an Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council, being Cap. 2, Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1914. That Act is a short Act of three sections. The third section had to do with the sale of liquor in the province; the first two sections conferred upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council all the rights of the Legislature to postpone the payment of debts and to prohibit the issue of legal process. This is the power commonly known as the power of moratorium, and the right of the province, either through the Legislature or through the Executive Council, to exercise this power is absolutely beyond argument.

It became apparent that, with the coming of the war which followed immediately the collapse of the great real estate "boom" of 1910 to 1913, the whole economic system was out of kilter, and that a condition

then prevailed much as now prevails. It became apparent then that there must be some measure of debt adjustment and some means provided for intervention on the part of the Government as between debtors and creditors.

This duty was fulfilled by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture and there was no such thing as a Debt Adjustment Board, at all events under that name.

The Act in question was enacted to continue during the continuance of the war, but was renewed annually by legislation after the end of the war, until it was allowed to lapse about the year 1926, when it was felt that it was no longer necessary for the Executive Council to exercise the powers conferred by the Act.

#### *First Debt Adjustment Board.*

I shall now deal with the second of the headings above referred to, namely, the setting up of the first Debt Adjustment Board of the province, and I propose to give a short résumé of the operations of this Board.

Let me stress this fact, that the first Debt Adjustment Board of this province was set up, without any legislation whatsoever, in September, 1922. An official was placed in the Department of Agriculture, known as the Debt Adjustment Commissioner, in charge of a Bureau known as the Debt Adjustment Bureau. This Bureau and this Commissioner had, let me stress again, absolutely no legislative sanction, but were merely a creation of the Government itself in the ordinary carrying out of the administration of the ordinary affairs of the province.

The necessity for setting up this Board arose by reason of the drought conditions which had, for some years, prevailed particularly in the south-western corner of this province, and also by reason of the depressed prices which had prevailed for some little time in connection with agricultural commodities produced in this province. The reasons for the setting up of the Board, therefore, were the same then as those for setting up a Board at this time.

The first annual report of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner is to be found in the 18th Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, for the year 1923. A perusal of that report will indicate that, between September, 1922, and the first of May, 1923, the Board dealt with 5,000 applications of farmers who were in financial difficulties, involving debts amounting approximately to \$10,000,000; and the Board distributed in that period the proceeds of crops to the value of \$2,500,000.

The following is a quotation from the first annual report, which is of interest:

"The greatest difficulty experienced by the Bureau has been dealing with the smaller creditor who has no reputation at stake and who insists upon the utmost penalty of the law in support of his demands.

"By adopting a firm attitude, however, it has always been found possible to effect a compromise in these cases."

The following is a further interesting quotation from the report:

"Some misunderstanding has existed regarding the power of the Bureau to interfere with the operation of tax collection by municipalities. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Bureau has no authority to dictate to Municipal Councils regarding collections of amounts owing either for taxes or seed grain or relief, and realizing that Councils are local bodies elected by the ratepayers themselves, it would be presumption on the part of the Bureau to dictate what policy they should adopt in matters that are of a purely local nature."

The next report of the Board is to be found in the 19th Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1924; that report indicates a very marked decrease in that year in the number of farmers who applied to the Board.

The report of the year 1925 is to be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for that year. The year 1924 had been a most unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of production, and activities of the Bureau again increased.

The Government of the day decided that it was necessary to consult all classes of creditors and debtors; consequently a conference was held representative of all these various classes, including the farmers' organizations of the province. The result of this conference was that the Government announced the work of the Debt Adjustment Board would be extended and, wherever necessary, men would be stationed in the judicial districts in order to render the greatest possible service to farmers in need of this assistance.

Following this conference, inspectors were stationed at Yorkton, Swift Current, Saskatoon and Kerrobert, and, in addition to these officials, the sheriffs in each judicial district were appointed representatives of the Debt Adjustment Board in order that they might deal locally with the cases to be dealt with in the Judicial Districts.

It is interesting to note that, by the end of the fiscal year 1925, the number of cases dealt with had reached approximately 22,000. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 1926, the Board dealt with 4,000 cases. In that year, the Act of 1914 was allowed to lapse.

The next report of interest made by the Board is in the 1927 report of the Department of Agriculture where the following interesting paragraph is to be found:

"Some fear was felt that when the Act to confer Certain Powers on the Lieutenant Governor in Council was allowed to lapse, creditors would take advantage of the fact that there was no restraining legislation and would no longer consider the requests of the Bureau when trying to make adjustments of creditors' claims.

"I am pleased, however, to report that with the exception of a few cases where personal feeling was allowed to enter into the transaction, we have received the same co-operation that was given when the Act was in force. This has been the case in our dealings with the large creditor concerns; the loan companies, banks, implement and lumber companies have faithfully fulfilled their promises to give every consideration to the suggestions made by the Bureau and to accept adjustments of their claims when the proceeds of the debtors' crops were disbursed."

In that year, the Board dealt with (roughly) 2,499 applications, and the total number of cases dealt with by the end of April, 1927, was 28,000.

The next report is to be found in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1928, where this paragraph is to be found:

"I am well pleased to report that the Bureau received the same co-operation from the large creditor concerns as was given when the Act was in force, and the financial institutions as well as implement and lumber companies have faithfully fulfilled their promises of consideration towards their debtors and accepted adjustments of their claims when the proceeds from the crop were disbursed."

In the report of 1929, the Commissioner again reports the same degree of co-operation as had prevailed before, and indicates a decreased number of applications for relief.

The point to be stressed at this juncture is the fact that right down to 1929, from 1914, when the Act to which I have referred was first enacted, or for a period of fifteen consecutive years, there was not a scrap of legislation on the books of this province providing for debt adjustment, and the only power behind the officials who dealt with debt adjustment was the power of moratorium provided in 1914 and allowed to lapse in 1926. From 1926 to 1929, the Board, which was not a legal entity, was powerless, yet without the power of moratorium was able to function just as efficiently and just as well as with the power of moratorium.

In all these years, occasions did arise when, to enforce the recommendation of the Board with respect to debt adjustment, the Board or the Government was obliged to threaten to exercise the power of moratorium, but I believe this power was never actually exercised, and I think the Board dealt in those years with at least 30,000 cases.

#### *Debt Adjustment Legislation.*

I shall now deal with the third heading. In the spring of 1929, before the crash which marked the opening of this present economic period, the Government of the day (being the same Government, now once more in power in this province) foreseeing the possibility of there happening in Saskatchewan just exactly what has happened, caused to be enacted the first Debt Adjustment Act ever to appear upon the Statute Books of Saskatchewan as such, being Cap. 53, of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928-1929.

This Act, a short one, set up a Debt Adjustment Board and provided for adjustment of debts through the intervention of the Board by agreement between the debtor and his creditors. No power of moratorium was contained in the Act.

We now come to the fourth heading referred to. The Act continued to operate until 1931, when a new Act, known as *The Debt Adjustment Act, 1931* (Cap. 59, Statutes of Saskatchewan 1931) was enacted.



This Act was similar to the 1929 Act but gave the Debt Adjustment Commissioner the power to issue a certificate which prevented anyone proceeding against the debtor covered thereby, or, in other words, gave the Board the power of individual moratorium. The balance of the Act is largely directory.

Then in 1932, another new Act was passed, being Cap. 51 of that year. This Act further restricted action by requiring notice to be given before the commencement of action with respect to some of the matters covered thereby. The power of moratorium in a modified form appeared in this Act.

Then in 1933, another new Act was passed as contained in Cap. 82 of the Statutes of that year. The Debt Adjustment Board was increased from one to three members by that Act. The Act provided, in particular, that no action of any kind or nature whatsoever respecting the contractual obligations of a resident, should be taken without the permission of the Board. In other words, this was a province-wide moratorium subject to the moratorium being lifted by the Board at the instance of the creditor. The Act contained the provision for the filing of certificates and provided that the Board could recommend to debtor and to creditor what, in the opinion of the Board, should be done in the matter of adjustment of debts of the debtor.

For the first time there was given to the Board by Section 21 of that Act, the power of moratorium conferred on the Executive Council by the Act of 1914.

By Section 23 of the Act, the same power of moratorium which was conferred by the Act on the Board was also conferred on the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

This Act did not serve the purpose for which it was alleged to have been intended, namely, the purpose of debt adjustment; it merely postponed action. The intention of the Act was that, where the parties would not accept the recommendation of the Board, the recommendations could be enforced against the debtor by letting the creditor proceed against him, or against the creditor by exercising the power of moratorium. However, as I have said, nothing happened.

Then, in the 1934 session, the Act was altered to provide, in general terms, for certain restrictions as to secured debts and the Board has power to make an order to adjust debts, and contained a mandatory direction to the Board to declare a moratorium to enforce the order of the Board.

This legislation, on the face of it, was foolish, because the Board was compelled to make the order for moratorium only after it had made the order for adjusting debts, and if it did not want to order the adjustment of debts, then it did not have to declare a moratorium.

Everyone will remember that a "joker" clause was slipped into this Act which absolutely prevented the Debt Adjustment Board from adjusting the debts of any secured creditor without his consent.

*Legal Position of Province.*

This brings me now to the consideration of the legal position of the province in respect to debt adjustment, which is the fifth heading listed heretofore.

Throughout the discussion during the last few years, it has been pretty well agreed by everyone that the Legislature has not the power either by itself or through any board created by it, to adjust the debt of any individual where the necessity for the adjustment has been brought about by the insolvency the debtor. A man is insolvent when he is not able to meet his obligations as they fall due.

Let me repeat again, however, that the Legislature has unquestionably the power of moratorium and can either exercise it itself or delegate this power to someone else. The Legislature could pass an Act scaling down, by any degree, the debts of everyone in Saskatchewan, or possibly, any given classes, because this would be a law of general application and would not depend upon the financial standing of the debtor.

I think it is generally agreed that a law of this kind could not, of necessity, meet the circumstances of the case.

The fact that we could not pass legislation giving the Board absolute power to scale or write down debts is referred to in the report of the Minister of Justice to the Governor General in Council at Ottawa, dated April 13, 1934.

Under our constitution, the Acts of the provincial Legislature must be annually submitted by the Minister of Justice to the Governor in Council either for approval or disallowance. In submitting the Statutes of 1933 of the Province of Saskatchewan to the Governor General, the Minister of Justice made the following statement:

"The undersigned has the honour to report that he has examined the statutes of the Province of Saskatchewan passed in the year 1933, and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on the 18th April, 1933, and he is of the opinion that these statutes may be left to such operation as they may have.

"Representations have been made to the undersigned with regard to Chapter 82, "The Debt Adjustment Act, 1933"—and Chapter 83—"The Limitation of Civil Rights, Act, 1933." These statutes are objected to on two grounds—(1) that they are *ultra vires*, as coming within one or more of the fields of legislation committed exclusively to the Dominion Parliament, and (2) that they are inimical to the interests of Canada as a whole, as being injurious to credit, financial stability and the free pursuit of trade and commerce. So far as concerns any question as to the validity of the legislation, the undersigned recommends that this be left to the determination of the courts in accordance with the usual practice in such cases.

"With regard to the second objection, the undersigned is of the opinion that if legislation be within the competence of the provincial Legislature, as to which he entertains great doubt, the case is nevertheless not one in which he would recommend disallowance.

"The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan for the information of His Government.

It will be remembered that the legislation of 1933 only went to the extent of authorizing the Board to recommend an adjustment and then gave the power of moratorium. If there is any question of the legality of that Act, then the question was very materially increased by the Act of 1934 by which the Legislature attempted to give the Board power to scale down debts subject to the consent of secured creditors, and made exercise of the moratorium mandatory.

*Legal Position of Federal Parliament.*

The rights of legislation of a provincial Legislature with respect to debt adjustment are, to say the least, somewhat obscure. As everyone knows, under our constitution there is a division of power of legislation as between the Legislatures of the provinces and the Parliament of Canada.

The right to legislate with respect to "bankruptcy" and "insolvency" lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

The right to legislate with respect to "property and civil rights" lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Legislatures of the provinces.

The field of legislation embracing "bankruptcy" and "insolvency" is not easily defined. Under the Common Law, there was no such thing as "bankruptcy" and "insolvency." Provision for the care of the "bankrupt" and the "insolvent" was the creature of the Statute Law. Therefore, what is "bankruptcy" and "insolvency" must be ascertained by reference to the Statutes and decisions based thereon. What is meant by the terms must be ascertained from the Statute Law on the subject in effect in England and in Canada at the time of Confederation.

The whole relationship between debtors and creditors, including provisions for the enforcement of payment of debt, comes within the terms "property and civil rights" and, therefore, if the Parliament of Canada did not pass any legislation with respect to "bankruptcy" and "insolvency," the Legislature could legislate for the whole field within the terms "property and civil rights," up to, but not including, bankruptcy proper. But, as the Parliament of Canada extends its rights of legislation under "bankruptcy" and "insolvency" within the limits of its powers, then the rights of the province to legislate with respect to "property and civil rights" must be drawn in.

The line of demarcation between the two fields of legislative jurisdiction is, of necessity, a most difficult one to define, and, in view of the statements I have just made, it may be constantly changing. Therefore, to be absolutely certain of the legality of any particular piece of legislation it should be considered by both legislative authorities and mutually passed by the respective legislative bodies. The Government is prepared to collaborate with the Federal Government to this end, without, of course, surrendering any powers we now have.

There is no question but that the present federal Bankruptcy Act is within the power of the Parliament of Canada, and until we started to pass Debt Adjustment Acts and the Parliament of Canada started to pass new legislation, there was very little clash between the two legislative authorities. But, with the passing of our laws and now with the passing of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the legality of this legislation, and I am very much afraid that there is a possibility of the whole matter becoming one of extensive litigation unless wise discretion and sane judgment is exercised by all concerned.

As soon as the provisions of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* were made applicable to the Province of Saskatchewan by proclamation of the Governor General in Council last August, the Government of this province was, of necessity, immediately forced to make a decision as to the effect this legislation would have upon our existing legislation and upon any legislation which might be hereafter enacted, and the whole policy of the Government with respect to debt adjustment had to be decided upon in the light of the entire change in the whole situation as a result of the Federal Government bringing into actual operation the provisions of the federal Act.

So that there could be no misunderstanding at the outset with respect to our attitude or with respect to our policy, I wrote to Mr. MacPherson, my predecessor in office, under date of August 15, as follows:

"Dear Sir:

*Re: The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.*

"Referring again to your letter of August 7th, and your further letter of August 11th, I would say that Mr. Haultain, the Master of Titles, is away at the moment and I am unable to consult with him in respect to the request contained in your letter of August 7th, that we provide free of charge all abstracts, general registration certificates, or searches which an Official Receiver may certify on requisition that he requires.

"As you only too well know, it has always been the general policy of this department, under both Governments, to prevent, as far as possible, services being rendered by the Land Titles Offices of the Province without proper compensation, because, as you know, the burden of carrying these offices, under existing conditions, is a most difficult one.

"Where an adjustment of debt is being made under your scheme it is being done for the benefit of the creditors and the debtor, and is, in the final analysis, an ordinary commercial proposition, and it seems to me that it should not be wise at the outset to make a blanket order to provide this service free of charge in every case.

"Some scheme perhaps could be worked out whereby in difficult cases where every cent counts, by virtue of the exceptional circumstances of the case, this service could be rendered. Perhaps after your system gets into operation, we could work this out in conjunction with your Official Receivers. I would be glad to discuss this with you personally, and to give the matter further consideration.

"With respect to the publication of notice of the assignment in the Gazette, the same principle prevails, but we could in this case, much more easily, render the free services than we could in the case of the Land Titles Offices. In this case again perhaps some arrangement could be made such as I have suggested in connection with the Land Titles Offices.

"With respect to accommodation in the Court Houses, and other points where the Board of Review may be visiting, I can see no great difficulty in this.

"I note from your letter that the Act has been proclaimed insofar as the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are concerned. Before I comment on the Act itself, I might say that I have checked the amendment to the Farm Loan Legislation, and so far as I can see therefrom it cannot be of much actual benefit in operation. As I understand it, the scheme provides that the Board can advance money on second mortgages, but the advances must be made on the credit of the first mortgagee, who must by way of security assign the first mortgage to the Board. In addition to this, the advances on this security must be utilized solely for the purposes of the farming operations on the mortgaged premises by the mortgagor. In other words, the first mortgagee is to risk his security in financing the mortgagor. I doubt if you will get many first mortgagees to pledge their security for this purpose.

"Now with respect to the Act itself, I think that we are all in agreement with the statement that something must be done and done forthwith to bring about an equitable adjustment of debt in this province and we are all working towards a common end when we move in this direction.

"The question, of course, is one largely bound up with the method of attaining the common objective. Our present debt adjustment legislation is supposed to provide a real means of bringing about debt adjustment and we contemplate making such changes in this Act, at the very earliest date, as we deem essential to actually make the Act function as a debt adjustment Act rather than as a debt postponement Act.

"It would appear from a study of the Dominion Act that this Act aims at debt adjustment insofar as actual farmers are concerned. It is to be noted that the Act does not make any provision for any debt adjustment with respect to all the rest of the community. I will comment on this feature at a later time in this letter.

"If this Act will, as far as the class covered thereby, properly serve the purpose for which it is supposed to have been enacted, then I feel that we should co-operate with the federal authorities in an endeavor to make the Act perform the function for which it is intended.

"As I stated above, the Act only applies to those persons whose occupation consists in farming or the tillage of the soil. This leaves, outside of the Act, all the rest of the community and I presume that we are in agreement with the statement that these classes are as much entitled to the privileges of debt adjustment as any other class in the community.

"Apparently, the federal authorities contemplate leaving the matter of debt adjustment, insofar as this class is concerned, with the province, but insofar as those actually engaged in farming are concerned, it would appear that the Dominion authorities propose to occupy this field to the exclusion of the province.

"It seems, therefore, that the inevitable result of the federal enactment is that we have to have two debt adjustment schemes, one provincial and one federal, operating at the same time in the province.

"This is not a desirable thing, as I see it, because it will bring about an inevitable clash with respect to jurisdiction and an overlapping of effort, of staff, and of expense.

"Under our Debt Adjustment Act, as it stands at present, the sheriffs of the various judicial districts have certain functions to perform and I believe have performed these functions to the satisfaction of the present Debt Adjustment Board. Under the Federal Act, you have to appoint an official receiver for each judicial district, and under our Act we will still have to maintain the sheriffs as officials. If you make entirely new appointments to the positions of official receivers, then we are going to have two sets of officials and two organizations in the same territory, working at the same time with the same objec-

tive. It therefore seems to me that the proper thing to do if we are to co-operate, is to reach some agreement whereby our sheriffs or other existing provincial officials may act as official receivers.

"The official receivers will be quasi-judicial officers and, naturally, great care must be taken in their selection in order to see that they are men who will properly and impartially carry on the duties of their office. The whole success of the Act very largely seems to lie in the choice of the persons who are to administer it in the province. All the provincial officials are, as you know, under the Civil Service Act of this province, and are, in the main, men who have been long in the civil service of the province, and are intimately connected with the work. This is my reason for suggesting that this is the class to whom the duties should be directed.

"I think it well also at the very outset to make clear our viewpoint with respect to the legislation. As you know, it is within the jurisdiction of this province to deal with the matter of property and civil rights, whereas it is within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada to deal with matters of bankruptcy and insolvency. The line of demarcation between these two fields of jurisdiction is a mighty difficult one to define, as it is naturally extremely difficult to know just where the power of one body ceases and the power of the other body begins. I have made some study of the matter and I have arrived at the conclusion that there is grave doubt as to the right of the federal authority to enact this particular piece of legislation. It does not contain any provision for compulsory bankruptcy, nor does it contain any provision for voluntary bankruptcy, as an initial step in the proceedings. If a proposal is made and either mutually agreed upon, or ordered by the Board of Review, and is completely carried out, then the position would be that all this would have taken place without the question of bankruptcy or insolvency being involved. It would, therefore, seem that there is justification for my suggestion of doubt as to the validity of the legislation. I have not had an opportunity of reading the debate in the House when the Bill was introduced, nor have I had a chance of reading the decision of the Supreme Court upon the Reference which had to do with the Act passed at the session before concerning companies. This decision is not yet reported, but from what I remember of the whole thing, I do not believe that this would change my opinion.

"If the Federal Government has the right to pass this Act, then it logically follows that we have not got the right to pass it or similar legislation. If this is correct, then it further follows that we have not got the right to pass legislation of this kind or similar to it with respect to other classes of the community, except farmers, or, in other words, we have no right to pass legislation of this kind with respect to anybody in the province.

"This would lead us to the rather strange position of finding the federal authority providing a scheme of debt adjustment for one class of the community but making no provision for the other classes, and having occupied the field, excluding us from making provision for the other classes. If the whole matter of debt adjustment can be amicably dealt with by the two Governments acting in co-operation and a real solution of the problem arrived at, then so much the better for all concerned, but certainly we do not want to burden the people with a lot of duplicated machinery and a very heavy additional cost as a result thereof.

"If in actual practice it becomes apparent that real relief is not being granted in the matter of debt adjustment, then, of course, we would have to reserve to ourselves the right to object to the federal legislation and to step into the field and provide such methods as we consider best to cope with the situation.

"I think it well, therefore, at the very outset to make it quite clear that we are prepared to co-operate, but any such co-operation must, naturally, be entirely without prejudice to our right to question the validity of the legislation, should we at any time arrive at the conclusion that we have to step into this field ourselves.

"The whole matter, I think, should be the subject of full discussion between us."

In the light of the enactment of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* and the resulting change in this whole question of the power to adjust debts, it is, therefore, essential that any legislation passed by this Legislature should be beyond attack by any person and still provide the power, so far as it lies within the control of the province, to bring about debt adjustment in the province.

I do not propose to go into a lengthy discussion of the provisions of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*. Suffice to say that the Government of Canada takes the view that it has power to scale and write down debts and it has given this power under this Act to the Board of Review under the Act.

The Act, it may be stressed, covers only one class in the community, that is, the farmer class, and leaves everyone else beyond its scope. I might say that I have discussed this feature with Hon. Mr. MacPherson, my predecessor, who is in charge of the administration of this new Act, and he tells me the new Act will have to be enlarged to cover every class in the community.

The subject-matter of our legislation and of the Federal Act is too vital to the future of this province and too important to the welfare of our people to permit of the matter of debt adjustment being degraded to the point where there is active competition as between the federal authority and the provincial authority as to who can offer the most in the matter of debt adjustment. If this spirit of competition were allowed to come into operation it would be a very sorry day for the Province of Saskatchewan.

We felt in this province that we could, even with the limited powers at our disposal, satisfactorily deal with this problem, but the Federal Parliament, in its wisdom, has deemed otherwise and has stepped into this field. So long as the federal authority continues to do so, then, we must, of course, deal with the situation as we find it, and irrespective of what we do in this Act, we should co-operate to the fullest extent with the federal authority, and the federal authority should co-operate with us.

It seems highly ridiculous to have two debt adjustment schemes operating in the province at the same time, with double cost. It will have been noted in the letter which I have just read that I wrote the Dominion authority suggesting that we would place our officials at their disposal in the various judicial districts as their official receivers, and thereby co-operate in the carrying out of their Act, and, therefore, cut down the expense of operation of their Act. For reasons best known to themselves, those in charge of the operations refused this offer, and proceeded to appoint their own official receivers.

Let me say, in concluding discussion on this feature of the law, that I want to stress and stress again that, with the passage of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* and the absolute power given therein to the Board of Review to scale and write down debts, and with

the actual setting up of this debt adjustment machinery by the Federal Government and the active work now being done in this province through this machinery, this Legislature is now dealing with the matter of debt adjustment in the light of conditions which have completely altered by reason of the enactment of the federal legislation.

The subject-matter of the legislation with which we are dealing at the moment, and the subject-matter of the federal legislation, is much too important to the future welfare of this province and the future welfare of our people for this Legislature to be doing anything which will merely result in untold litigation, and, pending the outcome of that litigation, the complete stoppage of all debt adjustment in the province.

I have been in discussion recently with Mr. MacPherson with respect to certain services which he has asked this province to furnish, free of charge, to the federal authority. This matter is merely a detail which does not affect the legislation in any way; but discussion of the matter has resulted in some recent correspondence between Mr. MacPherson and myself. While part of that correspondence is not of interest in the discussion, yet, so that there may be no misunderstanding, I am quoting the whole of the letters.

I wrote to Mr. MacPherson on November 5, 1934, as follows:

*"Re: The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.*

"In connection with the discussion which has been going on between us, as to the giving of free service from the Land Titles Offices and the Offices of the Clerks of the Court, I beg to advise you that Mr. Haultain tells me that the amount involved in his office for the month between the 20th of September and the 20th of October was, in round figures, \$500.00. Naturally, the whole scheme is not yet under way, and this will increase, so that you will appreciate the fact that it looks as though this might run up into many thousands of dollars a year.

"Let me reiterate that we wish to co-operate in every way with you in the carrying on of your Act, but there must, of course, be a clear cut division of financial responsibility. For instance, in any scheme of debt adjustment which we may provide we will have to bear the whole of the financial cost, and I think that it is only fair that the Government of Canada should pay the costs of its scheme, particularly, as I stressed before, as the condition of the federal treasury is possibly a little more liquid than that of the province. I do not think that I need to impress this upon you.

"It would, therefore, be of vast assistance to us if you could see your way clear to make a provision for the payment of these services.

"If we start into the field of Debt Adjustment, then, of course, we should not get into the position of either of us competing with the other, but there should be, on the contrary, the closest co-operation, and I think that we could get along much better if we have a clear cut understanding as to the division of the financial responsibility at the very outset."

On November 13, I received a letter from him, dated November 8, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Davis:

*"Re: The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.*

"I have your letter of the 5th instant in connection with the above, relative to free service from the Land Titles Offices, and the Offices of the Clerks of the Court. I will discuss the matter with the Minister of Finance and write you later in this connection.



"I note in your letter that you refer to a scheme of debt adjustment which you may provide and this brings me to a point where I think we should frankly discuss what you have in mind.

"The *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, passed by the Federal Parliament is, it is felt, constitutionally sound. I discussed this aspect of the case with you when I saw you in the West and you were interested particularly in the decision in the Companies Creditors Arrangement case, copy of which I left with you.

"You refer to starting into the field of debt adjustment. If you do that on a basis of assuming powers similar to those in the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, naturally the constitutional question will be raised at once, for the Province and Dominion cannot both legislate absolutely in respect of this matter.

"I think this would be most unfortunate. It would mean that the man who most deserved help, the debt burdened farmer, would find himself in a position where the relief he had anticipated, and to which he felt he was entitled, was not available because of various legislative bodies quarrelling over the legal aspects of the situation.

"We are faced with a major national problem here, and I think you will agree that all other consideration should be put in the background in an effort to solve it. I would appreciate frankly from you how, under the constitution, you feel the province can legislate to finality in the matter, or how best you feel the provinces can co-operate in a legislative way with the central authority.

Yours faithfully,

"M. A. MACPHERSON."

To that letter I replied on November 13, as follows:

"*Re: The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.*

"I am in receipt of your letter of November 8, written in response to my letter of November 5, and I am glad that you are going to discuss with the Minister of Finance the questions therein referred to, with respect to Land Titles and other fees.

"At the moment I am just completing a final draft of the new Debt Adjustment Act which we propose to introduce into the Legislature. I think that you will agree, irrespective of what the Federal Government has done, that it is absolutely essential that we also enact legislation in this province for the very good reason, in the first place, that your legislation only covers farmers, and does not cover the balance of the community, and secondly, there is a possibility that some people will not care to come under your Act, for the very good reason that it opens up the eventual possibility of them going into bankruptcy.

"Under these circumstances, it is necessary and essential that we have legislation.

"Any legislation we introduce will not go beyond the powers of the Legislature of Saskatchewan, as we consider those powers to be, and you may rest assured that we do not propose to enact legislation at this time which will result in any way whatsoever in lengthy litigation, for the purpose of deciding with respect to the legality of our legislation, or the legality of yours. Our legislation will be drafted in such a way that we will put beyond all question of a doubt any possibility of the same being attacked through the courts.

"I can only reiterate what I told you back in my letter of August 15, namely, that the two Governments had a common objective in view, to wit, provision for the equitable adjustment of debt in the province, and that we were quite satisfied to allow the Federal Government every opportunity of providing means for debt adjustment, without criticism or attack from us, provided that the Dominion Government, on its part, evidenced a real desire to bring about an equitable debt adjustment, and provided reasonable facilities for so doing. I then stressed the point that we were taking this attitude at this time, but reserving to ourselves the right to object to the federal legislation, if we found, at a subsequent date, that it was not fulfilling the purpose for which it

was supposed to be intended, and, if and when that time arrived, we would take such action as we considered best, to cope with the situation.

"We certainly do not want to do anything which will indicate that the Government of this province and the Government of Canada are in competition with one another, in trying to provide debt adjustment facilities in the province. We feel that possibly neither body can separately deal with the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the only way that the question can be dealt with satisfactorily is by the closest co-operation between the debt adjustment organizations of the two bodies, and you may rest assured that in everything we do by way of legislation, or anything we do as a result of legislation, we will be prepared to co-operate to the fullest possible degree.

"I think when you see what we have done by way of legislation, after it has been introduced, and when you have had an opportunity of reading what I have to say in the matter upon the introduction of the Bill, you will agree that no exception whatsoever can be taken either to our intentions or to our actions.

"Let me conclude by saying that I agree that the subject matter of this legislation is of too much importance to result in any quibbling between the two Governments, as to the doing of the job. We do not want to put the people of this province in the hypothetical case of a patient being seriously ill and needing an operation, and finding two opposing surgeons disputing as to which should perform the actual operation. Then, while the dispute is proceeding, the poor, unfortunate patient dies."

I am quoting these letters to indicate to the House the difficulties of the situation, and to enable me to stress again the fact that since the advent of the federal legislation, we must be more careful than ever that any legislation we enact in this Legislature is within the powers of the Legislature.

With this thought in mind, the legislation which I am introducing has been given consideration not only by myself, but also by the Law Officers of the Crown, and we are unanimously of the opinion that this legislation is within the legislative competence of the Legislature of Saskatchewan.

#### *Policy of Liberal Party.*

Before dealing with the legislation (which I am about to introduce) itself, I want to read to the House the policy of the Liberal party in the matter of debt adjustment. That policy is contained in the resolutions passed at the Liberal convention at Moose Jaw in 1931. The resolution on debt adjustment reads as follows:

"Resolved that the Liberal party is prepared, when returned to power, to establish in Saskatchewan permanent debt adjustment tribunals which will sit locally as the conditions require, and, with the power of ordering individual moratorium, to bring about adjustments, which will maintain every worthy homebuilder on his or her home, by taking into consideration the present value of his or her products or labor to obligations incurred when values of products or labor were higher, and such other factors as should be taken into consideration, and at the same time be fair to those who have assisted them through credit in establishing such home.

"We further would resolve that to assure the lowest rates of interest possible, a survey be made of the financial position of the people of Saskatchewan that will provide reliable information upon which to base future credits."

The Liberal party is now in power in this province and proposes to implement the promises contained in that platform, and proposes to implement them by the legislation now on the desks of the members of the House.

This legislation has been prepared with the object, first, of providing for the carrying out of this policy and, second, by providing for it through legislation which is absolutely and beyond question within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of Saskatchewan.

In drafting the legislation, we have, therefore, tried to make it as short as possible because the more simple it is the less subject to attack it is. We have also borne in mind, in preparing this legislation, the history of the past and the fact that, for fifteen years debt adjustment went on in this province through the agency of a Debt Adjustment Board which did not have legislative sanction, and which had behind it only two short sections of a very short bill but which, though short, contained a very powerful weapon in the form of moratorium powers.

#### *Three Things in View.*

The present Act, therefore, has three things in view. In the first place, the Board is set up; secondly, a restriction is placed upon the commencement of a certain type of action, without notice; and thirdly, the power of moratorium is given to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to the Board. Furthermore, provision is made to delegate these vast powers to representatives in the judicial districts.

This Act will be tested by the operation of it, not by what is contained within the four corners of it.

It is the intention of the Government, within the Public Service of the Government, to have all matters of debt adjustment dealt with locally in each judicial district; but, before the power of moratorium is exercised, it is the intention that the case must be reviewed by a central Debt Adjustment Board or by the Government itself. This is necessary to standardize practice in the province.

The Government, through this Act, will be prepared to deal at once with the case of any individual who feels that he is entitled to debt adjustment, and we will be prepared to co-operate with the federal authority, in every way, in the operation of the Dominion Act, so that, instead of contest and competition between us, we may all work to the common and desired end—a reasonable and equitable adjustment of debt in this province.

I would like to stress, at this time, that this law will give the Government and the Debt Adjustment Board complete control over the debt situation in this province. We will be able to prohibit any kind of action either in respect to individuals or with respect to the province as a whole, or with respect to any portion of the province.

Conditions in this province are very different in the different sections of it, due to the fact that, in some sections, a terrible condition of drought has prevailed with accompanying distress, poverty and want, while in other sections crop conditions have been reasonably good and, with better agricultural prices, things are approaching more nearly to normal conditions.

*Law Must Be Flexible.*

A restrictive law of this character must, therefore, be flexible in its operation to meet the different conditions prevailing in different parts of the province, and we believe that this law, as we have prepared it, provides for the essential flexibility.

Irrespective of the view of my honourable friends opposite, I believe that Saskatchewan and the rest of the world will, for a long time yet, continue to operate under what is known as the "Capitalist System," and the tendency of mankind will be to adjust the operation of that system to meet the prevailing conditions of the world rather than to destroy the system itself and substitute for it a socialistic state of society.

With this thought in mind, we believe we should permit the system to operate within reason in the province, and we wish to encourage once again the flow of capital into Saskatchewan. There is, in Canada, plenty of capital earnestly searching for investment, and there is in Saskatchewan a real demand for the assistance of capital.

Capital naturally flows only to those points where there is reasonable confidence on the part of those investing it, that they will receive fair and equitable treatment in connection with the capital they have so invested.

In my opinion, it is absolutely essential, in the interests of this province, that confidence in Saskatchewan and in its institutions should be fostered and maintained. In my opinion also, it is absolutely essential to the future well-being of our province, that the investing public should have every confidence that, in Saskatchewan, they will be treated with fairness and justice.

The recent years have indicated the appalling effect of the flight of capital as result of uncertainty and lack of confidence. This happened, temporarily, in Great Britain, but, by sane, judicious and quick action, confidence was immediately restored. This has happened in Germany and, in recent weeks, has been happening in the State of California.

This flight of capital, or failure of capital to flow in its natural course, brings in its train serious consequences. So long as we have the capitalistic system then, it should be permitted to work with the greatest possible ease, and the duty of the State is to see to it that, in the operation of our present system, equity and justice are done to all, irrespective of what may be termed the strict legal rights of the parties.

With these thoughts in mind, Mr. Speaker, I have pleasure in moving the Second Reading of this Bill.

# The Personal Covenant

Speech of

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

in moving the Second Reading of

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIMITATION OF  
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1933

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Wednesday, February 13, 1935.

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Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 76, Second Reading of which I am about to move, is intitled an "Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act." As every member will realize, this is a very important piece of legislation, indeed one of the most important to come before this session of the Legislature.

The Act known as *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act* came into being two or three years ago, as a result of study of the whole problem made by a joint committee of this Legislature. It was the present Leader of the Government then Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Gardiner), who moved a motion in the House, seconded by myself, suggesting there be a joint committee formed, representative of all the parties then in the Legislature, to investigate and report upon the whole matter of debt adjustment in this province. That committee had many meetings, and, as a result of its deliberations, two pieces of legislation were introduced into the Assembly, one being on debt adjustment and the other *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act*. That Act, if my memory serves me right, was passed in 1932, and was amended in the sessions of 1933 and 1934. The Bill, Second Reading of which I am about to move, proposes a further amendment to that Act.

Strictly speaking, were I to adhere closely to the rules of the House, I would be obliged to say at this stage that there is no new principle involved in this Bill, and then move its second reading without further discussion of its terms. The existing Act imposed certain restrictions as to share of crop under a mortgage, agreement for sale or crop lease, restricting the rights of the mortgagee, the vendor or the lessor, and restricting certain other rights which parties had in this province under certain conditions. The present Bill would merely extend these restrictions and, therefore, as I have said, no new principle is involved.

If, however, I merely stated that and moved the second reading of the Bill without further discussion of its terms, it would be difficult

for honourable members, particularly those not of the legal profession, to understand what we propose to do under the terms of this Bill. For that reason, I am going to ask your permission, Mr. Speaker, and the indulgence of the House, to deal with the sections of the Bill *seriatim*, and discuss them one by one.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the consent of the House given?

MEMBERS: Agreed.

HON. MR. DAVIS: This legislation has to do with what is now commonly termed "the Personal Covenant." "The Personal Covenant," in the last few years, has perhaps been associated in the public mind with certain conditions relating to certain contracts, and not restricted to the proper use of the term. A personal covenant means nothing more nor less than this: where two individuals enter into a contract where, for a consideration, one agrees to do certain specified things, or where two parties enter into a contract and mutually agree to do certain things, each of their respective agreements constitutes a personal covenant. Therefore the term, in its widest sense, covers any agreement, between two persons, of the nature I have indicated.

In the public mind, however, the personal covenant has come to be associated with a certain type of agreement, namely, one whereby one of the parties borrows money from the other on mortgage and agrees to pay it back in accordance with certain specified conditions, or where there is an agreement for sale under which a man buys land from another and agrees to pay for it in a specified manner; that is, he enters into an agreement to pay the creditor party for the land in accordance with certain conditions set down in the agreement. The personal covenant is said to be involved, therefore, when one party agrees to lend money to another on the security of land, or where one party having the land sells it to another, and the second party agrees to repay the money borrowed subject to the terms and conditions of the mortgage, or, on the other hand, agrees to pay for the land under the terms and conditions set down in the agreement for sale.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the province with respect to restricting the right of the man who has lent money on a mortgage or has sold land on an agreement for sale, under the terms of the contract the parties entered into. I might say that, in using the term "Personal Covenant," I am here using it in the restricted sense as it is now used in the province, and generally used. The problem here, if there is a problem at the moment, lies in regard to mortgages heretofore granted or agreements heretofore entered into; and there is a reason for that.

I think everyone realizes that, since *The Debt Adjustment Act* came into being in 1932, very little money has been loaned on the security of land in the province; but, in the years prior to 1930, there was a goodly amount of money loaned on the security of land, not only

by mortgage companies and financial institutions, but by private individuals as well. Everybody realizes, too, that there is a considerable amount of this still outstanding and not repaid.

Therefore, the chief problem naturally has to do with mortgages heretofore granted. As I explained when *The Debt Adjustment Act* was being considered by the House and also in Committee of the Whole, so far as mortgages presently existing in the province are concerned, these are now under control of the Debt Adjustment Board. I want to make that clear; the problem of the personal covenant in regard to those past transactions is now adequately taken care of by the terms of *The Debt Adjustment Act*.

Honourable members will remember that we put a special clause in *The Debt Adjustment Act* which requires the creditor to give thirty days' notice of intention to proceed upon a covenant under an agreement for sale or mortgage. Now the Debt Adjustment Board, when a notice of intention is filed with it, must of necessity notify the other party to the mortgage or agreement forthwith, who has thus the opportunity of moving in his own behalf. The Debt Adjustment Board has seen to it that no action can be taken in the province by the creditor party without its authority and, consequently, so far as a mortgage or agreement for sale is concerned where the question of action on the personal covenant of anybody in the province is involved, unless special circumstances enter which, in the opinion of the Board, warrant the mortgagee being allowed to proceed, no action can be taken for recovery or judgment on the covenant. So far, therefore, as mortgages and agreements for sale heretofore entered into are concerned, the matter lies under the complete control of the Debt Adjustment Board; and no judgments will be permitted with respect to any mortgage or agreement for sale unless and until the Board has reviewed the whole case and special circumstances are presented to the Board which will warrant it allowing the creditor to proceed. Naturally, therefore, the present Bill does not apply directly to existing encumbrances; and while it does not restrict what has happened in the past but only what may happen in the future, that is because, as I have said, most of the past transactions are now under control of the Debt Adjustment Board.

MR. WILLIAMS: Before leaving that point may I ask the Honourable Attorney General a question relating to it? Suppose the mortgagee wants to take action under the particular clause in the mortgage and the Board says "No," and the mortgagee says, "Very well, I am going to take action anyway"; what power has the Board to prevent him? Can the Debt Adjustment Board nullify the right of the mortgagee to take action under the personal covenant?

HON. MR. DAVIS: That was all explained when *The Debt Adjustment Act* was brought in. Members will remember that the Board was backed by the power vested in the Legislature in the form of the power of moratorium and, in debt adjustment operations in this province, that power is going to be more effective than that given the Federal Board under *The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*. That power of

moratorium which the Board has, though indirect, is sufficient to enable us to handle the situation effectively in this province. We put a special clause in the Act to the effect that the Board could restrict any particular remedy that the creditor might have and still permit the action to proceed. That is, the Board might consent to the commencement or continuance of proceedings but, at the same time, not permit the taking of action on the personal covenant. That was done under the old Debt Adjustment Board. That is to say, when the Board permitted action to proceed or continue, there was written in the permit the conditions upon which the creditor could proceed; but he could not press an action on the personal covenant and could only proceed, as I have said, on the terms written on the permit. Though now they have to give notice of intention to proceed, they can still proceed in the same way; and so far, it is done in the same way, with the rights limited by the restrictions and conditions imposed by the Board. I am satisfied that there has been no dissatisfaction in the province with any action permitted by the Board under this provision, and I am satisfied there will be none in the future.

If a mortgage company wishes to take action today, the Board has two courses open to it. The Board can issue a certificate preventing action against the individual in question, or it can declare an individual moratorium so far as that individual is concerned; and the Board itself has the power to say to that company, "If you press the action against this individual, we will not allow you to do that"; or it can say, "We will have a moratorium declared which will prevent you from pursuing the individual on the covenant." So, in that way, the Board has, in actual operation, complete control of the situation; and no person or member need be alarmed in that respect.

MR. WILLIAMS: Would the Attorney General make that quite clear. They still have the right of action in spite of what we might call this dormant power of moratorium?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Quite right. The right to action is still there, but, as I have said, it is limited to the terms imposed by the Board and by this power which the Board has, it has, indirectly, complete control of the situation. I think it best for the people of this province to have it controlled in that way, rather than by removing altogether the right to action, by legislation.

Now for the Bill itself.

The first section with which we have to deal, section 2, merely continues for this year, 1935, the restriction in effect for the last two or three years to the effect that, irrespective of the terms of a share or crop agreement under a mortgage, agreement for sale or share of crop lease, the rights of the lender or vendor or lessor, when for the sale of land and not of chattels, are restricted to a one-third share of the crop. That was in force and effect for this year and is continued for another year.



The next section reads :

"3. Section 6 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

6. Sections 114 to 124 inclusive of *The Land Titles Act* are hereby repealed insofar as they affect a person within the scope of *The Debt Adjustment Act, 1934*, except in respect of proceedings commenced prior to the date on which this section comes into force which may be continued subject to the provisions of the last mentioned Act, and hereafter proceedings affecting any such person to enforce payments of money secured by mortgage, or to enforce the observance of the covenants, stipulations or conditions contained in a mortgage, or for sale of the lands mortgaged or to redeem or discharge land from a mortgage, shall be had and taken exclusively in the Court of King's Bench, subject to the provisions of *The Debt Adjustment Act, 1934*."

The section deals with foreclosure proceedings. Under the laws of the province, if a creditor wishes to take action to terminate an agreement for sale, it must be determined through the courts. Where, however, it is on a mortgage, the mortgagee has two alternatives. He could proceed under the provisions of *The Land Titles Act* or through the courts. When action is taken through the courts, very much wider powers are vested in the judge to issue orders with respect to the matter, and the judge has wide discretion in fixing the time for redemption. In the case of proceedings under *The Land Titles Act*, on the other hand, the period of redemption and other matters are fixed by statute, the period being very restricted in length of time allowed. It was felt, some years ago, that we should remove that way of proceeding under a mortgage under *The Land Titles Act*. That was done and was continued from year to year; and so all foreclosure proceedings must now be taken through the courts the judges whereof have greater discretionary powers in the matter of orders they may issue than is given under the terms of *The Land Titles Act* to registrars of land titles.

The next section refers to the personal covenant contained in an agreement for sale. It reads:

"4. The following sections are added to the Act:

8.—(1) Where land is hereafter sold under an agreement for sale in writing, or mortgaged whether by legal or equitable mortgage for the purpose of securing the purchase price or part of the purchase price of the land affected, or where a mortgage is hereafter given as collateral security for the purchase price or part of the purchase price of land, the vendor's or mortgagee's right to recover the unpaid balance due shall be restricted to the land sold or mortgaged and to cancellation of the agreement for sale or foreclosure of the mortgage or sale of the property, and no action shall lie on the covenant for payment contained in the agreement for sale or mortgage.

(2) The benefit of the provisions contained in subsection (1) shall extend to and include:

- (a) the personal covenant of the purchaser contained in any assignment by the vendor of such an agreement for sale;
- (b) the personal covenant of the assignee contained in any assignment by the purchaser of such an agreement for sale;
- (c) the personal covenant of the mortgagor contained in an agreement extending any such mortgage;
- (d) the personal covenant of a purchaser of lands subject to any such mortgage, to assume and pay the mortgage;

and no action shall lie on any such personal covenant."

Under legislation passed two or three years ago, under this Act, in respect to the sale of chattels, it was provided that where a chattel was sold by one person to another and the chattel had a value (I think) in excess of \$100, if the chattel were sold on time, the vendor was restricted in his remedy to the chattel sold; and if he took a note for the unpaid balance, he could not sue the man on the note. That is, he could not press the personal covenant. In the case of chattels with value in excess of \$100, where the vendor takes a lien for the unpaid purchase money, except in the case of binders or live stock and of chattels which go with the sale of land, all he could do was to repossess the chattel, and that would extinguish the agreement and debt.

In this Bill, we are providing the same provision for the sale of lands on agreements hereafter entered into, so that the remedy of the man who sells with respect to the purchaser is restricted to the land sold. All he can do, if this Bill passes, is take the land back again. That is carrying the same principle into agreements for sale of land that is now involved in connection with the sale of chattels, except as I have said, in the case of certain contracts with respect to the sale of binders and live stock and in connection with chattels going with a piece of land where the actual value of the chattel is included in the value of the land.

MR. WILLIAMS: We are all quite anxious to have that. I notice this is an Act to amend *The Limitation of Civil Rights Act* and over here we find that this Act presumes to amend another Act, altogether. Can you do that? Is that permissible?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Yes. As a matter of fact, there used to be an Act which was passed at every session, known as *The Statute Law Amendment Act*, which contained provisions amending numerous acts. It was a hodge-podge affair and when we were in power before, we cut it out, because it made it difficult for people to find out what changes had been made in the law; and so that there need be no confusion in the people's minds, we adopted this practice.

The next clause is a new Section 9. It reads:

"9. Where, in an action upon or relating to a mortgage of real property the mortgagee, or any person claiming through or under him, seeks to have the property sold, and the proceeds of sale applied in satisfaction of the mortgage indebtedness in whole or in part, the court or judge shall not order sale of the property except subject to such upset price or reserve bid as the court or judge deems proper having regard to all the circumstances."

This clause is very important and very far-reaching in its effects insofar as actions on the personal covenant are concerned.

At the present time, when a man (including a company) has a mortgage on a piece of land and takes proceedings to bring that land to sale through the court, notice must be given to all those interested in the land and in the mortgagor, and public notice given that the parcel of land is to be offered for sale by public auction on a certain day. The

law, however, does not require the placing of any reserve bid on the land, with the result that we have cases where mortgage companies and others, either personally or through individuals acting for them at these sales have, as they were legally entitled to do, bought in the mortgaged land at a small figure and then taken a personal judgment against the debtor for the balance due on the mortgage.

I can give you an instance: A certain man had mortgaged five quarter-sections for \$5,000 and had fallen into arrears in his payments until he owed approximately \$5,800. The creditor took proceedings for sale under the mortgage and the land was put up for sale. Then the mortgagee bought it in at the public auction for \$500, which was credited against the mortgage, and there was still owing a considerable balance in respect of which he secured judgment. The judgment creditor then recovered from two other quarter-sections on which the man had clear title, and thus not only became the owner of the man's farm, but cleared up all other assets he had merely through being able to buy in, at \$500, land on which he had loaned \$5,000.

Under this provision we are proposing that in any mortgage sale proceedings, the court is directed to fix a reserve bid (which must be the fair actual value of the land), and the sale price is fixed on that basis. They have this law today in Ontario and in Alberta and also in many parts of the States; and I think that, had it been law in Saskatchewan during the last period of years, a lot of hardship would have been obviated. However, it was not the law; and we propose, by this Bill, to make it the law, so that, if a man gets a deficiency judgment—and he can only get that subject to the Debt Adjustment Board presently in existence—he can only recover the difference between the price based on the fair actual value of the land and the amount due on the mortgage.

Section 10 reads:

“Every final order of foreclosure of a mortgage on land shall operate in full satisfaction of the debt secured by the mortgage.”

At the present time, if an individual has a mortgage on another man's land and he takes an action to foreclose on the mortgage, and a final order for foreclosure is made by the court, the mortgagor's title is cancelled. The title then vests in the name of the mortgagee. Notwithstanding the fact that the title is transferred to the mortgagee, yet, so long as he retains that piece of land and is in a position to transfer title back again as he received it, he still can sue under the personal covenant. I can give an instance, Mr. Speaker, which, I think, occurred here in the Regina district. A man foreclosed on a mortgage and acquired the title to some land. Meantime, the individual who had the property originally over a long term of years, acquired other property, and the mortgagee who had closed him out of the first property, knowing the mortgagor had become better off, proceeded to sue him under the personal covenant (and he could do that), and eight years after foreclosure secured a judgment on the covenant. The law is that, notwithstanding the foreclosure, so long as he retains the premises and is in a position to hand them back to the man who borrowed the money in the first place, he can proceed against him, on the covenant.

We are providing, by this piece of legislation, that once actual foreclosure has taken place and he comes into absolute possession of the land, the mortgagee cannot proceed further, and that is the end of the mortgage debt.

MR. WILLIAMS: These last two sections apply to mortgages from now on, not on past transactions. Is that correct?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Except for this: those heretofore granted are under control of the Debt Adjustment Board; but under special circumstances in respect of a mortgage heretofore granted (say where a group of men sign a guarantee and money was really loaned on this guarantee), if the Board permits any action whether after a mortgage sale or on the personal covenant before sale, if the proceedings are not instituted before this Act comes into force, then they come in under this Act and they are governed by these two sections. In that way, this covers mortgages of both types, and I would say, therefore, these sections cover mortgages heretofore as well as hereafter made, where proceedings are hereafter taken thereunder.

MR. WILLIAMS: Suppose a mortgage company gives notice of intention to proceed and the Board tells them not to take action, and years go on and prosperity has come around the corner, the Debt Adjustment Board is discontinued, then, since this is not retroactive legislation, the company could proceed to do what it liked, could it not?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No, you have that wrong. Suppose the Board says "Yes," you can foreclose today, but you cannot proceed under the personal covenant; then, the minute you get the final foreclosure order, this section of the Act has the effect of extinguishing the debt and, in effect, that extinguishes the personal covenant.

MR. WILLIAMS: Are you quite sure?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No question about it.

MR. KEMPER: But suppose no action is taken while the Board is in operation, is it not the fact that the personal covenant would still be operative if the Board was discontinued?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Always subject to these restrictions. You have a mortgage on a piece of land, and you take no action at all. In four or five years things change, the depression is over and everybody is happy, my friend then proceeds to take action under the mortgage, to foreclose; then, the minute he gets foreclosure absolute that would be the end of the personal covenant. There are two proceedings open. You can sell or you can foreclose. If you foreclose, that is the end of the personal covenant. If you sell and proceed to get a deficiency judgment, then a judgment could be secured only for the difference between the amount of the mortgage and the fair actual value of the land. There you would come in contact with No. 9, and in the other case with Clause 10—and thus practically eliminate the personal covenant.

MR. WILLIAMS: While not being a lawyer (Thank God!) . . .

MR. PROCTOR: Thank God, also!

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I say "Amen." The question may arise in connection with these two clauses. I am afraid some of our lawyer friends might want to argue it out in court as to whether it does apply "heretofore" or not, but only to the "hereafter." Why not insert the words "heretofore or hereafter" in the Bill?

HON. MR. DAVIS: As a matter of fact that is not necessary. After going into this matter very thoroughly with the law officers of the Crown, I do not think my friend need be alarmed in that respect. The facts are as I have stated.

The next Clause, Section 11, reads:

"The fees of a mortgagee for inspection of the mortgaged premises except the preliminary inspection consequent upon an application for a loan or a renewal or extension of a loan shall be borne by the mortgagee and shall not be charged to the mortgagor or to the mortgage account."

This clause has reference to the inspection fees which the mortgage companies and other mortgagees now charge back to the individual annually or when inspections are made. We are providing in this section that the fees for annual or other inspections cannot be charged back to the individual, but only the fee for the preliminary inspection. That covers mortgages both heretofore and hereafter granted.

Section 12 is also an important one. It reads:

"12.—(1) Where judgment is hereafter obtained in an action on a personal covenant for payment in a mortgage or agreement for sale and a writ of execution, issued under the judgment, has been filed in the land titles office, the court or judge may upon summary application of the judgment debtor, after such hearing as the court or judge deems proper, order that the writ shall not affect any of the lands of the judgment debtor declared by *The Exemptions Act* to be free from seizure by virtue of writs of execution.

(2) In case such order is made the local registrar or clerk of the district court shall forward a copy thereof, certified by him, to the proper registrar of land titles and the registrar shall file the same; and thereupon the writ shall have no effect against the lands of the execution debtor mentioned in subsection (1). The fee for filing such certified copy shall be collected from the execution debtor by the local registrar or clerk of the district court and shall accompany the copy of the order forwarded by him to the registrar."

Perhaps Section 13 should be taken with the foregoing. It reads:

"13. Where judgment is hereafter obtained in an action on a personal covenant for payment in a mortgage or an agreement for sale of land, the debtor, either before or after judgment, sells any of his property declared by *The Exemptions Act* to be free from seizure by virtue of writs of execution, no execution issued under the judgment shall affect the proceeds of such sale, and the execution debtor may dispose of such proceeds as freely as he could have done if the judgment had not been obtained and execution had not issued thereunder."

At the present time, when a man recovers a judgment against another, and a writ of execution issues under the judgment and is filed in the proper land titles office, it binds all the land of the defendant in the judicial district in which the writ issues. It also binds all his chattels when execution is in the hands of a sheriff. The law provides

certain exemptions from seizure, but notwithstanding the fact that a judgment may be registered against a man and that in case of seizure under it, the sheriff cannot take the exemptions, nevertheless the judgment remains against the exemptions as a lien or liability which may be executed against them the minute they cease to be exempt.

We are providing in this Bill that, if it happens that a deficiency judgment is secured on a personal covenant in this province or any judgment on a personal covenant as it is meant in this discussion, the execution shall not bind the man's exemptions. That is, his home is exempt and certain chattels at the present time; but even so (take an extreme case) the law at present does not say that the man's home cannot at any time be seized under a writ of execution. In other words, under the present law while a man's exemptions cannot be seized yet an execution remains a lien on them. We are providing that the exemptions shall not be bound in any way, and that a judgment debtor is free to deal with his exemptions as he may see fit, free of an execution issued under a judgment procured on a personal covenant.

The last clause, No. 14, is as follows:

"14.—Section 3 of *The Exemptions Act* is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided that where a mortgage on any of the chattels mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 of section 2 is given to the Canadian Farm Loan Board, the mortgagor may agree with the board to waive the right conferred upon him by this section, and any agreement so made shall be valid and binding upon the mortgagor."

We are inserting this section in our law at the request of the Canadian Farm Loan Board. Under the law at present, a man may grant a chattel mortgage on all the stock he has got. Under the law certain of his chattels are exempt, and the law says that though he has granted a chattel mortgage on all his stock including the exemptions, you cannot seize his exemptions.

The Canadian Farm Loan Board proposes to grant second mortgages on land (as well as first mortgages on land) and also on land and chattels. But the Board, knowing of this provision in our law (and I think we are the only province in Canada to have such a provision), says that it is not going to lend money in this province unless the law is changed. So, in order to meet the wishes of the Board, we are extending here the privilege to the prospective borrower from the Board of waiving his exemptions, and so permit the Federal Board to come into this province and do business here. In that respect, of course, they will be on a different footing from everybody else in the mortgage field.

This explanation should have been given in Committee of the Whole, but because of the importance of some of the proposals contained in this Bill, I felt it was better to proceed as I have done. The clauses of the Bill can be discussed in greater detail when we are in committee, Mr. Speaker, and so I would now move the Second Reading of this Bill.